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CANADA
YEAR BOOK
1926



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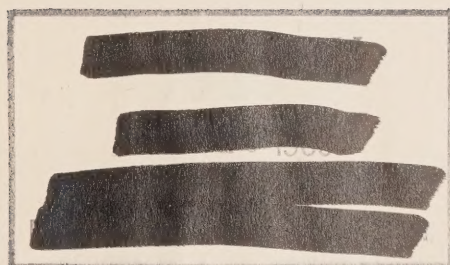
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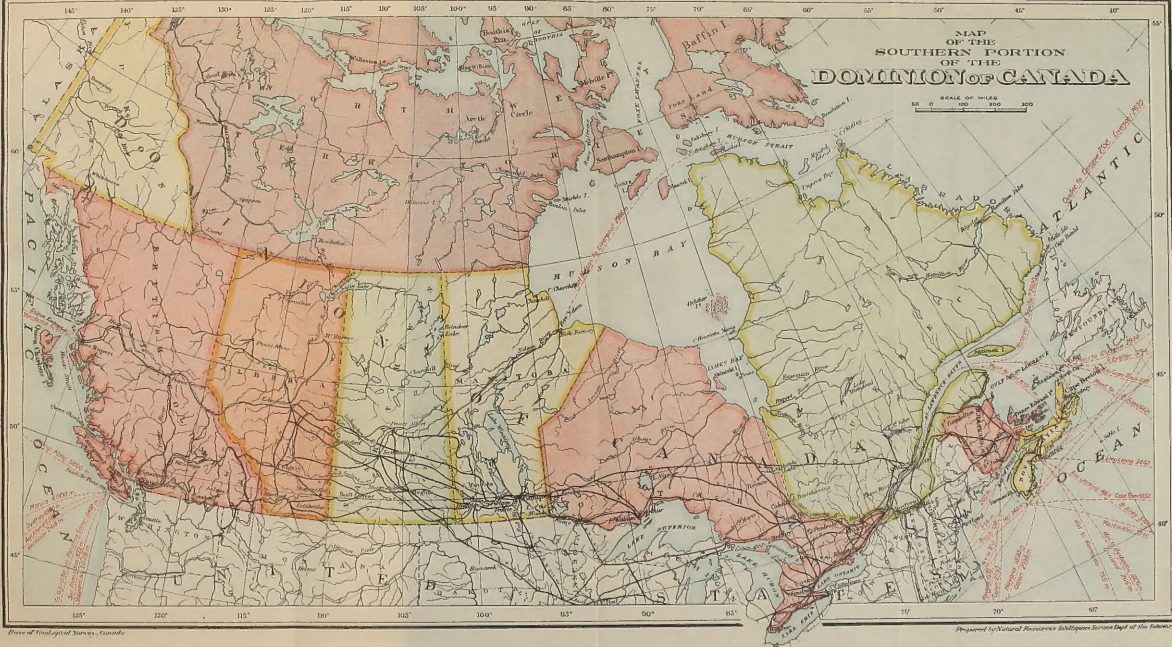



OTTAWA
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LEADING ARTICLES IN CANADA YEAR BOOK 1913-1924.

(Not repeated in this Edition).

	Vol.	Page.
Fifty Years of Canadian Progress, 1867 to 1917. By Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.S., Editor, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa	1918	23-72
History of the Great War. By Brig.-General E. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Director of the Historical Section, General Staff, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa. With appendices	1919	1-73
Reconstruction in Canada. By S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.) M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F. R. Econ. Soc., Editor Canada Year Book, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa	1920	1-64
History of Canada. Revised and abridged from that prepared under the direction of Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister, Public Archives of Canada, for the 1913 Year Book	1922-23	60-80
The Constitution and General Government of Canada, by the Editor	1922-23	89-100
Provincial and Local Government in Canada, by various authors	1922-23	101-115





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PREFACE.

The Canada Year Book had its origin in the first year of the Dominion. The need of a publication that would assemble in conveniently accessible and summary form the chief comparative statistics of Canada, together with the necessary descriptive matter, was felt immediately after Confederation, when the "Year Book and Almanac of British North America"—being (to quote its sub-title) "an Annual Register of political, vital and trade statistics, customs tariffs, excise and stamp duties, and all public events of interest in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the West Indies"—was founded. Subsequently the title was altered to "The Year Book and Almanac of Canada,—an annual statistical abstract of the Dominion and a register of legislation and of public men in British North America". The work was edited by Mr. Arthur Harvey, F.S.S., of the Department of Finance, but was not a government publication. It was published annually from 1867 to 1879.

In 1886, after the passing of a general Statistics Act, the "Statistical Abstract and Record of Canada" was instituted as an official book of reference respecting the institutions, population, finance, trade and general conditions of the Dominion, "with comparative data for the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries". The work was prepared in the General Statistical Office of the Department of Agriculture, and was continued annually until 1904, under the direction of Dr. George Johnson, F.S.S. In 1905 the General Statistical Office was amalgamated with the Census Office (which was at the same time made a permanent organization), the Year Book being remodelled by Dr. Archibald Blue, Chief Officer, and continued under the title "The Canada Year Book, Second Series".

In the reorganization and centralization of statistics which followed the report of the Commission on Statistics of 1912, and the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, the continuous improvement of the Year Book, both in content and method of presentation, was made a primary object. A fundamental purpose of statistical organization is the securing of an *aperçu* or conspectus of the country as an entity, especially as regards its manifold social and economic activities, which are thus viewed both in their totality and in their relations to each other. In addition, therefore, to the branches of the Bureau which deal with specific subjects, such as population, agriculture, mining, trade, education, etc., and which work in collaboration with the various Dominion and Provincial Departments having jurisdiction in corresponding fields, there was created a "General Statistics" Branch with the following functions:—(a) the carrying-on of subsidiary inquiries on a variety of subjects of less extent and complexity than those assigned to special branches of the Bureau, but essential to a complete and rounded scheme; (b) the synthesizing of general statistics and the interpretation of the general economic trend; (c) the preparation of digests and abstracts of statistics relating to group phenomena; and (d) the bringing of Canadian statistics as a whole into relation with British Empire and world statistics, under the necessary reservations suggested by differing political and economic systems in the different nations. In these multifarious activities, the branch builds upon the inter-departmental organizations completed by the other branches of the Bureau (which provide for a pooling of data as between the Bureau and the various executive Departments, Dominion and Provincial), but also supplements these materials with other materials drawn from a wide field.

The most important publication of the General Statistics Branch of the Bureau is the *Canada Year Book*, which is a compendium of official data on the physiography, history, institutions, population, production, industry, trade, transportation, finance, labour, administration, and general social and economic conditions and life of the Dominion—the whole conceived from a broad point of view and presenting the more salient statistics of the country against a background of interpretative matter designed to bring out their significance. It will be appreciated that a work of this character is dependent upon the completion of the basic organization of statistics; it has been necessary, therefore, to develop the *Year Book* gradually, as improved statistics became available.

The present volume has been thoroughly revised throughout. Among the special features incorporated are the following:—A historical account of the Geological Survey of Canada; census statistics of blind and deaf-mutes, also of the occupations of the people; a considerable extension of the manufactures section, giving in particular the statistics of the leading industries of each of the provinces; the addition of considerable preliminary matter to the sub-section on external trade, also trade statistics showing by commodities our trade with 33 leading countries other than Great Britain and the United States; additional material on prices, including the Bureau's new index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services, together with index numbers of street car fares and telephone charges, and of the prices of natural and manufactured gas and of electricity; short descriptions of the Topographical and Geodetic Surveys and of the Dominion Observatories. In the Appendix will be found a list of the members of the new House of Commons of the Sixteenth Parliament, and a summary of the results of the 1926 census of the Prairie Provinces.

Throughout the volume the latest available information is included in each section, tables generally including figures for the fiscal year 1925-26 and the letter-press supplying supplementary figures extending in some cases to the end of the calendar year 1926.

The present volume has been edited by Mr. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F. R. Econ. Soc., who has been assisted as in past years by Mr. Joseph Wilkins, while Messrs. Paul Sykes, R. F. Clarke and W. H. Lanceley have also co-operated in the work and Mr. R. E. Watts drew many of the diagrams. Grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the numerous officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments who have assisted in the collection of information, especially to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior for the maps included in the volume. While the greatest care has been taken in the preparation of the volume, there are doubtless imperfections, and with a view to the improvement of future editions, the Editor will be glad to hear of any errors which may have escaped his notice, and to receive any suggestions with regard to omissions or to method of treatment.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1926.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,654,200; Water, 142,923; Total, 3,797,123.

Items.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1901.
Population¹—						
1	Prince Edward Island..... No.	94,021	108,891	109,078	106,000	103,259
2	Nova Scotia..... "	387,800	440,572	450,396	455,000	459,574
3	New Brunswick..... "	285,594	321,233	321,263	326,000	331,120
4	Quebec..... "	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,571,000	1,648,898
5	Ontario..... "	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,150,000	2,182,947
6	Manitoba..... "	25,228	62,260	152,506	196,000	255,211
7	Saskatchewan..... "	—	—	—	—	91,279
8	Alberta..... "	—	—	—	—	73,022
9	British Columbia..... "	36,247	49,459	98,173	135,000	178,657
10	Yukon Territory..... "	—	—	—	—	27,219
11	Northwest Territories..... "	48,000	56,446	98,967	147,000	20,129
	Canada..... "	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,086,000	5,371,315
Immigration—						
12	From United Kingdom..... No.	—	—	—	11,383 ²	11,810
13	" United States..... "	—	—	—	2,412 ²	17,987
14	" Other Countries..... "	—	—	—	7,921 ²	19,352
	Total..... "	27,773	47,991	82,165	21,716 ²	49,149
Agriculture—						
15	Area of occupied farms..... acre	36,046,401	45,538,141	58,997,995	—	63,422,338
16	Improved lands..... "	17,335,818	21,899,181	27,729,852	—	30,166,033
Field Crops³—						
17	Wheat..... acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	—	4,224,542
	bush.	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	—	55,572,368
	\$	16,993,265	38,820,323	31,667,529	—	36,122,039
18	Oats..... acre	—	—	3,961,356	—	5,367,655
	bush.	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	—	151,497,407
	\$	15,966,310	23,967,655	31,702,717	—	51,509,118
19	Barley..... acre	—	868,464	—	—	871,800
	bush.	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,222,795	—	22,224,366
	\$	8,170,735	11,791,408	8,611,397	—	8,889,746
20	Corn..... acre	—	195,101	—	—	360,758
	bush.	3,803,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	—	25,875,919
	\$	2,883,145	5,415,085	5,034,348	—	11,902,923
21	Potatoes..... acre	403,102	464,289	450,190	—	448,743
	bush.	47,330,187	55,268,227	53,490,857	—	55,362,635
	\$	15,211,774	13,288,510	21,396,342	—	13,842,658
22	Hay and Clover..... acre	3,650,419	4,468,349	5,931,548	—	6,543,423
	ton	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	—	7,852,731
	\$	38,869,900	40,446,480	69,243,597	—	85,625,315
	Total Area Field Crops ⁷ acre	—	—	15,662,811	—	19,763,740
	Total Value Field Crops ⁷ \$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	—	237,682,285
Live Stock—						
23	Horses..... No.	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	—	1,577,493
	\$	—	—	—	—	118,279,419
24	Milch Cows..... No.	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	—	2,408,677
	\$	—	—	—	—	69,237,970
25	Other Cattle..... No.	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	—	3,167,174
	\$	—	—	—	—	54,197,341
26	Sheep..... No.	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,562,781	—	2,510,239
	\$	—	—	—	—	10,490,594
27	Swine..... No.	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	—	2,353,828
	\$	—	—	—	—	16,445,702
	Total value..... \$	—	—	—	—	268,651,026
Dairying³—						
28	Cheese, factory..... lb.	155,524	54,574,856	97,418,855	—	220,833,269
	\$	17,585	5,130,036	9,644,467	—	22,221,430
29	Cheese, home made..... lb.	4,984,843	3,184,996	6,267,203	—	—
	\$	573,257	468,575	620,453	—	—
30	Butter, creamery..... lb.	981,939	1,365,912	3,654,364	—	36,066,739
	\$	188,532	225,375	635,859	—	7,240,972
31	Butter, home made..... lb.	74,190,584	102,545,169	111,577,210	—	105,343,076
	\$	14,244,592	16,919,953	19,414,435	—	21,384,644
32	Miscellaneous dairy products.. \$	—	—	—	—	15,623,907
	Total value of dairy products \$	15,023,966	22,743,939	30,315,214	—	66,470,953
Fisheries³						
	Raw Furs..... \$	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,874	20,407,424	25,737,153
		—	987,555	768,983	—	899,645

¹Estimated populations are given for inter-censal and post-censal years. ²1897. ³The figures for 1871-1911 are for the preceding years. Export prices have been used in working out values of dairy products.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,654,200; Water, 142,923; Total, 3,797,123.

1906.	1911.	1916.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926 ^a .	
98,222	93,728	90,916	88,400	88,020	87,700	87,300	87,000	1
476,119	492,338	506,660	527,100	530,000	533,600	536,900	540,000	2
341,682	351,889	368,844	391,700	395,500	399,400	403,300	407,200	3
1,822,992	2,005,776	2,177,352	2,400,000	2,439,000	2,480,000	2,520,000	2,561,800	4
2,352,470	2,527,292	2,722,804	2,976,000	3,019,000	3,062,000	3,103,000	3,145,600	5
343,082	461,394	553,860	615,600	621,200	626,800	632,400	639,000	6
251,730	492,432	647,835	770,600	783,700	796,800	809,900	821,000	7
182,813	374,295	496,525	592,200	595,900	599,600	603,300	607,000	8
268,276	392,480	457,243	535,000	544,000	553,000	560,500	568,400	9
14,899	8,512	6,317	3,800	3,600	3,550	3,500	3,450	10
18,364	6,507	7,228	8,150	8,320	8,490	8,600	8,850	11
6,170,649	7,206,643	8,035,584	8,908,550	9,028,240	9,150,940	9,268,700	9,389,300	
86,796	123,013	8,664	39,020	34,508	72,919	53,178	37,030	12
57,796	121,451	36,937	29,345	22,007	20,521	15,818	18,778	13
44,472	66,620	2,936	21,634	16,372	55,120	42,366	40,256	14
189,064	311,084	48,537	89,999	72,887	148,560	111,362	96,064	
-	108,968,715	-	140,887,903 ^a	-	-	-	-	15
-	48,733,823	-	70,769,548 ^a	-	-	-	-	16
-	8,864,154	15,369,709	22,422,693	21,886,146	22,055,710	21,972,732	22,987,048	17
-	132,077,547	262,781,000	399,786,400	474,199,000	262,097,000	411,375,700	409,811,000	
-	104,816,825	344,096,400	339,419,000	316,994,700	320,362,000	459,149,200	445,180,000	
-	8,656,179	10,996,487	14,541,229	14,387,807	14,491,289	14,672,320	12,741,057	18
-	245,393,425	410,211,000	491,239,000	563,997,500	405,976,000	513,384,000	383,419,000	
-	86,796,130	210,957,500	185,455,000	184,857,400	200,688,000	201,050,600	184,108,000	
-	1,283,094	1,802,996	2,599,520	2,784,571	3,407,441	4,075,995	3,636,633	19
-	28,848,310	42,770,000	71,865,300	76,997,800	88,807,000	112,668,300	99,684,100	
-	14,653,697	35,024,000	35,335,300	32,570,700	61,760,000	57,820,100	51,927,000	
-	293,951	173,000	318,397	317,729	295,015	328,767	209,725	20
-	14,417,599	6,282,000	13,798,000	13,608,000	11,998,000	10,564,300	7,815,000	
-	5,774,039	6,747,000	11,509,700	12,466,000	14,227,000	9,938,700	7,780,000	
-	464,054	472,992	683,594	560,942	561,628	545,801	545,918	21
-	55,461,478	63,297,000	55,745,300 ^a	55,497,000 ^a	56,048,000 ^a	42,379,900 ^a	48,682,000 ^a	
-	27,426,765	50,982,300	50,320,000	56,397,800	47,956,000	83,614,900	71,598,000	
-	8,289,407	7,821,257	10,001,667	9,725,602	9,874,907	10,097,042	10,069,519	
-	10,406,367	14,527,000	14,488,200	14,844,900	14,960,300	16,141,200	14,916,000	
-	90,115,531	168,547,900	194,950,000	162,882,000	165,587,000	164,585,400	178,526,000	
-	30,556,166	38,930,333	57,189,681	56,444,816	57,852,550	58,240,667	56,927,371	
-	384,513,795	886,494,700	962,293,200	899,226,200	995,235,900	1,153,394,900	1,121,447,100	
-	2,598,958	3,246,430	3,648,871	3,530,641	3,588,788	3,554,041	3,558,849	23
-	381,915,505	418,686,000	264,043,000	223,134,000	229,421,000	245,764,000	251,675,000	
-	2,595,255	2,835,532	3,745,804	3,659,365	3,726,985	3,830,175	3,951,335	24
-	109,575,520	198,896,000	179,141,000	179,013,000	170,567,000	193,989,000	205,816,000	
-	3,930,828	3,763,155	5,974,065	5,586,866	5,733,851	5,477,123	5,208,815	25
-	86,278,490	204,477,000	156,441,000	143,458,000	151,524,000	168,037,000	161,920,000	
-	2,174,300	2,025,030	3,263,525	2,753,860	2,684,743	2,755,556	3,035,507	26
-	10,701,691	20,927,000	24,962,000	21,321,000	24,036,000	26,795,000	30,273,000	
-	3,634,778	3,484,982	3,915,684	4,405,316	5,069,181	4,426,148	4,470,771	27
-	26,986,621	60,700,000	57,300,000	52,312,000	62,596,000	69,702,000	71,971,000	
-	615,457,833	903,686,000	681,887,000	613,260,000	641,144,000	704,287,000	724,655,000	
204,788,583 ^a	199,904,205	192,968,597	135,821,116	151,624,376	149,707,530	177,139,113	-	28
23,597,639 ^a	21,587,124	35,512,622	21,824,760	28,645,192	24,201,923	36,571,556	-	29
-	1,371,002	-	-	-	450,474	533,016	-	
-	154,088	-	-	-	76,615	95,073	-	30
45,930,294 ^a	64,489,398	82,564,130	152,501,900	162,834,608	178,074,849	189,494,967	-	
10,949,062 ^a	15,597,807	26,966,355	53,453,282	56,873,510	60,494,826	63,008,097	-	31
-	137,110,200	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	
-	30,269,497	-	30,000,000	32,000,000	29,347,000	32,128,799	-	32
-	35,862,437	-	92,439,303	121,175,183	103,854,528	109,265,795	-	
-	103,381,854	-	197,717,345	238,693,885	217,974,892	241,069,320	-	
26,279,485	34,667,872	35,860,708	41,800,210	42,565,545	44,534,235	47,942,131	-	
-	1,927,550	-	17,438,867	16,761,567	15,643,817	15,441,564	-	

^aThe figures for 1926 are subject to revision. ^bCwt. ^cYear 1907. ^dSee Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1921, for particulars of the values of field crops for the years, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901. ^eYear 1921.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1901.
Minerals—						
1	Gold..... oz.	105,187	63,524	45,018	133,262	1,167,216
	\$	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	2,754,774	24,128,503
2	Silver..... oz.	—	355,083 ¹	414,523	3,205,343	5,539,192
	\$	—	347,271 ¹	409,549	2,149,503	3,265,354
3	Copper..... lb.	—	3,260,424 ¹	9,529,401	9,393,012	37,827,019
	\$	—	366,798 ¹	1,226,703	1,021,960	6,096,581
4	Lead..... lb.	—	204,800 ¹	88,665	24,199,977	51,900,958
	\$	—	9,216 ¹	3,857	71,159	2,249,387
5	Nickel..... lb.	—	839,477	4,035,347	3,397,113	9,189,047
	\$	—	498,286	2,421,208	1,188,990	4,594,523
6	Pig iron..... ton	—	24,827 ¹	23,891	67,268	274,376
	\$	—	366,192 ¹	368,901	924,129	3,512,923
7	Coal..... ton	1,063,742 ²	1,537,106	3,577,749	3,745,716	6,486,325
	\$	1,763,423 ²	2,688,621	7,019,425	7,226,462	12,699,243
8	Cement..... brl.	—	69,843 ¹	93,479	149,090	450,394
	\$	—	81,909 ¹	108,561	201,651	660,030
	Total value..... \$	—	10,221,255 ³	18,976,616	22,474,256	65,797,911
Electric Statistics—						
9	Power Houses..... No.	—	—	80	—	58
10	Capital invested..... \$	—	—	4,113,771	—	11,891,025
11	Kilowatt hours generated ⁴ No.	—	—	—	—	—
12	Customers..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
13	Turbine H.P. installed..... No.	—	—	71,219	93,837	235,946
Manufactures⁵—						
14	Employees..... No.	187,942	254,894	272,033	—	339,173
15	Capital..... \$	77,964,020	164,957,423	353,213,000	—	446,916,487
16	Salaries and wages..... \$	40,851,009	59,401,702	79,234,311	—	113,249,350
17	Products..... \$	221,617,773	309,731,867	368,696,723	—	481,053,375
External Trade—						
18	Exports ⁶ \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	109,707,805	177,431,386
19	Imports ⁷ \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	105,361,161	177,930,919
	Total..... \$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	215,068,966	355,362,305
Exports to and Imports from U.K. and U.S.—						
20	Exports to United Kingdom... \$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	62,717,941	92,857,525
21	Imports from United Kingdom \$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,018,943	32,824,505	42,820,334
22	Exports to United States..... \$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	37,789,481	67,983,673
23	Imports from United States.... \$	27,185,586	36,338,701	52,033,477	53,529,390	107,377,906
Exports, domestic, by chief items—						
24	Wheat..... bush.	1,748,977	2,523,673	2,108,216	9,919,542	9,739,758
	\$	1,981,917	2,593,820	1,583,084	5,771,521	6,871,939
25	Wheat flour..... brl.	306,339	439,728	296,784	186,716	1,118,700
	\$	1,609,849	2,173,108	1,388,578	718,433	4,015,226
26	Oats..... bush.	542,386	2,926,532	260,560	968,137	8,155,063
	\$	231,227	1,791,873	129,917	273,861	2,490,521
27	Hay..... ton	23,487	168,381	65,083	214,640	252,977
	\$	290,217	1,813,208	559,489	1,976,431	2,097,882
28	Bacon and hams, shoulders and cwt. sides..... \$	103,444	103,547	75,541	537,361	1,055,495
	\$	1,018,918	758,334	628,469	4,381,908	11,778,446
29	Butter..... lb.	15,429,266	17,649,491	3,768,101	5,889,241	16,335,528
	\$	3,065,234	3,573,034	602,175	1,052,089	3,295,663
30	Cheese..... lb.	8,271,439	49,255,523	106,202,140	164,689,123	195,926,697
	\$	1,109,906	5,510,443	9,508,800	13,956,571	20,696,951
31	Gold..... \$	163,037	767,318	554,126	1,099,053	24,445,156
32	Silver..... oz.	—	—	—	2,508,233	4,022,019
	\$	595,261	34,494	238,367	1,595,548	2,420,750
33	Copper ⁸ lb.	6,246,000	39,604,000	10,994,498	3,575,482	26,345,776
	\$	120,121	150,412	505,196	194,771	2,659,261
34	Nickel..... lb.	—	—	5,352,043	6,996,540	9,537,558
	\$	—	—	240,499	486,651	958,365
35	Coal..... ton	318,287	420,055	833,684	1,025,060	1,888,538
	\$	662,451	1,123,091	2,916,465	3,249,069	5,307,060
36	Asbestos..... ton	—	—	7,022	9,588	26,715
	\$	—	—	513,909	482,679	864,573
37	Wood pulp..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	280,619	675,777	1,937,207
38	Newsprint paper..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—	—

¹1887. ²1874. ³1886. ⁴000's omitted. ⁵The statistics of manufactures in 1871 and 1881 include works employing fewer than 5 hands, while those of 1891, 1901 and 1911 are for works employing 5 hands and over, except in the case of butter and cheese factories, flour and grist mills, electric light plants, lumber, lath and shingle mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works and fish canneries. The figures in each

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1906.	1911.	1916.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925	1926 ^a	
556,415	473,159	930,492	1,263,364	1,233,341	1,525,382	1,735,735	1,748,364	1
11,502,120	9,781,077	19,234,976	26,116,050	25,495,421	31,532,443	35,880,826	36,141,891	
8,473,379	32,559,044	25,459,741	18,581,439	18,601,744	19,736,323	20,228,988	22,435,531	2
5,659,455	17,355,272	16,717,121	12,576,758	12,067,509	13,180,113	13,971,150	13,934,035	
55,609,888	55,648,011	117,150,028	42,879,818	88,881,537	104,457,447	111,450,518	132,345,152	3
10,720,474	6,886,998	31,867,150	5,738,177	12,529,186	13,604,538	15,649,882	17,356,867	
54,608,217	23,784,969	41,497,615	93,307,171	111,234,466	175,485,499	253,590,259	284,126,946	4
3,089,187	827,717	3,532,692	5,817,702	7,985,522	14,221,345	23,127,460	19,262,242	
21,490,955	34,098,744	82,958,564	17,597,123	62,453,843	69,536,350	73,857,114	65,714,294	5
8,948,834	10,229,623	29,035,498	6,158,993	18,332,077	19,470,178	15,946,672	14,374,163	
598,411	917,535	1,169,257	428,923	985,400	664,215	639,257	826,003	6
7,055,136	12,307,125	16,750,898	8,819,242	21,355,595	14,825,600 ^b	14,259,925 ^b	18,347,573 ^b	
9,762,601	11,323,388	14,483,395	15,157,431	16,990,571	13,638,197	15,134,968	16,457,484	7
19,732,019	26,467,646	38,817,481	65,518,497	72,058,986	53,593,988	49,261,951	59,797,181	
2,128,374	5,692,915	5,369,560	6,943,372	7,543,589	7,498,624	8,116,597	8,707,021	8
3,170,859	7,644,537	6,547,728	15,438,481	15,064,661	13,398,411	14,046,704	13,013,283	
79,286,697	103,220,994	177,201,534	184,297,242	214,079,331	209,583,406	226,583,333	241,245,898	
157	266	307	522	532	532	563	—	9
80,393,445	110,838,746	248,573,546	568,068,752	581,472,583	628,565,093	726,721,087	—	10
—	—	—	6,740,750	8,099,192	9,315,277	10,110,459	—	11
—	—	—	1,053,545	1,122,900	1,200,950	1,279,731	—	12
605,316	1,358,333	2,217,354	2,999,030	3,186,624	3,571,444	4,290,428	4,556,000	13
383,920	515,203	—	474,430	525,267	508,503	544,014	—	14
833,916,155	1,247,853,609	1,958,705,230	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,950	3,538,813,460	3,808,289,981	—	15
162,155,578	241,008,416	283,311,505	510,431,312	571,470,028	559,884,045	596,015,171	—	16
706,446,578	1,165,975,639	1,381,547,225	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,375	—	17
235,483,956	274,316,553	741,610,638	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	1,315,355,791	18
283,740,280	452,724,603	508,201,134	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537	927,328,732	19
519,224,236	727,041,156	1,249,811,772	1,488,045,012	1,734,030,687	1,938,507,923	1,865,999,890	2,242,684,523	
127,456,465	132,156,924	451,852,399	299,361,675	379,067,445	360,057,782	395,842,433	508,237,560	20
69,183,915	109,934,753	77,404,361	117,135,343	141,330,143	153,586,690	151,083,946	163,731,210	21
83,546,306	104,115,823	201,106,488	292,588,643	369,080,218	430,707,544	417,417,144	474,987,367	22
169,256,452	275,824,265	370,880,549	515,958,196	540,989,738	601,256,447	509,780,009	609,719,637	23
40,399,402	45,802,115	157,745,469	136,489,238	215,074,566	256,870,237	191,764,537	249,583,470	24
33,658,391	45,521,134	172,896,445	179,990,738	252,145,805	267,758,559	251,665,844	364,201,388	
1,532,014	3,049,046	6,400,214	7,414,282	10,227,060	11,714,929	11,029,227	10,084,974	25
6,179,825	13,854,790	35,767,044	53,478,150	60,075,426	62,783,118	70,638,692	69,687,598	
2,700,303	5,431,662	26,816,322	36,195,127	29,022,347	29,348,698	32,775,761	43,058,283	26
1,083,347	2,144,846	14,637,849	18,717,105	14,533,015	11,146,408	16,044,436	24,237,693	
206,714	326,132	255,407	31,287	58,300	332,293	225,403	368,787	27
1,529,941	2,723,291	5,849,426	650,379	927,143	3,725,282	2,544,582	3,711,840	
1,029,079	598,745	1,536,517	992,080	1,015,901	996,245	1,208,721	1,253,760	28
12,086,868	8,526,332	27,090,113	23,012,480	22,536,397	18,113,755	22,392,223	28,590,301	
34,031,525	3,142,682	3,441,183	8,430,591	21,994,578	13,648,968	24,501,981	23,303,865	29
7,075,539	744,288	1,018,769	3,224,390	8,243,138	5,070,691	8,715,962	8,773,125	
215,834,143	181,895,724	168,961,583	133,849,800	114,549,900	116,777,000	126,963,200	148,333,500	30
24,433,169	20,739,507	26,690,500	25,440,322	20,828,234	23,426,282	24,112,475	33,718,587	
12,991,916	5,344,465	16,870,394	2,532,050	5,449,469	17,384,090	28,793,333	25,968,094	31
7,261,527	33,731,010	27,794,566	13,601,420	17,111,416	17,948,266	18,584,732	18,382,415	32
4,310,528	17,269,168	14,298,351	8,711,304	11,458,992	11,539,783	12,347,582	12,365,576	
44,282,348	55,005,342	111,046,300	10,333,900	21,451,300	44,965,200	53,374,000	61,090,600	33
77,148,633	5,575,033	14,670,073	1,029,417	2,035,511	4,754,413	5,847,848	7,037,206	
23,959,841	34,767,323	70,443,000	10,904,700	42,628,500	56,939,200	61,549,700	71,081,400	34
2,166,936	3,842,332	7,714,769	2,689,702	8,880,641	9,388,511	10,174,245	12,829,244	
1,820,511	2,315,171	1,971,124	1,953,053	2,089,438	1,217,835	719,502	753,342	35
4,643,198	6,014,095	6,032,765	13,182,440	12,956,615	7,842,259	4,388,766	4,083,713	
57,075	69,829	88,833	87,733	166,586	225,486	212,938	269,652	36
1,578,137	2,076,477	2,962,100	4,633,200	7,107,426	8,678,164	7,742,739	9,920,900	
—	6,588,655	8,144,019	12,435,237	16,988,823	17,306,981	16,405,213	19,812,381	37
3,478,150	5,715,532	10,376,548	35,924,877	42,976,948	46,173,796	41,565,241	49,909,870	
—	—	9,264,080	15,138,327	20,130,455	23,564,808	25,027,889	29,537,366	38
—	3,092,437	17,974,292	64,635,627	72,667,826	88,711,451	91,808,333	102,238,668	

case are for the preceding year. From 1922 on statistics are exclusive of construction, hand trades, repair and custom work. The figures for 1925 include non-ferrous metal smelting not included in earlier years.

^aExports of domestic merchandise only.

^bImports of merchandise for home consumption.

^cCopper.

fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc.

^dThe figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

^eEstimated

at \$25 per long ton.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1901.
Exports, domestic, by classes—						
1	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood). \$	—	—	13,742,557	14,606,735	25,541,567
2	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres) \$	—	—	36,399,140	48,763,906	68,465,332
3	Fibres, textiles and textile products. \$	—	—	872,628	2,104,013	1,880,539
4	Wood, wood products and paper \$	—	—	25,351,085	28,772,187	33,099,915
5	Iron and its products. \$	—	—	556,527	1,188,254	3,778,897
6	Non-ferrous metals and their products. \$	—	—	1,618,955	3,843,475	33,395,096
7	Non-metallic minerals and their products. \$	—	—	3,983,584	4,368,013	7,356,324
8	Chemicals and allied products.. \$	—	—	851,211	481,661	791,975
9	All other commodities. \$	—	—	5,291,051	5,579,561	3,121,741
	Total exports, domestic. \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	109,707,805	177,431,386
Imports for Consumption—						
10	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).. \$	—	—	24,212,140	22,742,835	38,036,757
11	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres) \$	—	—	8,080,862	7,599,802	14,022,896
12	Fibres, textiles and textile products. \$	—	—	28,670,141	27,421,519	37,284,752
13	Wood, wood products and paper \$	—	—	5,203,490	4,787,288	8,196,901
14	Iron and its products. \$	—	—	15,142,615	13,393,762	29,955,936
15	Non-ferrous metals and their products. \$	—	—	3,810,626	2,967,439	7,159,142
16	Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals).. \$	—	—	14,139,024	13,736,879	21,255,403
17	Chemicals and allied products.. \$	—	—	3,697,810	3,840,806	5,692,564
18	All other commodities. \$	—	—	8,577,246	8,870,831	16,326,568
	Total imports. \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	105,361,161	177,930,919
Steam Railways—						
19	Miles in operation. No.	2,695	7,331	13,838	16,270	18,140
20	Capital. \$	257,035,188 ¹	284,419,293	632,061,440	697,212,941	816,110,837
21	Passengers. No	5,190,416 ²	6,943,671	13,222,568	13,059,023	18,385,722
22	Freight. ton	5,670,836 ²	12,065,323	21,753,021	24,248,294	36,999,371
23	Earnings. \$	19,470,539 ²	27,987,509	48,192,099	50,374,295	72,898,749
24	Expenses. \$	15,775,532 ²	20,121,418	34,960,449	34,893,337	50,368,726
Electric Railways—						
25	Miles in operation. No.	—	—	—	—	675
26	Capital. \$	—	—	—	—	—
27	Passengers. No	—	—	—	—	120,934,656
28	Freight. ton	—	—	—	—	287,926
29	Earnings. \$	—	—	—	—	5,768,283
30	Expenses. \$	—	—	—	—	3,435,162
Canals—						
31	Passengers carried. No.	100,377	118,136	146,336	151,342	190,428
32	Freight. ton	3,955,621	2,853,230	2,902,526	7,991,073	5,665,259
Shipping (Sea-going)—						
33	Entered. ton	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	5,895,360	7,514,732
34	Cleared. " "	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	5,563,464	7,028,330
35	Total. " "	5,116,033	8,104,337	10,695,195	11,458,824	14,543,062
Shipping (Inland International)—						
36	Entered. ton	4,055,198	2,934,503	4,098,434	5,323,260	5,720,575
37	Cleared. " "	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,088,389	5,766,171
38	Total. " "	8,009,995	5,698,095	8,107,452	10,411,649	11,486,746
Shipping (Coastwise)—						
39	Entered. ton	—	7,664,863	12,835,774	14,049,916	17,927,959
40	Cleared. " "	—	7,451,903	12,150,356	13,381,837	16,516,832
41	Total. " "	—	15,116,766	24,986,130	27,431,753	34,444,796
42	Telegraphs, Government, miles of line. —	—	1,947	2,699	2,786	5,744
43	Telegraphs, other, miles of line. —	—	—	27,866	28,949	30,194
44	Telephones. No	—	—	—	—	63,192
45	Motor vehicles. " "	—	—	—	—	—

¹Year 1876. ²Year 1875.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1906.	1911.	1916.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926 ^a .	
55,828,252	84,556,886	257,249,193	317,578,963	407,760,092	430,932,150	443,298,877	606,058,672	1
84,570,644	69,693,263	138,375,083	135,798,720	135,841,642	140,423,284	163,031,415	190,975,417	2
2,602,903	1,818,931	15,097,691	4,585,987	7,850,843	8,055,083	9,711,720	8,940,046	3
45,716,762	56,334,695	83,116,282	179,925,887	228,756,205	273,354,778	253,610,024	278,674,960	4
4,705,296	9,884,346	66,127,099	28,312,272	51,137,912	66,975,571	57,405,940	74,735,077	5
28,455,786	34,000,996	66,036,542	27,885,996	44,358,037	65,911,171	90,370,788	97,476,270	6
7,817,475	10,038,493	11,879,741	22,616,684	27,646,704	26,776,330	20,728,986	24,568,845	7
14,341,947	2,900,379	15,948,480	9,50,170	14,046,940	15,559,056	16,209,820	17,498,128	8
4,022,038	5,088,564	87,780,527	14,030,001	14,053,068	17,362,733	14,699,783	16,428,376	9
235,483,956	274,316,553	741,610,638	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	1,315,355,791	
50,330,667	79,214,342	95,426,024	172,665,523	161,669,784	186,468,685	173,585,839	203,417,431	10
23,616,835	30,671,908	38,657,514	46,645,789	46,736,774	45,026,734	41,491,969	49,185,558	11
59,292,868	87,916,282	96,191,485	139,997,137	170,146,958	173,795,660	165,440,757	184,761,831	12
14,341,947	26,851,936	18,277,420	35,791,487	35,845,544	40,976,833	38,185,383	40,403,096	13
49,436,840	91,968,180	92,065,895	110,210,539	138,724,455	173,473,503	134,684,441	181,196,800	14
17,527,922	27,655,874	29,448,661	29,773,413	37,492,604	43,432,617	41,111,550	47,692,985	15
33,757,284	53,335,826	53,427,531	137,604,140	139,989,012	155,899,393	131,013,294	139,033,940	16
8,251,378	12,489,776	19,255,326	24,630,333	25,793,101	26,088,041	24,760,237	28,404,276	17
27,184,539	42,620,479	65,448,278	50,485,971	46,181,012	48,205,401	46,659,067	53,232,815	18
283,740,280	452,724,603	508,201,134	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537	927,328,732	
21,353	25,400	37,434	39,360	39,665	40,061	40,352	-	19
1,065,881,629	1,528,689,201	1,893,125,774	2,159,277,131	3,264,674,038	3,413,865,613	3,471,080,909	-	20
27,989,782	37,097,718	43,503,459	44,383,620	44,834,337	42,921,809	41,458,084	-	21
57,966,713	79,884,282	109,659,088	108,530,518	118,289,604	106,429,355	109,850,925	-	22
125,322,865	188,733,494	261,838,654	440,687,128	478,338,046	445,923,877	455,297,288	-	23
87,129,434	131,034,785	180,542,259	393,927,406	413,862,818	382,483,908	372,149,656	-	24
814	1,224	1,674	1,724	1,736	1,737	1,738	-	25
-	111,532,347	154,805,584	188,258,974	199,069,870	213,767,660	221,769,220	-	26
237,655,074	426,296,792	580,094,167	738,908,949	737,282,038	726,497,729	725,491,101	-	27
506,024	1,228,362	1,936,674	2,445,425	3,145,863	2,546,928	2,706,312	-	28
10,966,871	20,356,952	27,416,285	49,660,485	50,191,387	49,439,559	49,626,231	-	29
6,675,037	12,096,134	18,099,906	35,986,872	36,171,923	36,125,213	35,426,487	-	30
256,500	304,904	263,648	219,519	220,592	208,587	208,692	197,561	31
10,523,185	38,030,353	23,583,491	10,026,055	11,199,434	12,868,551	14,130,667	13,477,663	32
8,895,353	11,919,339	12,616,927	13,620,183	17,095,883	18,497,025	20,470,379	22,837,720	33
7,948,076	10,377,847	12,210,723	13,974,287	17,182,454	18,521,377	20,510,647	22,817,276	34
16,843,429	22,297,186	24,827,656	27,594,470	34,278,337	37,018,402	40,981,026	45,654,996	35
9,352,653	13,286,102	16,486,778	14,359,222	18,864,448	18,926,976	17,616,105	14,117,099	36
8,536,090	11,846,257	16,406,670	14,711,561	19,260,398	19,001,995	19,341,920	15,474,732	37
17,888,743	25,132,359	32,893,448	29,070,783	38,124,846	37,928,971	36,958,025	29,591,831	38
23,543,604	34,280,669	35,624,074	31,100,156	36,240,041	39,268,712	40,480,372	41,770,480	39
22,780,458	32,347,265	30,726,933	30,726,933	34,730,037	38,096,416	40,139,447	41,117,175	40
46,324,062	66,627,934	68,709,424	61,827,089	70,970,078	77,365,128	80,619,819	82,887,655	41
6,829	8,446	10,699	11,455	11,532	11,210	10,681	-	42
31,506	33,905	38,552	41,641	41,851	44,532	42,042	-	43
4	302,759	548,421	944,029	1,009,203	1,072,454	1,144,095	-	44
	21,519	123,464	513,821	586,850	652,121	728,005	836,794	45

^aThe figures for 1926 are subject to revision. ^aMotor vehicles in 6 provinces numbered 2,130 in 1907.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1901.
1	Post Office—					
2	Revenue..... \$	803,637	1,344,970	2,515,823	2,971,653	3,421,192
3	Expenditure..... \$	994,876	1,876,658	3,161,676	3,752,805	3,837,376
4	Money orders issued..... \$	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,178	13,081,861	17,956,258
5	Dominion Finance—					
6	Customs Revenue..... \$	11,841,105	18,406,092	23,305,218	19,766,741	28,293,930
7	Excise revenue..... \$	4,295,945	5,343,022	6,914,850	7,926,006	10,318,266
8	Total Ordinary Revenue..... \$	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	36,618,591	52,514,701
9	Revenue per head..... \$	5-50	6-83	7-96	7-20	9-72
10	Total Ordinary Expenditure..... \$	15,623,082	25,502,554	36,343,568	36,949,142	46,866,368
11	Expenditure per head..... \$	4-44	5-88	7-50	7-26	8-67
12	Total Disbursements..... \$	19,293,478	33,796,643	40,793,208	44,096,384	57,982,866
13	Disbursements per head..... \$	5-48	7-79	8-42	8-64	10-73
14	Gross debt..... \$	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,280	325,717,537	354,732,433
15	Assets..... \$	37,786,165	44,465,757	52,090,199	67,220,104	86,252,429
	Net debt..... \$	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,031	258,497,433	268,480,004
16	Provincial Finance—					
17	Revenue, Ordinary, Total..... \$	6,090,783 ¹	7,858,698	10,693,815	11,286,792	14,074,991
18	Expenditure, Ordinary, Total.. \$	5,180,872 ¹	8,119,701	11,628,353	12,023,944	14,146,059
19	Note Circulation—					
20	Bank Notes..... \$	20,914,637	28,516,692	33,061,042	31,456,297	50,601,205
21	Dominion Notes..... \$	—	—	16,176,316 ²	20,372,196 ²	27,898,509 ²
22	Chartered Banks—					
23	Capital paid-up..... \$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,697	62,043,173	67,035,615
24	Assets..... \$	125,273,631	200,613,879	269,307,032	320,937,643	531,829,324
25	Liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)..... \$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	232,338,086	420,003,743
26	Deposits payable on demand... \$	—	—	—	—	95,169,631
27	Deposits payable after notice... \$	—	—	—	—	221,624,664
	Total deposits ² \$	56,287,391	94,346,481	148,396,968	193,616,049	349,573,327
28	Savings Banks—					
29	Deposits in Post Office..... \$	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	28,932,930	39,950,813
30	Government..... \$	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	17,866,389	16,098,144
31	Special..... \$	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	14,459,833	19,125,097
32	Loan Companies³—					
33	Assets..... \$	8,392,464	73,906,638	125,041,146	143,887,377	158,523,307
34	Liabilities to shareholders and public..... \$	8,392,464	71,965,017	123,915,704	143,296,284	158,523,307
35	Deposits..... \$	2,399,136	13,460,268	18,482,959	19,404,878	20,756,910
36	Trust Companies—					
37	Shareholders' assets..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
38	Trust funds, liabilities..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
39	Dominion Fire Insurance—					
40	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	228,453,784	462,210,968	759,602,191	845,574,352	1,038,687,619
41	Premium income for year..... \$	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	7,075,850	9,650,348
42	Provincial Fire Insurance—					
43	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
44	Premium income for year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
45	Dominion Life Insurance—					
46	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	45,825,935	103,290,932	261,475,229	327,814,465	463,769,034
47	Premium income for year..... \$	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	10,604,577	15,189,854
48	Provincial Life Insurance—					
49	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
50	Premium income for year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
51	Education—					
52	Enrolment..... No.	803,000	891,000	993,000	1,056,809	1,083,000
53	Average daily attendance.....	—	—	—	—	669,000
54	Number of Teachers.....	13,559	18,016	23,718	—	27,126
55	Total Public Expenditure..... \$	—	—	—	—	11,044,925

¹Average, 1869-1872. ²Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901-1926.
³Including Building Societies and Trust Companies (1871-1911). ⁴The figures for 1926 are subject to revision. ⁵As at June 30. ⁶Active assets only.

NOTE.

In the foregoing Summary, the statistics of immigration, fisheries (1871-1916), trade, shipping, the Post Office, the public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government Savings Banks

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

1906.	1911.	1916.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ^a	
5,993,343	9,146,952	18,858,410	26,554,538	29,262,232	29,100,492	28,581,993	31,024,464	1
4,921,677	7,954,223	16,009,139	28,121,425	27,794,503	28,305,937	29,873,802	30,732,423	2
37,935,673	70,614,862	94,469,871	139,914,186	143,055,120	159,855,115	163,519,320	177,810,231	3
46,053,377	71,838,089	98,649,409	105,686,645	118,056,469	121,500,798	108,146,871	127,355,143	4
14,010,220	16,869,837	22,428,492	36,755,207	35,761,997	38,181,747	38,603,489	42,923,549	5
80,139,360	117,780,409	172,147,838	381,952,387	394,614,900	396,837,682	346,834,479	380,745,506	6
12-99	16-34	21-42	42-72	43-45	43-01	37-04	40-06	7
67,240,641	87,774,198	130,350,727	347,560,691	332,293,732	324,813,190	318,891,901	320,660,479	8
10-90	12-18	16-22	38-88	36-58	35-20	34-05	33-74	9
83,277,642	122,861,250	339,702,502	463,652,436	434,452,341	370,589,247	351,169,803	355,186,423	10
13-49	17-04	42-27	51-86	47-83	40-16	37-50	37-37	11
392,269,680	474,941,487	936,987,802	2,902,347,137	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523	2,768,779,184	12
125,226,702	134,899,435	321,831,631	480,211,336 ^c	435,050,368 ^c	401,827,195 ^c	400,628,837 ^c	379,048,085 ^c	13
267,042,978	340,042,052	615,156,171	2,422,135,801	2,453,776,869	2,417,783,275	2,417,437,686	2,389,731,099	
23,027,122	40,706,948	50,015,795	116,156,699	117,423,174	127,896,047	132,398,729	-	14
21,169,868	38,144,511	53,826,219	112,874,954	131,299,100	135,159,185	136,648,242	-	15
70,638,870	89,982,223	126,691,913	166,466,109	170,420,792	166,136,765	165,235,168	168,885,995	16
49,941,426 ^b	99,921,354	176,816,006	240,429,548	240,862,014	226,002,628	212,681,059	190,004,824	17
91,035,604	103,009,256	113,175,353	125,456,485	124,373,293	122,409,504	118,831,327	116,638,254	18
878,512,076	1,303,131,260	1,839,286,709	2,638,776,483	2,643,773,986	2,701,427,011	2,789,619,061	2,864,019,213	19
713,790,553	1,097,661,393	1,596,905,337	2,364,822,657	2,374,308,376	2,438,711,000	2,532,831,231	2,604,601,786	20
165,144,569	304,801,755	428,717,781	502,781,234	523,170,930	511,218,736	531,180,578	553,222,035	21
381,778,705	568,976,209	780,842,383	1,191,637,004	1,197,277,065	1,198,246,414	1,269,542,584	1,340,559,021	22
605,968,513	980,433,788	1,418,035,429	2,120,997,030	2,107,606,111	2,130,621,760	2,221,160,611	2,277,192,043	
45,736,488	43,330,579	40,008,418	24,837,181	22,357,268	25,156,149	24,662,060	24,035,669	23
16,174,134	14,673,752	13,519,855	9,829,653	9,433,839	9,055,091	8,949,073	8,794,875	24
27,399,194	34,770,386	40,405,037	58,292,920	59,327,961	64,245,811	65,837,254	67,241,344	25
232,076,447	389,701,988	70,872,297	102,462,090	104,866,102	101,919,837	110,638,667	-	26
232,076,447	389,701,988	70,872,297	100,400,266	103,333,966	101,111,692	109,527,773	-	27
23,046,194	33,742,513	8,987,720	16,910,558	15,854,029	15,970,077	18,660,122	-	28
-	-	7,826,943	10,353,243	10,830,509	12,056,259	12,453,916	-	29
-	-	47,162,220	101,049,886	113,413,839	137,391,026	147,317,841	-	30
1,443,902,244	2,279,868,346	3,720,058,236	6,348,637,436	6,806,937,041	7,224,475,267	7,583,297,679	8,045,437,096 ^d	31
14,687,963	20,575,255	27,783,852	48,168,310	51,169,250	49,833,718	51,040,075	52,573,001 ^d	32
-	-	849,915,678	1,036,200,959	975,830,674	1,037,552,176	1,215,135,191	-	33
-	-	3,902,504	4,890,627	4,864,790	4,818,055	5,717,880	-	34
656,260,900	950,220,771	1,422,179,632	3,171,388,996	3,433,508,673	3,763,996,472	4,159,019,848	4,609,902,248 ^d	35
22,364,456	31,619,626	43,033,105	107,104,091	118,256,553	130,109,022	145,480,207	159,890,614 ^d	36
-	-	348,097,229	175,380,201	197,882,775	172,467,486	168,703,528	-	37
-	-	5,311,003	4,329,716	3,604,485	5,208,555	4,810,012	-	38
1,173,009	1,356,879	1,622,351	1,951,556	1,995,896	2,013,158	-	-	39
743,496	870,801	1,140,793	1,425,532	1,458,266	1,506,608	-	-	40
32,250	40,516	50,307	59,312	60,438	62,302	62,394	-	41
16,368,244	37,971,374	57,362,734	114,741,249	121,494,737	119,484,033	121,034,234	-	42

relate to the fiscal years ended June 30 up to 1906, and from then on to the years ended March 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (1922-26), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30, 1871-1916, and to the calendar years 1922-1926. Canal statistics are those of the navigation seasons. The telegraph statistics relate to the fiscal years for Government lines and to the calendar years for other lines.

ERRATA.

P. 181, Table 12.—For years 1924, 1925 and 1926 read "1924-25, 1925-26, and 1926-27," respectively.

P. 351, Table 26.—The production of pig iron in 1924 was as follows:—Nova Scotia, 198,327 short tons; Ontario, 465,888 short tons; total for Canada, 664,215 short tons. The figures in the text are long tons of 2,240 pounds.

I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Situation.—The Dominion of Canada comprises the whole northern half of the North American continent except the United States territory of Alaska, and Labrador, a dependency of the island colony of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and Alaska, the boundary with which was in part determined by the award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal signed at Washington, Oct. 20, 1903; on the south by the 49th parallel, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence river and additional lines set out by the Ashburton Treaty, signed Aug. 9, 1842; and on the east by the Atlantic ocean, the gulf of St. Lawrence, the undefined Labrador boundary and Davis strait. As regards the far north, Canada includes all the lands in the area bounded on the east by a line passing midway between Greenland and Baffin, Devon and Ellesmere islands to the 60th meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole, and on the west by the 141st meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole. The southernmost point is Middle island in lake Erie, in north latitude $41^{\circ} 41'$, while from east to west the Dominion extends from about west longitude 57° —the approximate boundary with Labrador—to west longitude 141° , the boundary with Alaska. Canadian territory thus extends over 84° of longitude and 48° of latitude.

Area.—The area of the Dominion (as revised on the basis of the results of recent exploration in the north) is 3,797,123 square miles, a figure which may be compared with that of 3,743,529 square miles for the United States and its dependent territories, 3,776,700 the total area of Europe, 2,974,581 the total area of Australia, 4,277,170 the total area of China inclusive of dependencies, 3,275,510 the area of Brazil, 1,802,577 the area of India, 121,633 the area of the United Kingdom and 13,491,977 the total area of the British Empire. By comparison with the last two figures, Canada is seen to be over 31 times as large as the United Kingdom and to comprise over 28 p.c. of the total area of the British Empire.

Political Subdivisions.—Canada is divided from east to west into the following provinces:—the Atlantic Maritime provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, all three comparatively small in area; Quebec, covering a strip south of the St. Lawrence and the whole territory north of the St. Lawrence and east of the Ottawa to Hudson strait; Ontario, extending northward from the Great Lakes to Hudson bay; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provinces of the interior continental plain, extending from 49° to 60° north latitude; and British Columbia, the province of the western mountain and Pacific coast region, also extending from 49° to 60° . North of the 60th parallel of latitude, the country is divided into the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the latter area composed of the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. In actual area the three Maritime provinces, covering a total land area of 51,163 square miles, make up but 1.4 p.c. of the total land area of the country. Quebec, the largest in area of all the provinces, and Ontario cover 18.9 and 10.0 p.c. of the country's aggregate land area respectively. The four western provinces, taken in order as one proceeds west, constitute 6.3, 6.7, 6.9 and 9.7 p.c., the Yukon 5.7 p.c., Franklin 13.5 p.c., Keewatin 6.0 p.c. and Mackenzie 14.9 p.c. of the land area of the Dominion. A brief description of each of the provinces is appended.

Prince Edward Island.—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies at the south of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the mainland of the continent by Northumberland strait. It is 150 miles in length and varies from 4 miles to 30 in width, covering an area of 2,184 square miles, some 200 square miles more than the state of Delaware and slightly more than half the area of the island of Jamaica in the British West Indies. Its rich red soil and red sandstone formations make up a distinctive and even topography, no point in the island attaining a greater altitude than 311 feet above sea level. A climate tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with numerous rivers, sheltered harbours and rolling plains, offers great inducements to the pursuit of agriculture and of fishing. The province is noted for its predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, and its production of oats and potatoes.

Nova Scotia.—The province of Nova Scotia is 386 miles in length by from 50 to 100 miles in width, a long and rather narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coast and joined to the latter by the isthmus of Chignecto. It includes at its north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,428 square miles, a little over 2,000 square miles less than the combined area of Belgium and Holland. Cape Breton island, at the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence and sheltering Prince Edward Island from the Atlantic, is roughly 100 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 87 miles, its area of 3,120 square miles enclosing the salt water lakes of Bras d'Or, connected with the sea at the north by two natural channels and at the south by the St. Peter's ship canal. The ridge of mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotian mainland divides it roughly into two slopes, that facing the Atlantic being generally rocky, barren and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, while the other, facing the bay of Fundy and the gulf of St. Lawrence, consists for the most part of arable fertile plains and river valleys, and is noted for its general farming and fruit farming districts. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours.

New Brunswick.—With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The conformation of the province is also rather similar to that of Scotland, for the country, although not mountainous, is diversified by the occurrence of a great number of low hills and valleys. While New Brunswick is essentially a part of the mainland, the bay of Chaleur at the north, the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait at the east, the bay of Fundy at the south and Passamaquoddy bay at the southwest, provide the province with a very extensive sea coast. Although larger in area than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick does not cover as many degrees of latitude, its most southern point being a little south of 45° north latitude and its most northern a little north of 48°, while Nova Scotia extends roughly from the 43rd to the 47th parallel. To its southwest is a group of islands belonging to the province, the most important of which are Grand Manan, Campobello, and the West Isles. The soil of these islands, similar to much of that on the mainland, is generally fertile, but only a small proportion of it is under cultivation. New Brunswick has been called the best watered country in the world; numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.

Quebec.—Quebec might with considerable accuracy be included among the Maritime provinces, for the gulf of St. Lawrence is really a part of the Atlantic,

while salt water washes the coasts of the province for many miles on its northern and western borders. Besides including a narrow strip of land between the St. Lawrence and the international and New Brunswick boundaries, Quebec extends northward from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to Hudson strait, covering over 17° of latitude and an area of 706,834 square miles. The combined areas of France, Germany, Sweden and Italy are some 7,000 square miles less than the area of Quebec. Apart from its importance as the threshold of Canada and the gateway through which ocean vessels must pass on their way to the interior of the continent, Quebec is also noted for its natural resources. The untold timber limits of its northern areas form the basis for a great pulp and paper industry of the present and the future. Its rivers, many of them as yet comparatively unknown, may be harnessed to supply over one-third of the electric power available in Canada. Its mineral deposits, particularly those of asbestos, have long been known for their quality and extent, while promising discoveries of copper and gold deposits have recently been made in Rouyn and neighbouring townships in the northwest part of the province, and the fisheries of the St. Lawrence river and gulf are well known. Agriculturally, the climate and soil of the St. Lawrence shores and the plains of the Eastern Townships make the province eminently fitted for general farming operations.

Ontario.—The province of Ontario is the section of the Dominion contained between the great international lakes and Hudson bay and between the western boundary of Quebec and the eastern limits of Manitoba. Its most southern point is in north latitude 41° 41' and its most northern in north latitude 56° 48'. The total area comprised within its limits is 407,262 square miles, of which its water area of 41,382 square miles forms the unusually large percentage of 10·16. The province is a little more than 8,000 square miles less in area than are France and Germany together, and when compared with the states to the south, Ontario is found to be almost equal in extent to the combined area of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Many varieties of climate and soil are encountered, from the distinctively southern conditions found along the shores of lake Erie to the infinitely diverse ones of Hudson and James bay. Ontario, of all the provinces of Canada, is the centre of the country's manufacturing life, owing to its abundant water-power resources and its proximity to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, but the many natural resources of its rural districts are not on this account neglected. Mining in the Sudbury, Cobalt and Porcupine districts is a thriving industry, the nickel coming from the Sudbury field amounting to three-fourths of the world's consumption, while most of the gold mined in Canada is found in the province. Fruit farming in the Niagara district and general farming throughout the entire central part of the province are carried on extensively under unusually favourable conditions, while timber and furs are the most important products of more northern parts.

Manitoba.—Manitoba, the most easterly of the prairie provinces and also the oldest in point of settlement, extends roughly from a line joining the west coast of Hudson bay and the lake of the Woods to a line approximating closely to the 102nd meridian west from Greenwich. On the north and south it is bounded by the 60th and 49th parallels of latitude respectively. The total area of Manitoba is 251,832 square miles. This area may be compared to that of the United Kingdom with its area of 121,633 square miles, and Manitoba is seen to be 8,566 square miles greater than twice the total area of the British Isles. The province is typically an agricultural one, its southern plains being specially adapted to this form of industry. Its northern districts, with a topography very different from that of its prairies, are of importance in the production of timber.

Saskatchewan.—The central prairie province, contained within the western boundary of Manitoba, the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude, and the 110th meridian, covers an area of 251,700 square miles, but slightly less than that of Manitoba, and greater by 5,000 square miles than the combined areas of the United Kingdom and Norway. The country consists for the most part of the open rolling prairie at an average altitude of 1,500 feet above sea-level, while in the north it assumes a more broken aspect and is as yet but slightly developed. The climate is quite different from that of Eastern Canada, with less precipitation and perhaps slightly more severe features than are encountered in many other parts of the country, but is nevertheless most favourable to plant and animal growth. The northern districts are abundantly watered by lakes and rivers and are rich in timber resources.

Alberta.—Lying between Saskatchewan on the east and the Rocky mountains and the 120th meridian on the west, and bounded on the north and south by the Northwest Territories and the United States respectively, is the province of Alberta. Its area is slightly greater than that of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, comprising a total of 255,285 square miles, a little more than the combined areas of Germany and Bulgaria. Formerly an almost exclusively ranching country, it has now become a great wheat-producing region, the frontier of the grain-growing area now approximating to the line of the foot-hills of the Rockies. In the southwest, considerable coal and oil mining are carried on; lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, where some ranching is still pursued in the less populous sections. The climate of Alberta is a particularly favourable one, cooler in summer than more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the "Chinook" winds.

British Columbia.—The province of British Columbia is in some respects the most favoured part of Canada. Within its boundaries are reproduced all the varied climates of the Dominion and almost every natural feature, while some of its climatic and geographical conditions are peculiar to the province. Extending from the Rockies to the Pacific and from the 49th to the 60th parallel of latitude, its limits contain an area of 355,855 square miles, more than three times the area of Italy, slightly less than three times the area of the United Kingdom and but slightly less than the combined area of the United Kingdom, Norway and Italy. The many islands of the Pacific coast, notably Vancouver island, with an area of about 13,500 square miles, and the Queen Charlotte group, are included in the province and are noted for their temperate climate and abundant natural resources. The mines, timber limits, fisheries and agricultural resources of the province are remarkable for their quality and extent.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—The vast area of 1,516,758 square miles is included within the boundaries of Canada's northern subdivisions, the Yukon Territory and the three provisional districts of the Northwest Territories. This is over twelve times the area of the United Kingdom, nearly half the area of the United States, and more than the combined areas of the Argentine Republic and Chile in South America. Much of these northern regions is uninhabited, large areas of them even unexplored, but none the less they are of considerable potential economic value, owing to their possibilities in agricultural and pastoral production, to their mineral deposits, such as the Yukon gold fields, as well as to their forest resources and their furs.

Summary of Land and Water Area.—For the convenience of the reader, the total land and water area of the Dominion, and its distribution into provinces and territories, is shown in Table 1.

1.—Land and Water Area of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, as in 1926.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Total Land and Water.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	—	2,184
Nova Scotia.....	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick.....	27,911	74	27,985
Quebec.....	690,865	15,969	706,834
Ontario.....	365,880	41,382	407,262
Manitoba.....	231,926	19,906	251,832
Saskatchewan.....	243,381	8,319	251,700
Alberta.....	252,925	2,360	255,285
British Columbia.....	353,416	2,439	355,855
Yukon.....	206,427	649	207,076
Northwest Territories—			
Franklin.....	546,532	7,500	554,032
Keewatin.....	218,460	9,700	228,160
Mackenzie.....	493,225	34,265	527,490
Total.....	3,654,200	112,923	3,797,123

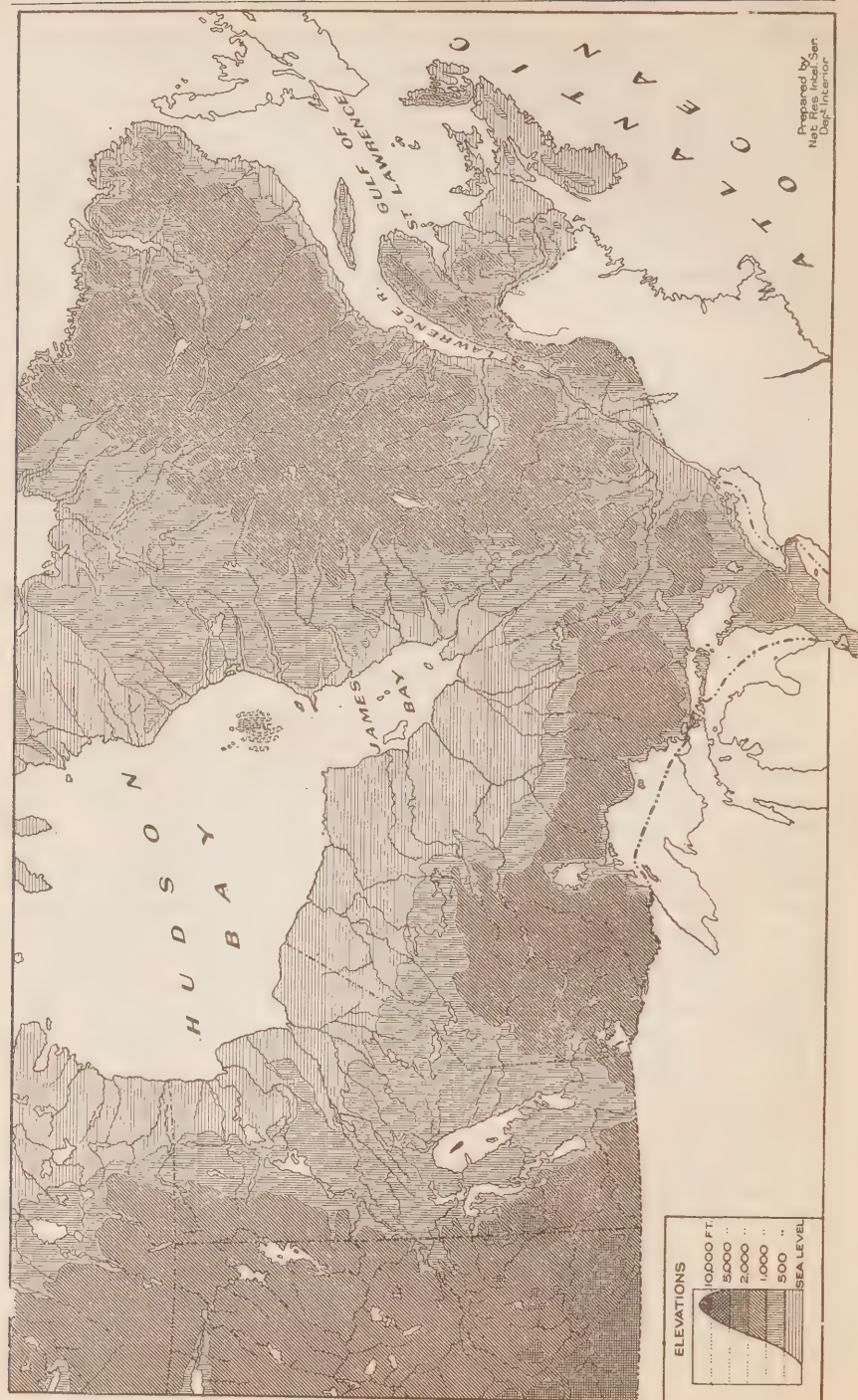
The water area, as given above, is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts and the foot of lake St. Peter, in Quebec.

1.—Orography.

The topographical features of the present surface of the North American continent admit of its division, in Canada, into several orographic provinces. The exposed surface of the old pre-Cambrian continent forms one of the largest divisions and has been called the Canadian Shield, the Archæan Peneplain and in its southern portion, the Laurentian Highland. The mountainous country of the west constitutes the Cordilleras, while the mountains of eastern United States, in their continuation across the border, form the Appalachian highlands of eastern Canada. The Great Plains, with various subdivisions, occupy the area between the mountainous area of the west and the great, roughened surface of the Canadian Shield. The St. Lawrence lowland lies between the Laurentian and Appalachian highlands. Within the borders of the Canadian Shield an area on the southern margin of Hudson bay has been referred to as the "clay belt." It occupies a part of the basin that during the glacial period was submerged and covered with a coating of clay which smoothed over its inequalities and concealed most of the underlying rocks. Since its emergence the surface has been but slightly altered by drainage channels cut across it.

Orographical maps of Eastern and Western Canada, showing elevations above sea-level, will be found on pages 6 and 8 of this volume.

Canadian Shield.—The portion of the pre-Cambrian continent whose exposed surface still forms a large part of Canada has an area of about two and a half million square miles. Its northern border crosses the Arctic archipelago and the eastern lies beyond Baffin island and Labrador and reaches the depressed area occupied by the St. Lawrence river, a short spur or point crossing this valley at the outlet of lake Ontario to join the Adirondack mountains in New York. The southern boundary runs from the spur west to Georgian bay, skirts the north shore of



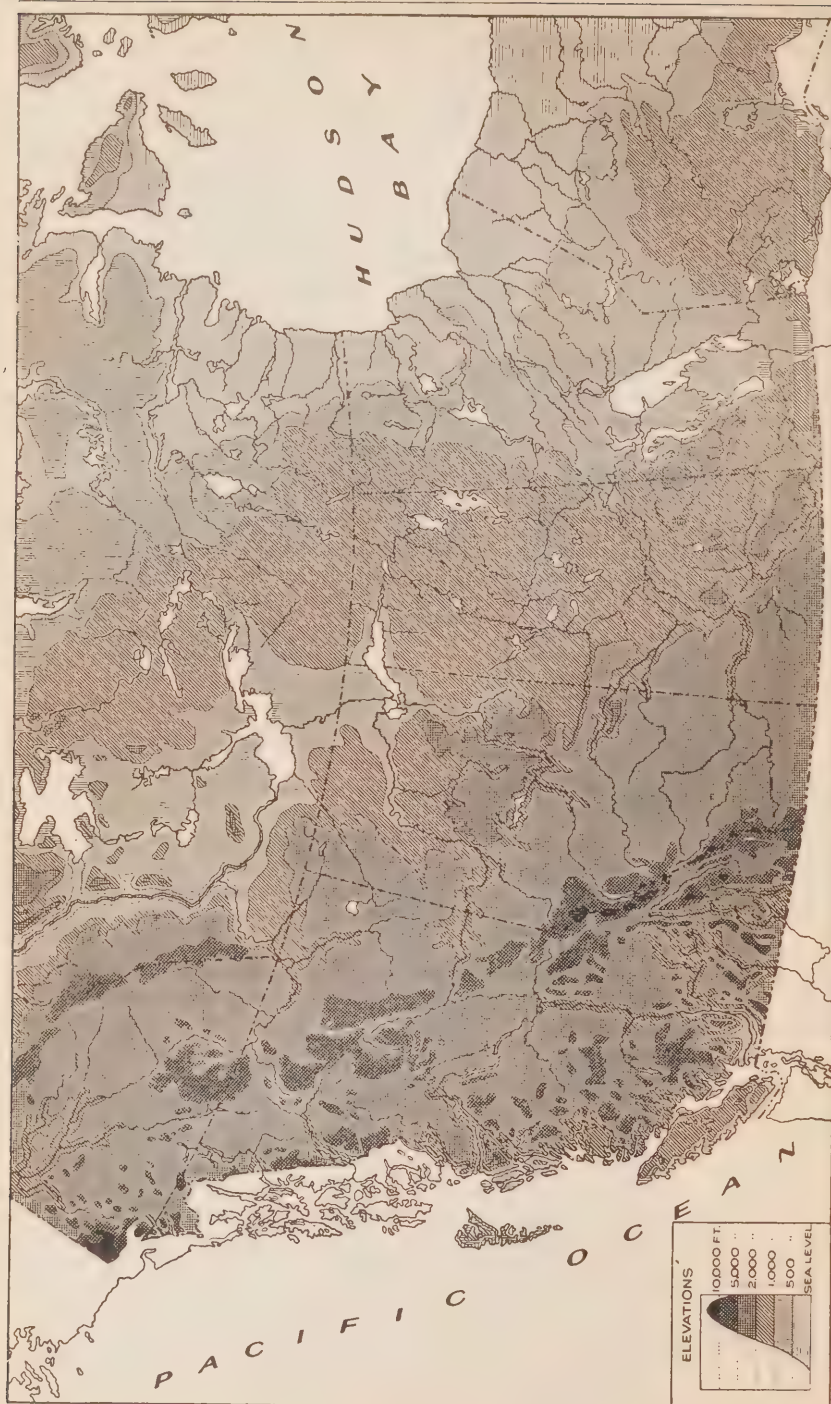
OROGRAPHY OF EASTERN CANADA.

lake Huron and sweeps almost entirely around the ancient depressed area occupied by lake Superior. The western edge, from the lake of the Woods and lake Winnipeg, bears northwest to the western end of lake Athabaska and passes through the basins occupied by Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, reaching the Arctic ocean east of the Mackenzie River delta. In detail, the surface features of the Canadian Shield are irregular; but, viewed broadly, it has the conformation of a great plain, depressed toward the centre and in the north and slightly elevated along the eastern and southern borders, where it presents a rather steep outward slope. The general elevation in the eastern portion is under 2,000 feet, and over the larger part of the plain is about 1,000 feet. The highest portion is along the northeastern margin, where it presents a steep face to the sea, rising to a maximum altitude of about 6,000 feet.

Appalachian Region.—The continuation of the Green mountains of Vermont into Canada may be traced in the Notre Dame mountains, which approach the St. Lawrence below Quebec and, continuing with more easterly trend, form the highland of the Gaspé peninsula. Over a large part of the region, these hills hardly attain the dignity of mountains, but peaks rising 3,500 feet above the nearby coast are found in the Gaspé peninsula. The continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire is found in the highlands of Maine and New Brunswick, the continuity being shown quite plainly by the rock-folding and other evidences of the great earth movements which caused the topography. An additional ridge apparently forms the present province of Nova Scotia, and although the highlands of that province in few places rise to elevations greater than 1,500 feet, the rock structure indicates that it was a mountainous country at no very remote geological period.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The southern interior of the continent consists of a plain of low relief, bordered on the east by the Appalachian mountains, on the west by the Cordilleran mountain systems, and on the north by the Laurentian plateau. This plain, in its Canadian portion, is known as the St. Lawrence lowlands, and extends from a short distance below Quebec city to lake Huron, with a length of 600 miles and an area of 35,000 square miles. To the northeast it becomes reduced in width, and in the vicinity of Quebec is represented by a narrow plateau or shelf on each side of the St. Lawrence river. The triangular area beyond, in which is the island of Anticosti, is structurally related to the central lowlands. The St. Lawrence lowlands may be divided into three sections:—(1) the St. Lawrence river plain, separated from (2) the Eastern Ontario basin, by a point of crystalline rocks, and (3) the Ontario peninsula, a slightly more elevated plain whose eastern border is a steep escarpment, the eastern outcrop of a heavy limestone bed which underlies the western peninsula.

Great Plains.—A great area, including many diverse features, lies to the east of the Cordilleras. The portion that is included under the term Great Plains extends from the southwestern edge of the ancient surface, forming the Canadian Shield, to the eastern edge of the mountainous region of the Cordilleras. In the belt traversed by the railway lines a three-fold division into prairie steppes, rising one above the other, is clearly recognizable, though the divisions are not distinguishable in the region farther north to which the term prairie is not applicable. For the purpose of description, these three divisions are adopted, and a fourth is added for the broken hilly country of the foot-hills. The first or eastern division comprises the plain lying between the Canadian Shield and the plateau formed of Cretaceous sediments; the second extends from the edge of this plateau westward to the erosion remnants of former Tertiary deposits; and the third stretches from this line west-



OROGRAPHY OF WESTERN CANADA.

ward to the foot-hills. North of the prairie country these distinctions are less noticeable, and divisions two and three become merged into one.

Cordilleran Region.—The western part of the American continent is more or less mountainous. The Andean chain, which extends throughout the length of South America and broadens out in the United States and in Canada, has an average width of over 500 miles. This region, covering about 600,000 square miles in Canada, is the most elevated in the Dominion, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet, with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The mountainous tract forming the Cordilleras can be divided broadly into three parallel bands; a series of plateaus and mountains, comprised in the Columbia, Interior, Cassiar and Yukon systems, forming the central part, referred to as the Central Belt; another series of parallel ridges east of the central plateaus, formed of fault rocks and folds and including the Rocky and Arctic systems, known as the Eastern Belt; and a third division between the plateau country and the Pacific, composed of the Pacific and Insular systems, called the Western Belt.

Following is a list of the principal named Canadian Cordilleran peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation:—

Names.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	'	°	'	
Alberta—						
Alberta.....	11,874	52	14	117	36	Rocky Mts.
Alexandra ¹	11,214	51	59	117	12	"
Assiniboine ¹	11,870	50	56	115	42	"
Athabaska.....	11,452	52	07	117	11	"
Coleman.....	11,000	52	06	116	55	"
Columbia ¹	12,294	52	09	117	27	"
Deltaform ¹	11,235	51	18	116	15	"
Diadem.....	11,060	52	19	117	00	"
Forbes.....	11,902	51	48	116	56	"
Fryatt.....	11,026	52	33	117	54	"
Hector.....	11,135	51	34	116	15	"
Hungabee ¹	11,457	51	20	116	17	"
Joffre ¹	11,316	50	32	115	12	"
King Edward ¹	11,400	52	10	117	30	"
Kitchener.....	11,500	52	13	117	19	"
L. yell ¹	11,495	51	58	117	06	"
Lefroy ¹	11,230	51	22	116	17	"
Lunette ¹	11,150	50	52	115	39	"
Sir Douglas ¹	11,174	50	43	115	20	"
Snow Dome ¹	11,340	52	11	117	19	"
Stutfield.....	11,320	52	15	117	29	"
Temple.....	11,636	51	21	116	15	"
The Twins.....	11,675 12,085	52	13	117	12	"
Victoria ¹	11,365	51	23	116	18	"
Wilson.....	11,000	51	58	116	45	"
Woolley.....	11,170	52	18	117	25	"
British Columbia—						
Bush.....	11,000	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Bryce.....	11,507	52	03	117	20	"
Clémenceau.....	12,001	—	—	—	—	"
Chown.....	11,600	53	26	119	26	"
Delphine.....	11,076	50	28	116	25	Selkirk Mts.
Fairweather ²	15,300	58	54	137	31	St. Elias Mts.
Farnham.....	11,342	50	29	116	27	Selkirk Mts.
Goodsir.....	11,676	51	12	116	24	Rocky Mts.
Hasler.....	11,113	51	09	117	25	Selkirk Mts.
Huber.....	11,051	51	22	116	18	"
Jumbo.....	11,217	50	24	116	32	Rocky Mts.
King George.....	11,226	50	36	115	24	"
Resplendent.....	11,240	53	05	119	07	"
Robson.....	12,972	53	07	119	08	"
Root ¹	12,860	58	59	137	30	St. Elias Mts.
Selwyn.....	11,013	51	09	117	24	Selkirk Mts.
Sir Alexander.....	11,000	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Sir Sanford.....	11,590	51	39	117	52	Selkirk Mts.
The Helmet.....	11,160	51	11	116	20	Rocky Mts.
Whitehorn.....	11,101	53	08	119	16	"

¹ These peaks are on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia

² These peaks are on the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

Names.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	'	°	'	
Yukon¹—						
Alverstone.....	14,490	60	21	139	02	St. Elias Mts.
Augusta.....	14,070	60	18	140	28	"
Baird.....	11,375	60	19	140	31	"
Badham.....	12,625	60	38	139	47	"
Cook.....	13,754	60	10	139	59	"
Craig.....	13,250	—	—	—	—	"
Hubbard.....	14,950	61	16	140	53	"
Jeannette.....	11,700	60	20	140	43	"
King.....	17,130	60	35	140	39	"
Logan.....	19,850	60	35	140	21	"
Lucania.....	17,147	61	01	140	28	"
Malaspina.....	12,150	60	19	140	34	"
McArthur.....	14,400	60	36	140	13	"
Newton.....	13,811	60	19	140	52	"
St. Elias.....	18,008	60	18	140	57	"
Steele.....	16,644	61	06	140	19	"
Strickland.....	13,818	61	14	140	45	"
Vancouver.....	15,696	60	21	139	42	"
Walsh.....	14,498	61	00	140	00	"
Wood.....	15,885	61	14	140	31	"

¹ These peaks are on or near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

Note.—The highest mountain east of the Rockies, with the exception of the Torngats in Labrador, peaks of which exceed 6,000 feet, is Tabletop mountain (recently re-named Mount Jacques Cartier by the Geographic Board of Canada) in lat. 48° 59', long. 65° 55', Gaspé district, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,350 feet above sea level.

2.—Rivers and Lakes.

General.—The waterways of Canada constitute not only one of its most remarkable geographic features but one of the most vital elements of its national existence. The water area of 142,923 square miles is unusually large, constituting almost 4 p.c. of the total area of the country, whereas the water area of the United States forms but slightly more than 1½ p.c. of its area. The Great Lakes, with the St. Lawrence river, form the most important system of waterways on the continent and one of the most notable fresh water transportation routes in the world. Their value in facilitating the cheap and speedy shipment of grain from the Prairie Provinces cannot be overestimated. These lakes never freeze over, but usually most of their harbours are closed by ice about the middle of December and remain frozen over until the end of March or the beginning of April.

Drainage Basins.—The great drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (554,000 square miles), the Hudson bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles) and the gulf of Mexico (12,365 square miles). Table 2 indicates the drainage areas of the more important rivers.

2.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

Note.—Owing to overlapping, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. The Gulf of Mexico basin is that part of the southern area of the Prairie Provinces drained by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Atlantic Basin.	sq. miles.	Hudson Bay Basin.	sq. miles.
Hamilton.....	29,160	Koksoak.....	62,400
Miramichi.....	5,400	George.....	20,000
St. John.....	21,500	Big.....	26,300
St. Lawrence.....	309,500	Eastmain.....	25,500
Saguenay.....	35,900	Rupert.....	15,700
St. Maurice.....	16,200	Broadback.....	9,800
French.....	8,000	Nottaway.....	29,800
Nipigon.....	9,000	Moose.....	42,100
Ottawa.....	56,700	Abitibi.....	11,300
Lièvre.....	3,500	Missinaibi.....	10,600
Gatineau.....	9,100	Albany.....	59,800
		Kenogami.....	20,700
Total.....	554,000	Attawapiskat.....	18,700

2.—Drainage Basins of Canada—concluded.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
	sq. miles.		sq. miles.
Hudson Bay Basin—concluded.		Pacific Basin—concluded.	
Winisk.....	24,100	Stikine.....	20,300
Severn.....	28,600	Nass.....	7,400
Hayes.....	28,000	Skeena.....	19,300
Nelson.....	370,800	Fraser.....	91,700
Winnipeg.....	44,000	Thompson.....	21,800
English.....	20,600	Nechako.....	15,700
Red.....	63,400	Blackwater.....	5,600
Assiniboine.....	52,600	Quesnel.....	4,500
Saskatchewan.....	158,800	Chilcotin.....	7,500
North Saskatchewan.....	54,700	Columbia.....	39,300
South Saskatchewan.....	65,500	Kootenay.....	15,500
Red Deer.....	18,300	Okanagan.....	6,000
Bow.....	11,100	Kettle.....	3,160
Belly.....	8,900	Pend d'Oreille.....	1,190
Churchill.....	115,500		
Kazan.....	32,700	Total.....	387,300
Dubawnt.....	58,500		
Total.....	1,486,000	Arctic Basin.	
Pacific Basin.		Backs.....	47,500
Yukon.....	145,800	Coppermine.....	29,100
Porcupine.....	24,600	Mackenzie.....	682,000
Stewart.....	21,900	Liard.....	100,700
Pelly.....	21,300	Hay.....	25,700
Lewes.....	35,100	Peace.....	117,100
White.....	15,000	Athabaska.....	58,960
Alsek.....	11,200	Total.....	1,290,000
Taku.....	7,600	Gulf of Mexico Basin.....	12,365

St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers of Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River system. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series of canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow vessels drawing not over 14 feet of water to proceed from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on lake Superior, practically half way across the continent.

Other River Systems.—Apart from the St. Lawrence, the great waterway of the eastern half of the Dominion, other systems also merit some attention. The Saskatchewan river, for example, flowing eastward from the Rocky mountains to lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay, drains a great part of the plains of the western provinces. In the north, the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries the Slave, Liard, Athabaska and Peace rivers, follows the northerly slope of the Great Plain and empties into the Arctic ocean, its waters having traversed in all a distance of 2,525 miles. The Yukon river also, draining a great part of the Yukon territory, flows northward through Alaska into the Behring sea after a course of 1,765 miles. The Fraser, Columbia, Skeena and Stikine rivers flow into the Pacific ocean after draining the western slopes of the mountains of British Columbia. Table 3 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries, classified according to the course taken by their waters.

3.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

NOTE.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

Names.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.		Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.	
Hamilton (to head of Ashuanipi).....	350	Attawapiskat.....	465
Natashkwan.....	220	Albany (to head of Cat river).....	610
Romaine.....	270	Moose (to head of Mattagami).....	340
Moisie.....	210	Mattagami.....	275
Ste. Marguerite.....	130	Abitibi.....	340
St. John.....	390	Missinaibi.....	265
Miramichi.....	135	Harricanaw.....	250
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis).....	1,900	Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi).....	400
Manikugan.....	310	Waswanipi.....	190
Outarde.....	270	Rupert.....	380
Bersimis.....	240	Eastmain.....	375
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka).....	405	Big.....	520
Peribonka.....	280	Great Whale.....	365
Mistassini.....	185	Leaf.....	295
Ashwamuchuan.....	165	Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau).....	535
Chaudière.....	120	Kaniapiskau.....	445
St. Maurice.....	325	George.....	365
Mattawin.....	100		
St. Francis.....	165	Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.	
Richelieu.....	210	Columbia (total).....	1,150
Ottawa.....	685	Columbia (in Canada).....	465
North.....	70	Kootenay.....	400
Rouge.....	115	Fraser.....	695
North Nation.....	60	Thompson (to head of North Thompson).....	270
Lièvre.....	205	North Thompson.....	185
Gatineau.....	240	South Thompson.....	120
Coulonge.....	135	Chilcotin.....	145
Dumoine.....	80	Blackwater.....	140
South Nation.....	90	Nechako.....	255
Mississippi.....	105	Stuart.....	220
Madawaska.....	130	Porcupine.....	525
Petawawa.....	95	Skeena.....	335
Moir.....	60	Nass.....	205
Trent.....	150	Stikine.....	335
Grand.....	140	Alek.....	260
Thames.....	135	Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin).....	1,765
French (to head of Sturgeon).....	180	Yukon (Int. boundary to head of Nisutlin).....	655
Sturgeon.....	110	Stewart.....	320
Spanish.....	153	White.....	185
Mississagi.....	140	Pelly.....	330
Thessalon.....	40	Macmillan.....	200
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika).....	130	Lewes.....	338
Flowing into Hudson Bay.		Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Hayes.....	300	Anderson.....	465
Nelson (to lake Winnipeg).....	390	Horton.....	275
Nelson (to head of Bow).....	1,600	Hay.....	350
Red (to head of lake Traverse).....	355	South Nahanni.....	250
Red (to head of Shesenne).....	545	Petitot.....	260
Assiniboine.....	450	Twitya.....	200
Souris.....	450	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,525
Qu'Appelle.....	270	Peel.....	365
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel).....	475	Arctic Red.....	230
English.....	330	Liard.....	550
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	1,205	Fort Nelson.....	260
North Saskatchewan.....	760	Athabaska.....	765
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	365	Pembina.....	210
Bow.....	315	Slave.....	265
Belly.....	180	Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,065
Red Deer.....	385	Finlay.....	250
Churchill.....	1,000	Parsnip.....	145
Beaver.....	305	Smoky.....	245
Kazan.....	455	Little Smoky.....	185
Dubawnt.....	580	Coppermine.....	525
Severn.....	420	Backs.....	605
Winisk.....	295		

The Great Lakes.—Table 4 shows the length, breadth, area, elevation above sea-level and maximum depth of each of the Great Lakes.

4.—Area, Elevation and Depth of the Great Lakes.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Maximum depth.	Area.	Elevation above sea-level.
	miles.	miles.	feet.	square miles.	feet.
Superior.....	383	160	1,180	31,810	602·29
Michigan.....	320	118	870	22,400	581·13
Huron.....	247	101	750	23,010	581·13
St. Clair.....	26	24	23	460	575·62
Erie.....	241	57	210	9,940	572·52
Ontario.....	180	53	738	7,540	246·17

Lake Superior, with its area of 31,810 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, St. Clair and Ontario, only a part of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian. The whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. From the western end of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence there is, with the aid of the canal system, a continuous navigable waterway. The total length of the St. Lawrence river from the head of the St. Louis river to Pointe-des-Monts, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 685 miles long, the St. Maurice river, 325 miles long, and the Saguenay (to head of Peribonka), 405 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned:—in Quebec, lake Mistassini (975 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,730 square miles); in Manitoba, lake Winnipeg (9,459 square miles), lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (2,436 square miles); in Alberta, lake Athabaska (2,842 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, the largest of which are Great Bear lake (11,821 square miles) and Great Slave lake (10,719 square miles) in the district of Mackenzie.

Table 5 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada by provinces, with the area of each in square miles. The table corresponds with the delimitation of the provinces as altered by the Boundary Extension Acts, 1912 (2 Geo. V, cc. 32, 40 and 45).

5.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	square miles.		square miles.
Nova Scotia.....		Ontario—	
Bras d'Or.....	230	Abitibi, portion in Ontario.....	331
Little Bras d'Or.....	130	Balsam.....	17
Total.....	360	Buckhorn.....	14
		Couchiching.....	19
New Brunswick—		Dog.....	61
Grand.....	74	Eagle.....	128
		Erie, portion in Ontario.....	5,019
Quebec—		George, portion in Ontario.....	11
Abitibi, portion in Quebec.....	25	Huron, including Georgian bay, portion in Ontario.....	14,331
Allyanel.....	206	La Croix, portion in Ontario.....	23
Apiskigamish.....	392	Lansdowne.....	98
Ashuanipi.....	319	Long.....	75
Atikonak.....	331	Manitou, Manitoulin island.....	38
Aylmer.....	8	Mille Lacs, Lac des.....	104
Baskatong.....	17	Mud.....	13
Burnt.....	56	Muskoka.....	54
Champlain, portion in Quebec.....	3	Namakan, portion in Ontario.....	19
Chibougamau.....	138	Nipigon.....	1,730
Clearwater.....	478	Nipissing.....	330
Evans.....	231	Ontario, portion in Ontario.....	3,727
Expense.....	59	Panache.....	35
Gull.....	125	Pigeon.....	15
Grand Victoria.....	57	Rainy, portion in Ontario.....	260
Grant Long.....	245	Rice.....	27
Indian House.....	306	St. Clair, portion in Ontario.....	257
Ishimaniukagan.....	87	St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part.....	24
Kakabonga.....	65	St. Joseph.....	245
Kaniapiskau.....	441	Saganaga, portion in Ontario.....	21
Kipawa.....	117	Sandy.....	245
Lower Seal.....	220	Seul.....	392
Matapédia.....	16	Simcoe.....	271
Manuan.....	113	Scugog.....	39
Mattagami.....	87	Stony.....	19
Mégantic.....	14	Sturgeon, English river.....	106
Melville.....	1,298	Sturgeon, Victoria county.....	18
Mamphremagog, part in Quebec.....	28	Superior, portion in Ontario.....	11,178
Menihék.....	112	Timagami.....	90
Minto.....	235	Timiskaming, part.....	52
Mishikamau.....	612	Trout, English river.....	134
Mishikamats.....	122	Trout, Severn river.....	233
Mistassini.....	975	Wanapitei.....	45
Nemiskau.....	56	Woods, lake of the, part in Ontario.....	1,325
Nichikum.....	208	Total.....	41,173
Nomining.....	9	Manitoba—	
Obatogamau.....	56	Atikameg.....	90
Olga.....	50	Cedar.....	285
Ossokmanuan.....	131	Cormorant.....	141
Papineau.....	5	Dauphin.....	200
Patamisk.....	44	Dog.....	64
Payne.....	747	Ebb-and-flow.....	39
Petitsikapau.....	94	Etawney.....	625
Pipmaukin.....	100	Gods.....	319
Pletipi.....	138	Granville.....	392
Quinze, Lac des.....	46	Island.....	551
Richmond.....	269	Kiskitto.....	69
St. Francis, Beauce county.....	13	Kiskittogisu.....	122
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part.....	59	Manitoba.....	1,817
St. John.....	350	Moose.....	552
St. Louis.....	56	Nomeu, part.....	12
St. Peter.....	130	North Indian.....	184
Sandgirt.....	106	Nueltin, part.....	76
Simon.....	12	Playgreen.....	224
Timiskaming, part.....	65	Reed.....	86
Temiscouata.....	29	Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis.....	86
Thirty-one Mile.....	23	Reindeer, part.....	134
Two Mountains.....	63	St. Martin.....	125
Upper Seal.....	270	Setting.....	58
Wakonichi.....	44	Shoal.....	102
Waswanipi.....	100	South Indian.....	1,531
Whitefish.....	10	Swan.....	84
Total.....	10,830	Todatara, part.....	156
		Waterhen.....	83

5.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces—concluded.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	square miles.		square miles.
Manitoba—concluded.		British Columbia—concluded.	
Wekusko.....	83	Lower Arrow.....	64
Winnipeg.....	9,459	Okanagan.....	135
Winnipegosis.....	2,086	Owikan.....	98
Woods, lake of the, part.....	60	Quesnel.....	147
Total.....	19,895	Shuswap.....	124
Saskatchewan—		Stuart.....	220
Amisk.....	111	Tacla.....	135
Athabaska, part.....	1,801	Tagish, part.....	91
Buffalo.....	281	Teslin, part.....	123
Candle.....	150	Upper Arrow.....	99
Chaplin.....	66	Total.....	2,439
Cree.....	406	Northwest Territories—	
Cumberland.....	166	Aberdeen.....	514
Doré.....	242	Aylmer.....	612
Ile-à-la-Croise.....	187	Baker.....	1,029
Johnston.....	131	Clinton-Colden.....	674
Last Mountain.....	98	Dubawnt.....	1,654
Little Quill.....	70	Franklin.....	122
Manitou.....	67	Garry.....	980
Montreal.....	138	Gras, Lac de.....	674
Nomeau, part.....	54	Great Bear.....	11,821
Plonge, Lac la.....	383	Great Slave.....	10,719
Quill.....	163	Kaministiquia.....	368
Red Deer, on Red Deer river.....	86	Macdougall.....	318
Reindeer, part.....	2,302	Maguse.....	490
Ronge, Lac la.....	343	Martre, Lac la.....	1,225
White Loon.....	97	Mackay.....	980
Witchikan.....	70	Nueltin, part.....	230
Wollaston.....	906	Nutarawit.....	343
Total.....	8,318	Pelly.....	331
Alberta—		Schultz.....	123
Athabaska, part.....	1,041	Thoolintoa.....	184
Beaver.....	89	Todatara, part.....	52
Biche, Lac la.....	125	Yathkyed.....	858
Buffalo.....	55	Total.....	34,301
Claire.....	404	Yukon—	
Lesser Slave.....	480	Aishihik.....	107
Pakowski.....	72	Atlin, part.....	12
Sullivan.....	94	Kluane.....	184
Total.....	2,360	Kusawa.....	56
British Columbia—		Loberge.....	87
Adams.....	52	Marsh.....	32
Atlin, part.....	331	Tagish, part.....	48
Babine.....	306	Teslin, part.....	123
Chilko.....	172	Total.....	649
Harrison.....	122	Canada.....	120,399
Kootenay.....	220		

3.—Islands.

The islands of Canada are among its most important geographic features. They include the numerous unsurveyed and little-known areas of the Arctic regions, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific coast, those of the Maritime provinces and Quebec, both in the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. Of the Arctic islands, but little can be said. They are known to be of vast extent, Baffin, Victoria and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 211,000, 74,000 and 76,600 square miles in area respectively, but Banks, North Devon, Southampton, North Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville and Axel Heiberg are also of considerable size. Their economic possibilities, beyond scattered deposits of coal and other

minerals, have not been established. The Pacific coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the western coast of British Columbia from Dixon entrance to the southern boundary of the province. Vancouver island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 13,500 square miles, the mountain range which forms its backbone rising again to form the Queen Charlotte islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of the west.

On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the island of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti and the Magdalen group, included in the province of Quebec, and the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello, part of the province of New Brunswick, in the bay of Fundy. Prince Edward Island is 2,184 square miles in area, Cape Breton 3,120 and Anticosti of about the same extent. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture in Prince Edward Island and mining in Cape Breton are among the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Manitoulin island in lake Huron and the Thousand Island group in the St. Lawrence river, at its outlet from lake Ontario, are the more important islands of the inland waters.

II.—GEOLOGY.

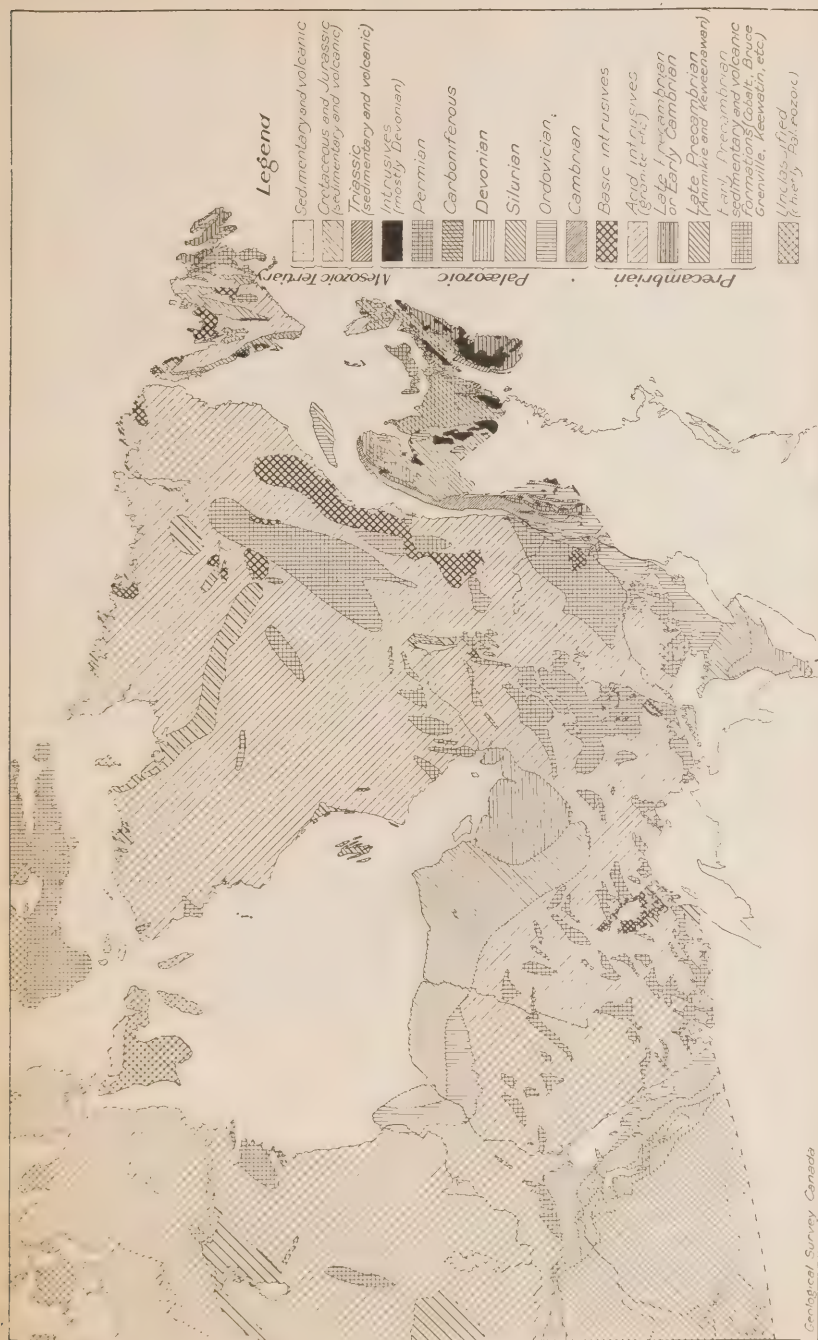
1.—Geology of Canada.¹

The outstanding feature of Canadian geology is the vast area underlain by formations of Precambrian age. These occupy nearly the whole of Canada east of a line joining lake Winnipeg and Great Bear lake, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces, the extreme southern parts of Ontario and Quebec and a part of Ontario adjacent to the southern coast of Hudson Bay. The Precambrian rocks include the oldest known geological formations and are the foundation of a part of the North American continent that has existed as a land mass at intervals throughout all that portion of geological time that has been recorded in sedimentary formations exposed on the face of the earth.

Another prominent feature is the wide extent of nearly flat-lying sedimentary formations of Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic age that almost wholly surround the Precambrian area. They form a mantle spread out on a sloping shelf of Precambrian rocks and at one time probably extended over a great part of the Precambrian area. In few places was there even fairly continuous sedimentation throughout the three great geological periods, and the succession of strata is in most places broken and incomplete.

Approaching the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the flat-lying sedimentary series give way to great assemblages of folded sedimentary and volcanic rocks pierced by granitic bodies and forming the Appalachian system of mountains on the east and the great Cordillera on the west. In the folding, rocks of Precambrian age are again brought to the surface. In the extreme north an analogous mountain range stretches from Greenland westward into Ellesmere island.

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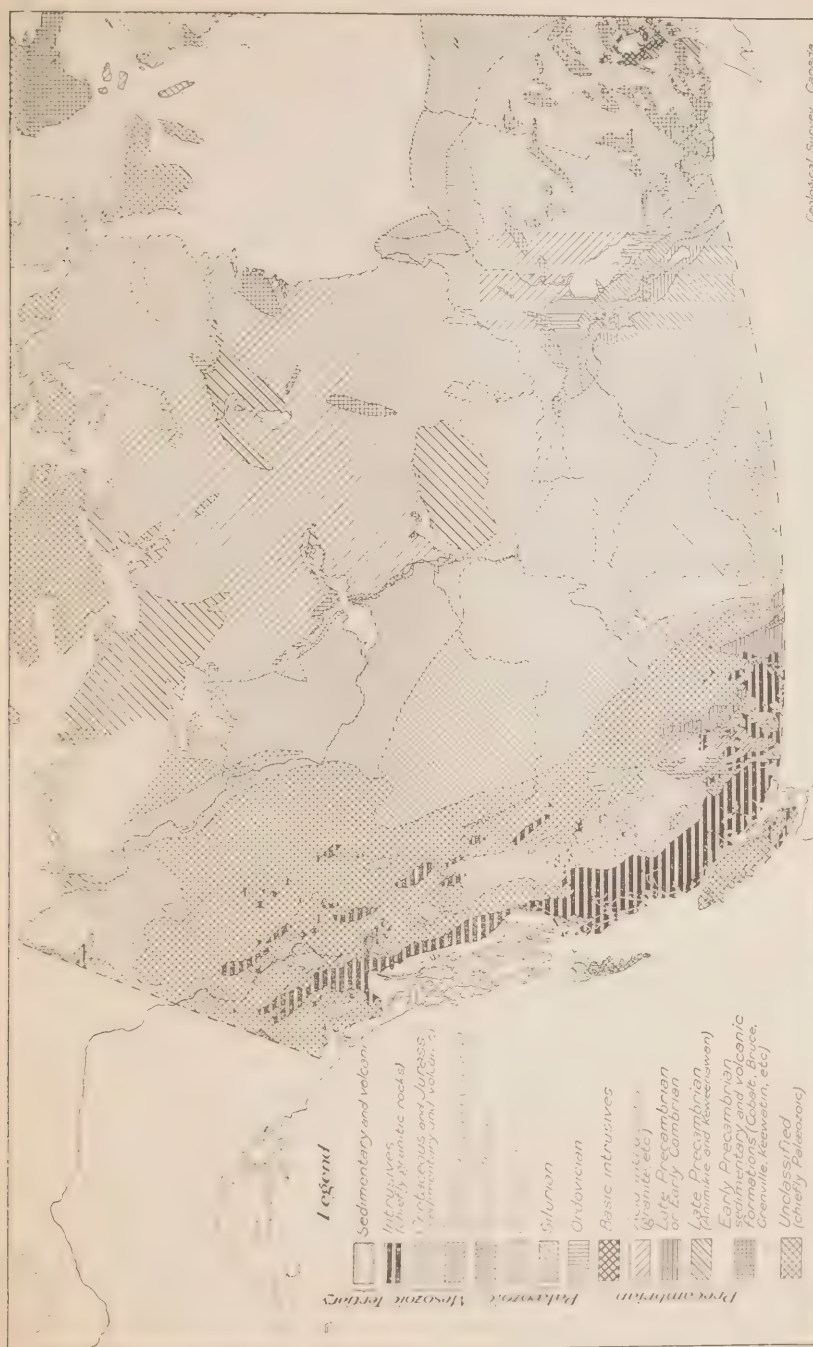
GEOLOGY OF EASTERN CANADA.

1.—Topography.

The topography of Canada is the outward or surface expression of geological processes that have been in operation at the surface of the earth and at depth throughout geological time. It is the imprint made by the deposition of sediments, the folding of strata, the intrusion of igneous masses, the ejection of volcanic material, and the dissolving, eroding and transporting of rock matter by agencies acting at the surface. The slow rising and sinking of broad continental areas, the forming of great mountain ranges, and their gradual levelling, are all involved. The present land form is but a momentary expression of a continent that is undergoing eternal change.

The great area in eastern Canada underlain by rocks of Precambrian age is known as the Canadian (or Precambrian) Shield or the Laurentian plateau. It may be regarded as a subdued plateau or perhaps, more strictly speaking, a peneplanated surface that has been rejuvenated by Pleistocene glaciation and uplift. Its average elevation probably does not exceed 1,500 feet, and there are few areas except in the northeast that exceed 2,000 feet. In general the surface slopes gently to the surrounding plain and there are long stretches of the boundary in which there is no marked difference of elevation between the Precambrian Shield and the adjacent Palæozoic plain; there are other long stretches in which there is an abrupt rise of several hundred feet above the plain or the sea. The greatest known elevations are in the eastern part of Baffin island and along the coast of northern Labrador. In Labrador there are four peaks in the Torngats said to have an elevation of 6,000 feet. The Torngats are carved from the edge of an elevated tableland which is highest towards the Atlantic and sinks towards the west. The coast is one of the boldest and most rugged of the world, with nearly vertical cliffs rising 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. Though the Canadian Shield is an area of low relief and has a remarkably even sky line, the surface is generally rugged, with successions of rocky hills, 100 to 200 feet high. Occasional exceptions occur in which there is a relief of several hundred feet, as in the hills on the north shores of lake Huron and lake Superior. The area is dotted with lakes, large and small, of irregular outline and with numerous islands. They are rock basins that spill their waters from one to another by short streams with rapids and falls. In an area of 250 square miles in western Ontario that cannot be considered exceptional, aerial surveys have shown that there are 700 lakes. There are well-defined deep trenches like that occupied by lake Timiskaming, related to faulting or other structural features. The Saguenay river flows in a trench that descends to more than 800 feet below sea level, and lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the face of the earth, fills a basin in the Canadian Shield that reaches about 400 feet below sea level.

Extending south and west from the Canadian Shield, and limited on the east by the Appalachian mountain system and on the west by the western Cordillera of America, is the great North American plain. The northeastern part of this plain occupies southern Ontario south of a line extending from Georgian bay to the east end of lake Ontario, that part of eastern Ontario lying between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, and part of Quebec lying adjacent to the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec and extending in a very narrow belt down the river and including Anticosti island. The part of the plain west of the Canadian Shield is of wide extent, and stretches northward to the Arctic ocean between a line on the east approximately joining lake Winnipeg, lake Athabaska, Great Slave lake and Great Bear lake and the foothills of the Rocky mountains on the west.



GEOLOGY OF WESTERN CANADA.

Although these areas are but parts of one great plain and are disconnected in Canada only because the Canadian Shield happens to project across the International boundary in a narrow belt east of lake Ontario and in a wide zone between lake Huron and lake of the Woods, they will for convenience of treatment be considered separately. Those parts lying in the basin of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes have been designated the St. Lawrence Lowlands, while the western area has been named the Interior Plains.

The part of the St. Lawrence Lowlands lying in the eastern angle of Ontario and in Quebec south of Montreal, and extending down the St. Lawrence, is comparatively flat and lies less than 500 feet above sea level. On the lower St. Lawrence it is greatly narrowed by the near approach of the Appalachian system to the Canadian Shield. The part lying adjacent to lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron is of less even surface, has its greatest elevation of over 1,700 feet south of Georgian bay, and slopes rather gently to the Great Lakes. A striking topographical feature is the Niagara escarpment. This is an eastward-facing escarpment having a height of 250 to 300 feet and extending from Niagara peninsula northwest to Bruce peninsula.

The Interior Plains region is in general a rolling country with broad undulations and a slope eastward and northward of a few feet per mile, descending from an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet near the mountains on the west to less than 1,000 feet at its eastern border. The elevation of the Canadian Pacific railway at Calgary is 3,439 feet and at Winnipeg 772 feet. The rolling character of the area is relieved by several flat-topped hills, erosion remnants rising hundreds of feet above the surrounding country, by flat areas that formed the beds of lakes of considerable extent, and by deeply incised river valleys. A striking feature is the broken escarpment of western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, marking the rise of 400 to 1,000 feet from the Manitoba lowland to the upland on the west.

A lowland of considerable extent stretches for some distance into Ontario and Manitoba from the south shore of Hudson bay. The Arctic archipelago consists of large islands, many of which rise prominently from the sea as sloping table-lands, while others are comparatively low.

The Appalachian and Acadian regions occupy practically all that part of Canada lying east of the St. Lawrence, with the exception of the lowland west of a line joining Quebec city and lake Champlain. The Appalachian region is a continuation northward into the province of Quebec of three chains of the Appalachian system of mountains. The most westerly of these ranges stretches northeast into Gaspé peninsula, where it forms flat-topped hills over 3,000 feet high. Mount Jacques Cartier on Tabletop mountain has an elevation of 4,350 feet. The Acadian region, which includes New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, is an alternation of uplands and lowlands. The northwest part of New Brunswick is an upland with hills and ridges rising to 2,500 feet or higher. Adjacent to the bay of Fundy is a series of ridges rising in places to an elevation of 1,200 feet or more. Between these two New Brunswick uplands is a lowland forming the whole eastern coast of the province and converging towards the southwest. This lowland extends east so as to include Prince Edward Island, the western fringe of Cape Breton island and the mainland of Nova Scotia north of the Cobequid mountains, which have an elevation of 800 to 1,000 feet. South of them lies a long narrow lowland stretching from Chedabucto bay to Minas basin and along the Cornwallis-Annapolis valley between North and South mountains. South of this is a highland sloping to the Atlantic coast and having an elevation at its highest

part of about 700 feet. The northern part of Cape Breton island is a table-land 1,200 feet high, culminating in Ingonish mountain, with an elevation of 1,392 feet, the highest point in Nova Scotia.

The Cordilleran region, the mountainous area bordering the Pacific, extends northward from the United States through Canada into Alaska, and embraces nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon and the western edge of Alberta and the Northwest territories. The eastern part of the Cordillera is occupied by the Rocky mountains. They consist of overlapping chains with peaks rising to heights of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. They extend northwest and die away towards the Liard river. North of this river the mountains with a similar trend lie 100 miles farther east and are known as the Mackenzie mountains. The western part of the Cordillera is occupied by the Coast range and the mountains of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands. The Coast range rises to heights of 7,000 to 9,000 feet. Between the Rocky mountains and the Coast range lies a vast plateau system having elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, and cut by deep river valleys. The plateau region merges into rugged mountain ranges as it approaches the Rocky mountains; it also breaks into mountains in northern British Columbia, but becomes subdued to a plateau again in the Yukon. A striking feature of the Cordillera is the deep trench that lies immediately to the west of the Rocky mountains, extends northwesterly from the international boundary into Yukon and is occupied by the headwaters of the Kootenay, Columbia and Fraser rivers and tributaries of the Peace and Liard rivers.

2.—Geology.

Canadian Shield.—The Canadian Shield is underlain by rocks of Precambrian age. These consist of series of sedimentary and volcanic formations and igneous intrusives of great variety. They were subjected to mountain-building processes, folded, crushed and metamorphosed. Although the mountains were reduced nearly to their present level before the earliest Palæozoic sediments were deposited, the Precambrian area has, during a great part of recorded geological time, maintained itself as a continent, a land mass offering a stout barrier to the buffeting of the waves and a stubborn resistance to the eroding action of the elements. The period of time represented by the Precambrian sedimentary deposits is probably much greater than that which has since elapsed.

Geologists do not agree on the main subdivisions of the Precambrian formations. They are, however, unanimous on one great unconformity which represents a long period of erosion and which divides the stratified rocks into two groups, an earlier group consisting of a great mass of volcanics with associated sedimentary rocks and a later group consisting more fully of sediments. The earlier group is greatly folded and altered; the later group has in general been less disturbed and altered. In the earlier group the most important series of rocks is that known as the Keewatin. The Keewatin consists essentially of lava flows accompanied in many places by tuffs and basic intrusives, and includes iron formation, which frequently is made up of thin layers of chert-like quartz, alternating with quartzose layers holding magnetite or hematite or both. Sedimentary rocks consisting of conglomeratic, sandy and slaty strata are frequently associated with the volcanics and are, in places, of considerable thickness and extent. They may underlie the volcanics, like the Couchiching of the Rainy Lake area, they may be interbedded with the volcanics, like the Doré formation of Michipicoten, or they may overlie the volcanics like the Timiskaming formation of northeastern Ontario and western

Quebec. Between the volcanics and overlying sediments of northeastern Ontario and western Quebec there is an unconformity that is regarded by some geologists as of major importance. The early Precambrian formations occupy numerous areas of various sizes up to several hundred square miles in western Quebec, northern Ontario, eastern and central Manitoba and to a less degree in Saskatchewan and the Northwest territories.

The later Precambrian formations consist in a large measure of sedimentary rocks—conglomerates, quartzites and slates. In an area lying immediately north of lake Huron and stretching northeast to beyond lake Timiskaming lies a succession of sediments known as the Huronian. These consist of (a) the Bruce series, made up of conglomerates, quartzites and impure dolomitic limestone with an aggregate thickness of 2,700 to 12,000 feet, and (b) the Cobalt series, made up of boulder conglomerate and other materials probably of glacial origin, overlain by quartzite and calcareous quartzite, with an aggregate thickness of 12,000 feet. An erosion interval of considerable time intervened between these two series. These strata are undulating with gentle dips except on the north shore of lake Huron and eastward, where they stand at high angles and represent the core of an ancient mountain range that probably flanked the southern edge of the continent.

In the vicinity of Port Arthur there is a series of nearly horizontal strata, consisting of conglomerate, iron formation and slate. This is the Animikie series. It probably belongs to the Huronian system and may be equivalent in age with the Whitewater series north of Sudbury, consisting of conglomerate, volcanic tuff, slate and sandstone. East of Port Arthur the Animikie is overlain by the Keweenawan series of several hundred feet of red conglomerate, sandstone, shale, calcareous beds, tuffs and lavas.

Strata, presumably of late Precambrian age, are known to occur on lake Athabaska, Great Slave lake, east of Great Bear lake, on Belcher islands, on the east of Hudson bay and at other points in the Ungava peninsula. In the southern part of Ungava peninsula sediments are found that bear a resemblance to the Grenville-Hastings group of southern Quebec and southeastern Ontario.

The Grenville-Hastings group consists of closely folded, highly altered sediments intruded by and in places interleaved with granite. They are in general rusty-weathering banded gneisses, quartzose gneisses grading into quartzites, crystalline limestones, amphibolites, pyroxene-rich rocks and volcanic schists. Pegmatite dykes are common and anorthosite occupies large areas. The Grenville-Hastings group forms a belt in the southern part of the Canadian Shield, extending east from Georgian bay. The formations have not as yet been indubitably correlated with the Keewatin and Huronian rocks to the north.

The Precambrian sediments have suffered intrusion at various times by granites. These have been unroofed at different stages in the history of the Precambrian and pebbles of granite are found in the conglomerates as early as those of Keewatin age. So complete has been the unroofing of the granites that they are exposed over the greater portion of the Canadian Shield. Basic intrusives were common in later Precambrian times. Sills and dykes of diabase cut the late Precambrian sediments around lake Nipigon, west of lake Timiskaming and many other points. A thick laccolith is found in the Sudbury district.

The Canadian Shield was intensely glaciated during Pleistocene times, with the exception of the more elevated parts of the northern Labrador coast, and in general only a scant amount of soil was left, sufficient to partially conceal the

rocks and maintain a forest growth. In some areas, as in part of northern Ontario and Quebec, adjacent to the Canadian National railway, stratified fine sediments were deposited in lakes formed in front of the retreating glacier.

The Precambrian formations are prolific of mineral deposits of great number, variety and extent. They occur generally at or near the contact of the intrusives and the intruded rocks. Among them are the gold deposits of Porcupine and Kirkland lake, associated with intrusions of porphyry, the silver deposits of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda, associated with diabase sills, the enormous nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury, associated with norite of a thick laccolithic intrusion, the auriferous copper sulphides of western Quebec, the copper-zinc sulphides of Flinflon, and the iron ores and iron pyrites of many localities of Ontario; in the Grenville-Hastings area are found deposits of galena, mica, graphite, feldspar, magnesite, fluorite, kaolin, molybdenite, talc and apatite.

St. Lawrence Lowland.—The St. Lawrence Lowland is divided into two parts by an arm of the Laurentian plateau that extends southward into New York state and crosses the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Brockville. It is underlain by nearly horizontal Palæozoic sediments dipping gently away from the Canadian Shield and deposited on the sloping surface of Precambrian rocks which, prior to the deposition of the Palæozoic strata, had been reduced to a physiographic condition similar to that existing on the Canadian Shield today.

The sediments are almost wholly of marine origin, consist mainly of limestone, magnesian limestone and shale, and range in age from late Cambrian to late Devonian.

In the Ottawa-Montreal division the latest strata are Ordovician; these, together with the Potsdam sandstone (Cambrian), have a thickness of about 6,000 feet. In the Great Lakes region of southern Ontario the Ordovician formations are succeeded upward by those of Silurian age and these in turn by strata of Devonian age. The Ordovician formations form a zone extending from Kingston to the Niagara escarpment and stretching northwest to Georgian bay and into Manitoulin island. The Silurian formations are exposed in the Niagara escarpment and westward in a belt 25 to 50 miles wide stretching northwest from Niagara peninsula into Manitoulin island. West of this nearly the whole of the area between lake Erie and lake Huron is underlain by Devonian limestones and shales. Each in turn is exposed over an area farther to the southwest than the older and underlying formation, so that in travelling westward from Kingston to Sarnia one passes over the bevelled edges of successively younger strata. Berings made in the township of Dawn show a thickness of nearly 3,900 feet of sedimentary rocks.

It is evident that the seas in which some of these sedimentary rocks were formed extended northward over the Precambrian rocks through Hudson bay into the Arctic ocean. The presence of outliers on lake St. John, lake Nipissing and lake Timiskaming in the south, and on lake Nicholson west of Hudson bay, of broad areas of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian formations south of Hudson bay, and of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian formations on the islands of the northern part of Hudson bay and of the Arctic seas, is clearly indicative of wide submergence. On the Arctic islands formations of Carboniferous (with coal seams) and Triassic age are widespread, and there are patches of Tertiary sediments with lignite. There is also evidence of the occurrence of rocks of Mesozoic age in Moose River basin.

The St. Lawrence Lowland was covered by the glaciers of Pleistocene time and the bed rock is to a great extent concealed by thick deposits of glacial till. In places stratified deposits are found that formed in lakes at the edge of the retreating ice sheet. Marine deposits were laid down in an arm of the sea that extended up the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys above Ottawa.

The only intrusives worthy of mention are the igneous rocks of alkali types that form the Monteregian hills of southern Quebec, Mount Royal and seven others to the east. They are circular or oval hills that rise 600 to 1,200 feet above the plain and appear to be stock-like bodies or conduits that may have led to volcanic vents or larger masses of intrusives.

The mineral deposits are such as are usually found in the less altered sedimentary rocks. Petroleum has been produced in southern Ontario for over 60 years; natural gas has been produced for nearly 40 years in the counties bordering on lake Erie; salt has for a great many years been obtained from thick beds lying at a depth of about 1,000 feet in the counties bordering on lake Huron and lake St. Clair; gypsum is produced in the Grand River valley; limestone and dolomite, utilized in chemical and metallurgical industries, are widespread; materials for construction, for brick, tile and cement manufacture are abundant.

Appalachian and Acadian regions.—The Appalachian and Acadian regions are composed of geological formations ranging from Precambrian through Palæozoic to Mesozoic. The Palæozoic sediments pass from dominantly marine formations upward into dominantly continental formations. A complete succession is not found and there are several hiatuses in sedimentation.

Sediments, probably of Precambrian age, occur in southeastern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, northern Cape Breton island and on the Atlantic coast of the mainland of Nova Scotia. The thick series of slates and quartzites, known as the Gold-bearing series, forms a belt occupying a very considerable part of the mainland of Nova Scotia, faces the Atlantic coast, and is probably of late Precambrian age.

During the Palæozoic period numerous disturbances took place in sedimentation; there were periods of uplift, of folding, and of erosion. Cambrian formations are found in southeastern Quebec, Ordovician formations are of extensive development in the Appalachian region from Vermont to Gaspé, Silurian and Devonian are well developed in Gaspé and the northwestern part of New Brunswick. Patches of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks are found in other parts of the Appalachian and Acadian regions.

The system of sediments most widely distributed in the Maritime provinces is the Carboniferous. The formations are mainly of continental deposition, although during Mississippian time a part of the area was submerged and received marine sediments. Towards the close of the Devonian period there was a period of intense mountain building and igneous activity. Granite batholiths of large size were formed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and of smaller size in Gaspé and southeastern Quebec. The upheaval was succeeded by intense erosion, for some of the granite batholiths were exposed in early Carboniferous time.

The Carboniferous system occupies the triangular lowland forming much of the southeastern half of New Brunswick, the part of Nova Scotia north of Cobequid mountains, part of the lowland to the south of these mountains, southwestern and northeastern Cape Breton island and Prince Edward island. On Prince Edward island the Carboniferous may pass upward into the Permian. In the

Carboniferous system are found the coal measures of Sydney and Glace bay, of Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland counties, Nova Scotia, and of the Minto coal field, New Brunswick. The extensive gypsum deposits and the salt beds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are found in a formation of Mississippian age, and the bituminous shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are also of early Carboniferous age. The Carboniferous system has in places been subjected to folding and faulting, but considerable areas have suffered little disturbance since these sediments were laid down.

Sandstones and lava flows of Triassic age are exposed on the bay of Fundy, particularly on the south coast. North Mountain is composed of basic lava flows capping Triassic sandstone. During the Pleistocene period the whole of the Appalachian and Acadian regions, with the exception of the higher parts of Gaspé, was subjected to glaciation.

The most important economic minerals of the Appalachian and Acadian regions are coal, asbestos, and gypsum. Reference has already been made to the occurrence of coal and gypsum. Asbestos occurs in altered peridotite in southeastern Quebec. These are the most productive deposits of the world. Chromite also occurs in the peridotite. Auriferous quartz veins, mainly of the interbedded type, are found on domes and pitching anticlines of the Gold-bearing series of Nova Scotia. Zinc-lead deposits occur in the Devonian shales and limestones of Gaspé peninsula, zinc-lead-copper sulphides in the southern part of Cape Breton island in a series of lava flows, and copper deposits in southern Quebec.

Interior Plains.—The Interior Plains are underlain by a series of nearly horizontal sedimentary rocks of Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary age. The Palæozoic rocks, consisting mainly of limestone, dolomite and shale of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian age, form a belt extending north through Manitoba and northwest through Saskatchewan and northeastern Alberta down the basin of Mackenzie river. East of the Mackenzie, rocks of Cambrian age are exposed in an area of limited extent. The Palæozoic formations rest upon the gently-sloping shelf of the Canadian Shield and pass westward with a dip of a few feet a mile beneath the shales and sandstones of Cretaceous age. The Cretaceous formations occupy nearly the whole of the plain from western Manitoba to the Rocky mountains and extend northward nearly to the Mackenzie river. There are also large parts of the Mackenzie basin, particularly of the lower half, in which the Devonian limestones are overlain by Cretaceous sediments. The Cretaceous sediments vary from shales predominantly of marine origin in the east to sandstones predominantly of continental origin in the west. Between the two are alternations of shales of marine origin with sandstones of brackish water or fresh water origin.

The Cretaceous beds are overlain in places by sediments of Tertiary age. The most extensive Tertiary formations are found in the hills of southern Saskatchewan and in a belt running north through central Alberta, where they lie in a broad syncline. Glacial till is widespread and clays were deposited in large lakes formed on the retreat of the ice-sheet. A large part of southern Manitoba formed the bed of glacial lake Agassiz.

The Interior Plains region is the great wheat-producing area of Canada. The mining of coal is one of the important industries; bituminous coal and lignite are produced in large quantities in Alberta and lignite in smaller quantities in Saskatchewan. The Cretaceous sediments are the reservoirs of great quantities of natural gas, and these and underlying formations are the source of the oil of the Turner

Valley and Wainwright oil fields. Oil has also been struck in the Devonian rocks north of Norman on the Mackenzie river. Gypsum is obtained from the Palæozoic rocks of Manitoba.

Western Cordillera.—In the western Cordillera is a fairly complete succession of sediments of Precambrian, Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary age.

The mountains to the west of the Rocky Mountain trench in southern British Columbia are composed of a series of late Precambrian quartzites, slates and magnesian limestones of great thickness. The area underlain by these widens near the international boundary and extends east beyond the Rocky Mountain trench and west beyond the Kootenay Lake valley. On Kootenay lake there is a series of mica schists, quartzites and crystalline limestones penetrated by pegmatites and other plutonic rocks of Mesozoic age. This is the Shuswap series, which may belong to the early Precambrian or be an altered phase of the late Precambrian. On the west shore of the lake the series grades upward into less altered rocks. These are overlain by sediments of Carboniferous age which extend northward to the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Shuswap series extends from east of Revelstoke to Shuswap lake and northward to the headwaters of Fraser river. In places they are much altered and associated with intrusive rocks. Gneissic and schistose rocks, probably of the same age, are found on Finlay and Omineca rivers. Quartzites, mica schists and crystalline limestone with interbands and broad areas of schists of various kinds and intrusive granite gneiss are found over a wide stretch of the Yukon plateau. Slates, quartzites and conglomerates, also probably of Precambrian age, occur on the northern part of the Alaska-Yukon boundary, in the Ogilvie range and in the Klunne district.

The Rocky mountains consist of a series of great fault blocks in which an enormous thickness of Palæozoic and Mesozoic sediments is exposed. Many thrusts of great extent have resulted in an over-riding of the Mesozoic sediments by the Palæozoic, and the erosion of the softer strata of the former has produced longitudinal valleys between the harder Palæozoic blocks. The Palæozoic formations consist mainly of limestones with less amounts of sandstone and shale. A succession with few breaks from the Cambrian through the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous is found, and probably extends with certain deviations throughout the length of the Rocky mountains and Mackenzie mountains. Between the Cambrian and Precambrian beds there is apparently little angular unconformity, but the variation horizontally in the Precambrian strata on which the Cambrian formations rest and a similar variation in the ages of the over-lying Cambrian strata furnish evidence of a long period of erosion.

The Mesozoic strata consist of soft shales and sandstones some of which are coal bearing. Strata of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous age are represented.

On the interior plateau of British Columbia, limestones, quartzites and argillites of Carboniferous age and known as the Cache Creek group are of wide distribution. These are succeeded upwards by argillites and limestones and a great mass of volcanic intrusives and effusives of Triassic age, and these are succeeded by sediments and volcanics of Jurassic age. The Triassic and Jurassic formations are widely distributed, are found on the islands to the west, and some at least extend into the Yukon.

Formations of Cretaceous age are found on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands and in a belt extending up the Fraser and along the eastern edge of the

Coast range into the Skeena valley. They are mainly formations of continental origin and carry coal seams, but also include sediments of marine origin and volcanics.

Very early Tertiary times were characterized by widespread orogenic disturbances in the Cordillera. The Rocky mountains were formed and there was much folding and faulting in places in the interior, followed by intense erosion. Tertiary sediments, partly of continental deposition with seams of lignite and partly of marine deposition, occur at many points throughout the interior of the Cordillera and on Vancouver island. Lava flows capping some of these sediments cover broad stretches of the interior plateau.

In Pleistocene time nearly the whole of the Cordillera with the exception of a large area in Yukon was subjected to glaciation, and glaciation still persists in the mountainous regions. Volcanics of recent age are found in areas of limited extent.

An episode of great economic importance in the geological history of the West was the intrusion of the granitic rocks of the Coast Range batholith and of acid rocks at different points in the interior, particularly in the southern part of British Columbia in Mesozoic time. Many of the more important mineral deposits of British Columbia, such as the copper deposits of Hidden Creek, Britannia, and Allenby mountain, the gold-silver deposits of Salmon River district and the silver-lead deposits of the Slocan, had their origin in solutions given off by the magmas of these acid intrusives.

The lead-zinc deposit of the Sullivan mine lies in sedimentary rocks of Precambrian age. The Cretaceous and Tertiary formations carry seams of coal and lignite of great importance. There are economic deposits of other minerals in great variety throughout the Cordillera, and British Columbia is one of the leading mineral-producing provinces of Canada. The gold of the once famous Klondike region was found in placers of an unglaciated area and the gold of the Cariboo district occurs mainly in Tertiary placers that were unaffected or little affected by glaciation.

Appendix.—Geology of the Great Lakes Area¹.

The Great Lakes system, forming for a distance of one thousand miles the boundary between the United States and Canada, is commonly thought of as a permanent feature of the continent which has always existed and which will always remain in its present state. To the geologist, however, the existence of these lakes appears unnatural and accidental, their age very youthful, and their present character far from permanent. How and when they originated, what changes have taken place in their outline and drainage, and what future changes may be expected, are questions concerning which much detailed information is available.

Somewhere about a million or a million and a half years ago great ice sheets began to form on either side of Hudson bay, and, increasing in size, spread out in all directions until on the south they reached the mouth of the Ohio river. These continental glaciers scoured off the soil, polished and grooved the bedrock, and by irregularly scattering this eroded material, dammed up river channels and disorganized the old drainage systems. The result was the production of thousands of lakes, making the vast territory around Hudson bay one of the great lake regions of the world. The glacial period did not consist of a single advance of the ice sheets. There were at least four separate advances, separated by long inter-glacial periods during which mild climates prevailed. The last glacier commenced its retreat from the Niagara region about thirty-five thousand years ago.

¹ By F. J. Alcock, Ph.D., Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The present Great Lakes began with this final retreat of the ice. In front of the melting glacier stood lakes whose outlines can be traced to-day by their old beaches. The region of lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron was occupied by a great body of water to which the name lake Algonquin has been given, while the basin of lake Ontario was covered by glacial lake Iroquois. The history of the drainage changes of these lakes is complicated. The early drainage of lake Algonquin was by way of Niagara river. When, however, the ice had retreated north of Kirkfield, Ontario, the Trent valley channel was opened up and the flow was from the Georgian Bay region to lake Iroquois, robbing the Niagara of most of its waters. The region, however, was slowly rising, owing to the removal of the load of ice which had long weighed it down, and in time the drainage was once more swung around to the lake Erie and Niagara route. During this stage, part of the drainage of lake Algonquin found its way to the Mississippi waters. When the ice retreated still farther north, a new outlet was opened at North Bay and the drainage took place by way of the Ottawa river, Niagara once more being robbed of most of its water. Continued uplift of the land, however, raised the outlet at North Bay and eventually the old channel past Port Huron and lake Erie to the Niagara once again became the outlet channel, a course which has been maintained to the present day.

What changes will take place in the future? If uplift continues along the lines it has in the past, the next great change which may be expected to take place will be a change of the drainage of the upper lakes past Chicago into the Mississippi, thus again robbing Niagara of most of its waters. This possibility, however, is a matter of future centuries and is of no immediate concern. Much more important in this regard is the action of man in artificially diverting part of the flow of the upper lakes by means of the Chicago drainage canal into the Mississippi waters, thus lowering the level of the upper lakes and depriving Niagara of part of its volume.

2.—Economic Geology of Canada, 1925.¹

The purpose of this paper is to call attention to the most important reports and articles treating of the economic geology of Canada and published during 1925. The particular articles here referred to, although recently published, do not necessarily contain the best and most complete information on the subjects treated; for further information, therefore, it is advisable to consult the Dominion and provincial Departments of Mines. The reference numbers appearing through the text indicate the publishers as listed at the end of this paper.

China Clay.—A description is given by Sydney Hancock⁴ of a china clay deposit on the east bank of Mattagami river about 32 miles northwesterly from the present terminus of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Between 30 and 40 acres have been thoroughly explored. The overburden ranges from 2 to 12 feet in depth. Some of the drill holes were carried to a depth of 150 to 200 feet in a mixture of china clay and silica sand. One 200-foot hole which was started very little above the water level indicates that the deposit has a thickness of at least 350 feet, measuring from the top of the bank. The china clay is overlain by fire clay. It is thought that the deposit was formed from an intrusive mass consisting mainly of quartz and feldspar.

Clays and Shales.—A report by the late Joseph Keele¹ on the clay and shale deposits of Ontario contains notes on the geological formations in which material

¹ By Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., Geological Survey, Ottawa.

occurs suitable for use in manufacturing brick, drain tile, sewer pipe and fire-brick. It also gives the results of tests made to determine the physical properties of the clays and shales and suggests the treatment to which they should be subjected to obtain the most satisfactory commercial results. The shales used in the clay industry of Ontario are derived almost wholly from the Lorraine and Queenston formations and are of glacial origin. Of particular interest is the description of clays on Mattagami and Missinabi rivers of Cretaceous age. High-grade materials suitable for stoneware, sewer pipe, fire-brick, retorts, crucibles, electric or sanitary porcelain, floor and wall tiles are found.

Coal.—Several articles on coal appeared during the year. John A. Allan⁵ presented a paper on the geology of the coal of Alberta and made an estimate of the reserves, and Edgar Stanfield⁶ presented a consideration of the chemical composition of Alberta coals. The Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta published a report by R. L. Rutherford on the results of his field work in tracing the coal-bearing strata from McLeod River and Coalspur districts north to Athabaska river. The Smoky River coal field of Alberta has been described by J. McEvoy.¹ In this field there is a large tonnage of very high-grade bituminous coal, one 14-foot seam grading in places as semi-anthracite. The results of certain field work in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, and a critical analysis of reports on earlier field work, are given by W. A. Bell in a paper entitled "The New Glasgow conglomerate member of Pictou Co., Nova Scotia."⁵ The character of the conglomerate is described, its origin discussed and consideration is given to its relation to the coal-bearing series.

Copper.—In a paper entitled "Recent developments in northern Quebec", H. C. Cooke gives concise notes on the geology, mode of occurrence and development of numerous ore bodies discovered in recent years in the belt of ancient Precambrian rocks of northern Quebec. A. O. Dufresne also describes these deposits in the "Report on mining operations in the Province of Quebec." Notes on the character of the ore and the possible methods of metallurgical treatment are given by W. B. Timm and A. H. A. Robinson.^{2, 4} The copper deposits of the north shore of lake Huron have been described by W. H. Collins.¹ J. F. Wright⁵ describes the copper-bearing sulphides of Oiseau River valley, Manitoba. These deposits occur along jointed and schistified zones in andesitic lava and tuffaceous sediments, along the contacts between these two classes of rocks, or between them and peridotite, gabbro and granite. Some of the sulphides carry nickel.

A description is also given by C. E. Cairnes¹ of a number of mineral deposits in the Pemberton area, B.C., where the ore bodies are related genetically to the Coast Range batholith. The common type of mineralization is the replacement of limestone by a variety of ore minerals, the most important of which is chalcopyrite. There are also in the area instances of the replacement of other rocks, chiefly along shear zones or other lines of weakness.

Gold.—Many important contributions to our knowledge of the economic geology of the gold deposits of Canada were made during the year 1925, principally by the Ontario Department of Mines and the Geological Survey of Canada. One of the most important is an illustrated report by A. G. Burrows² on the Porcupine gold area. A study of the structural features reveals that the Keewatin lavas were folded and partially eroded before the deposition of the Timiskaming sediments, that further folding involved both lavas and sediments, producing the major synclinalorium, and that this great deformation probably occurred before the intrusion of the porphyries. The gold deposits are composite in their structure, consisting of quartz and mineralized schist in varying proportions. Many irregular lines of

weakness were developed in the schist by shearing and into these quartz was injected under heavy pressure. While a certain amount of fracturing was present at the beginning of ore deposition, the deposits are the result of enlargement by metasomatic replacement, and the quartz, which was the avenue of mineralization, also silicified the surrounding schist.

Ellsworth Y. Dougherty⁶, in a paper entitled "Mode of formation of the Porcupine quartz veins", states that the quartz veins were formed by the insinuating penetration of numerous tight or narrow fissures and replacement of the contiguous rock. He finds no evidence of forcible disruption of fissure walls, but holds the view that vein fluids sought the more penetrable portions of the rocks, exerting hydrostatic and vapour pressure and expanding force in penetration and chemical dissolution rather than in disruption of the invaded rock.

A revised edition of the report on Kirkland Lake gold area by A. G. Burrows and Percy E. Hopkins³ has been published. Here the folding of sediments of Timiskaming age was followed by igneous activity during which basic and acid rocks, including lamprophyre, porphyry, syenite and granite, were intruded into the older rocks. It is likely that the granite, syenite and feldspar porphyry belong to the same period of intrusion and are different phases of a magma which underlies a large part of the area. Although the gold-bearing veins were formed subsequently to the intrusion of the porphyry, the solutions from which the gold was deposited represented in all probability the end product of the intrusion of acid rocks.

Reports by members of the staff of the Ontario Department of Mines on Larder Lake gold district, Night Hawk lake, Lightning river and several other areas, have also been published.

J. B. Tyrrell and R. E. Hore⁴, in a paper on the geology of the Kirkland Lake mine, point out that a red greywacke with an overlying coarse grey conglomerate which had been deposited in horizontal layers on a pre-existing surface, had been intruded by a sill of lamprophyre, which in turn was intruded by a red syenite, and that before or after the intrusion of the syenite the rocks were tilted to about their present position and then intruded by nearly vertical dykes of feldspar-porphyry and mica-lamprophyre running in a general east-southeast direction. The rocks then suffered severe faulting. In the underground workings there are two strong fracture planes, 50 to 100 feet apart, and all the rock between these fractures, whether lamprophyre, syenite or feldspar-porphyry, is broken by a number of smaller parallel faults which, probably more than the main faults, served as channels for the passage of the mineral-bearing solutions that deposited their loads in the fractures of the brittle acid rocks.

Reference has been made in the paragraph on copper to articles by H. C. Cooke and A. O. Dufresne on the recently discovered mineral deposits of northern Quebec. Some of these are of value for their gold content, others are deposits of copper and zinc sulphides with a gold content. Notes have also been given by W. F. James and J. B. Mawdsley⁴ on the geology of Clericy and adjacent townships.

An unusual occurrence of gold is described by E. S. Moore⁴. Boulders of quartzite of Precambrian age discovered near Goudreau lake, Ontario, for the most part angular and ranging in size up to two feet in diameter, were found to be auriferous, the gold being associated with pyrite. In the more highly-oxidized portion, gold could, with the aid of the microscope, be observed lining small cavities. It was probably introduced with the pyrite along cracks in the rock and between grains of silica. No evidences of a placer origin were observed. Some samples gave assays of several hundred dollars to the ton.

In a paper on the "Geology and mineral deposits of the east central Manitoba mining district", J. F. Wright⁵ describes the gold of this area as having been deposited along fracture zones from residual emanations given off by an intrusive granitic magma, the residual material replacing the schistose rock and depositing quartz, various sulphides and gold.

V. Dolmage¹ describes the gold-antimony veins cutting Triassic argillites and sandstones near Tatlayoko lake, B. C. The veins consist of quartz through which are disseminated fairly evenly arsenopyrite, pyrite, stibnite, and two or three undetermined minerals visible only under the microscope, and which, judging from the assays, are probably silver-bearing.

A history of gold dredging on Fraser, Thompson and Quesnel rivers is presented by W. A. Johnston⁴, who also describes the Cedar Creek placers and the developments in the placer field of Cassiar district.

The gold-bearing veins of the Engineer mine, Atlin, have been described in some detail by W. H. Weed in the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press.

Iron.—The results of an intimate study of the magnetite deposits of Texada island and of the adjacent rocks are presented by C. O. Swanson¹. The country rocks consist of (a) the Marble Bay limestone, (b) the Texada group or porphyrite, a complex series of rocks consisting mainly of a massive fine-grained porphyry, and (c) an acid intrusive thought to be a part of the Coast Range batholith. The magnetite deposits are replacement bodies formed by magmatic solutions in which the materials were concentrated by the crystallization of the intrusive. The assimilation of the limestone by the intrusive may have caused the iron oxides to be thrown out of the pyroxene and made available for segregation. Chemical and physical factors entered into the process, the chemical factor being probably dominant. From a consideration of the physical permeability and the chemical composition of the rocks into which the solutions were led it is concluded that the porphyrite was unfavourable both chemically and physically, that the limestone was favourable chemically but not physically, that the intrusive was favourable physically but not chemically, and that the heterogeneous parts of the intrusive, which included blocks and tongues of limestone, were especially suited both chemically and physically to replacement. These contain the largest deposits. The oxidizing effect of carbon dioxide was probably an important factor in the formation of the parts of the deposits that consist of relatively pure magnetite.

Molybdenum.—In a monograph on "Molybdenum, metallurgy and uses and the occurrence, mining and concentration of its ores", V. L. Eardley-Wilmot² describes the known Canadian molybdenite deposits and discusses the mode of occurrence of the ore and its origin. A paper by Charles W. Cook⁶ on the molybdenite deposits near New Ross, N. S., contains an explanation of the origin of the deposits, as follows:—the granite country rock was intruded by a magma from which an aplite crystallized; a pegmatitic magma was injected into the aplite; and the residuum of the original magma, a concentrated solution of water, tourmaline, fluorite, molybdenite, bornite and probably silica, was injected along contacts between the aplite and pegmatite, between the quartz and orthoclase of the pegmatite and along the cleavage planes of the orthoclase of the pegmatite. This solution altered the orthoclase of the aplite and pegmatite to sericite, and the removal of the water in this chemical change and the falling temperature brought about the crystallization of the molybdenite, generally in close association with the

orthoclase and sericite and to a less extent in fractures in the quartz. On crystallizing, the residuum produced the vugs of tourmaline and sericite, containing small amounts of molybdenite and bornite.

Nickel.—An interesting occurrence of nickel in the basin of Emory creek, Yale mining division, B. C., is described by C. E. Cairnes¹. The area is underlain chiefly by batholithic rocks of the composition of quartz diorite or basic granodiorite. These rocks are in contact near the nickeliferous deposit with a massive coarsely crystalline pyroxenitic hornblendite intrusive, having a width roughly estimated at 300 feet. The basic intrusive includes the nickeliferous deposit and varies from a rock composed almost entirely of sulphide minerals segregated with crystals of pyroxene to one in which primary hornblende is the most abundant constituent and the sulphides merely accessory minerals. The primary ore minerals include pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Pyrrhotite is by far the most abundant and the pentlandite is disseminated through it in minute grains. The occurrence, shape and mineral composition of the deposit and the common but sparse distribution of sulphides through the basic intrusive, indicate that the mineralization is magmatic, and genetically related to the basic rock.

The copper-nickel desposits of Oiseau and Maskwa areas of southeastern Manitoba are described in some detail by J. F. Wright⁵. The oldest known rocks of the area are lavas and sediments. These have been intruded by dykes, bosses and batholiths, composed of rocks that are thought to represent different phases of one period of igneous intrusion. Gabbro and other basic rocks were first intruded and were cut by quartz porphyry and other acid phases. Granite and granite gneiss represent the final stage. Evidence favours the theory that the mineral deposits are later than the enclosing volcanic and intrusive igneous rocks and that they were formed under deep-seated, high-temperature conditions along zones of weakness through replacement of the rock by a sulphide and silicate-sulphide magma.

Further discussion on the origin of the nickel-copper sulphide deposits of the Sudbury district is contributed by Hugh M. Roberts⁶. He supports his former contention that the segregation of the ores occurred as the result of a magmatic process that took place essentially within the laccolithic chamber now occupied by the nickel-bearing intrusive.

Silver.—Evidence is presented by Edson S. Bastin⁶, who studied the ores of the Frontier mine, South Lorrain, to show that the native silver is a primary or hypogene mineral. There are three lines of evidence:—inclusions of silver in the arsenides; intergrowths, apparently contemporary, of silver and sulphides; and textural evidence that no hiatus existed between the deposition of most of the arsenides and most of the silver. This is supported by the fact that in ores from Cobalt skeletal crystals of silver are found enclosed in smaltite, and intimate intergrowth of silver and arsenides occurs. In the ores studied silver could not be regarded as having been deposited by replacement of the arsenides.

G. Hanson¹ describes the geology of the Driftwood Creek area, Babine mountains, where silver is found in quartz veins which are mostly narrow and comparatively short. Copper, lead and zinc are present in considerable proportion in some of the veins.

Silver-lead.—Discoveries in the Beaver River area, Yukon, have attracted much attention. The bodies of ore have been described by W. E. Cockfield^{1, 4} as of too low grade to be of commercial value under present conditions. On Silver Hill the ore-bodies consist of lenses and irregular deposits of galena in ferruginous slate

and limestone formation, intruded by greenstones ranging from a coarse-grained hornblende diorite to a greenish aphanitic rock. The fractures were probably formed by the intrusion of the greenstone and served as channels for the circulation of the ore-bearing solutions which formed the ore-bodies by replacement of the sediments. On Grey Copper hill freibergite float carrying 900 to 1,000 ounces of silver to the ton was found, as well as a narrow vein carrying tetrahedrite. On McKay hill a 12½-foot vein of galena with tetrahedrite and zinblendite, including several quartz stringers, has been cut and other veins are indicated by float. The veins cut amygdaloidal volcanics. Similar deposits are found on other hills.

The mode of occurrence of the silver-lead deposits of Slocan has been described in some detail by A. M. Bateman⁶. The deposits lie within a series of folded and squeezed interbedded slates or argillites, quartzites and finely crystalline limestone intruded by a batholith of granodiorite. Three types of deposits have been recognized:—(a) narrow quartz veins chiefly in the granodiorite with high silver and low lead and zinc content, (b) massive zinc deposits formed by replacement along fractures in limestone, and (c) silver-lead fissure veins. The last are the most important and the ore is valuable chiefly for silver and lead, zinc occurring in subordinate quantities. The veins occupy fault fissures, though a few are in master joints. The ore is found in shoots of restricted extent. The factors determining the points of deposition of the ore in shoots have not been learned. The ore-bearing solutions were not given off from the granodiorite but came from the unconsolidated interior of the batholith or from the same source as the igneous rocks. A zonal distribution of minerals has been observed. The ores in the granodiorite are highly siliceous, the total amount of metallic minerals is small; zinc is scarce, lead is subordinate, and the chief metal is silver; the ores in the sediments near the contact are less siliceous and contain more galena and sphalerite with less tetrahedrite and ruby silver, and in the more distant deposits the relative proportion of galena and sphalerite to quartz is greater.

Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper have been found in veins near Whitesail lake and Tahtsa river, in the vicinity of the eastern edge of the Coast Range batholith. The silver-lead-zinc deposits on Chikamin and Sweeney mountains are, according to J. R. Marshall⁷, the most important discoveries so far made.

Sodium and Magnesium Salts.—L. H. Cole² presents the results of work in surveying, drilling and sampling of the Ingebright, Regina Beach and Salt Lake deposits of Saskatchewan. Analyses of representative samples show that the salts of these deposits run high in sodium sulphate. In the twelve lakes drilled by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, 50,000,000 tons of hydrous sodium and magnesium salts, mainly sodium sulphate, have been proved, and private reports by engineers and chemists on other deposits give estimated tonnages of another 20,000,000 tons.

Miscellaneous.—A number of shorter articles that should not be overlooked have been published. Horace Freeman, in the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press, describes the results of experimental work in the fusibility of sulphides of the metals and of the double sulphides of the metals and sodium sulphide, of the solubilities of the double sulphides, their reaction with water and the effects of oxidation. The bearing of these experimental results on the problems of solution and deposition of ore minerals is also discussed.

A concise survey of the resources of the country in abrasive materials, such as grindstones, scythestones, pulpstones, garnet, diatomaceous earth, volcanic ash, pumice and corundum, is made by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot^{2, 5}.

Papers were published during the year on natural gas in Canada by R. T. Elworthy^{2, 5}, on oil in Alberta by G. S. Hume⁵, on the bituminous sands of Alberta by S. C. Ellis², and on oil and gas horizons of Ontario by W. S. Dyer⁴.

A comprehensive article on the building stones of Canada was written by W. A. Parks⁵; an article by E. S. Moore and Geo. B. Langford⁴ gives the results of analyses and tests of Lorrain and Mississagi quartzites north of lake Huron; M. E. Hurst¹ describes the occurrence of scheelite and wolframite in quartz veins near Hazelton; H. V. Ellsworth⁴ describes the occurrence in pegmatites in southern Ontario of rare minerals of radium, uranium, columbium and tantalum; and W. Erlenborn describes in the "Report on mining operations in the province of Quebec during the year 1924" the feldspar deposits of Quetachou-Manicouagan bay on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.

¹ Geological Survey, Ottawa; ² Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa; ³ Department of Mines, Toronto; ⁴ Canadian Mining Journal, Gardenvale, Quebec; ⁵ Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Drummond Building, Montreal; ⁶ Economic Geology, New Haven, Conn.

3.—The Geological Survey of Canada.¹

The direct aim of the Geological Survey of Canada is to assist in the growth and development of the mineral industry, but in the attainment of this end a great deal of information is acquired that is indirectly of service in other fields of human endeavour. The natural resources upon which a complex system of industries is built lie within or grow from the constituents of the consolidated and unconsolidated mineral and organic substances found at the surface of the earth or lying within a few thousand feet of the surface. An intimate knowledge of the composition and structure of the bedrock, of the unconsolidated material derived from it by decomposition, and of the liquid matter pervading them, is therefore of incalculable value in the opening of new lines of industrial activity and in the extension of those already established.

This idea is so patent that it scarcely needs elaboration. The present is an age of metals. Metals, alloys and minerals enter into the composition of or into the means of manufacture of nearly every article of use—articles of food, of clothing and of housing, as well as articles used as a means of transportation and of entertainment. A knowledge of the rock foundation of the country is requisite in the prosecution of the search for these basic elements of our material civilization. The acquiring of this knowledge has been the work of the Geological Survey. By observations made on rocks exposed at the surface of the earth and at depth in mines and on samples from deep borings, a wealth of information regarding the geological features of the country has been accumulated. This information is made available to the public in the form of maps, reports, memoranda, correspondence and oral statements.

Field work has been carried forward to a sufficient extent to permit of an understanding of the general geological conditions existing throughout the greater part of Canada, and of detailed conditions in a number of particular areas. Our knowledge of the bedrock geology of the country and of the mode of occurrence of economic minerals is sufficient to enable us to delimit certain areas as favourable to the occur-

¹ By Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., Geological Survey, Ottawa.

rence of certain classes of minerals and unfavourable to the occurrence of others. Areas underlain by certain types of rocks of Precambrian age yield the metallic minerals of lead, copper, nickel, gold and silver, but the Precambrian areas will be searched to no purpose for natural gas, petroleum and coal. When certain sedimentary formations of the Maritime Provinces, of the Prairie Provinces and of British Columbia were being laid down, conditions existed favourable to the accumulation of vegetable matter in sufficient quantities to form coal seams, but similar conditions did not exist during the deposition of the sediments now found in southern Ontario and Quebec. Certain parts of the country are unfavourable to the occurrence of alluvial deposits of gold or other valuable minerals. Dolomite, limestone, quartzite and other rocks suitable for chemical or metallurgical purposes are known to occur in certain localities and to be absent in others. What has been done in a broad way to determine the economic mineral possibilities of the whole country has been done in a more detailed way in particular localities, and a study of the mode of occurrence of developed ore-bodies has led to the discovery of other ore-bodies of similar character.

The geologist cannot see deeper into the ground than other men, but he can frequently determine the character of the rock at depth, through observations on the character and structural features of stratified rocks as exposed on the surface of the earth. These estimates are checked by samples from deep borings. As a consequence, information can be given as to the depth at which certain strata known to carry water, salt, natural gas or petroleum will be encountered in drilling, and as to the character of the rock to be penetrated.

The Survey has almost from its inception been the important exploring Department of the Government. A great part of the map of Canada has been based upon surveys made by its field officers, and to them we are indebted for much of our knowledge of the remoter parts of the country. Not only were the geological features made a subject of study, but records were also made of observed facts bearing on all natural resources and their possible future development.

The need for a geological survey of the country was felt almost a century ago, for as early as 1832 petitions were presented to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada praying that a sum of money be granted to provide for an investigation of the geology, mineralogy and natural history of the province. The sum of £1,500 sterling for the purposes of a survey was included in the estimates of the first United Parliament in 1841. In 1842 two geologists were appointed, W. E. Logan, principal and A. Murray, assistant, and the investigation commenced in 1843. A chemist, in the person of T. Sterry Hunt, was added to the staff four years later. During the 50's other scientists were employed, and under the able direction and through the indefatigable labours of W. E. Logan, a geologist who received world-wide recognition and who in acknowledgment of his services was afterwards knighted, a geological survey was made of the southern parts of Ontario and Quebec, and exploratory work was carried into the interior of Gaspé peninsula and into the then rather inaccessible areas drained by streams flowing into lake Huron and lake Superior. Reports on the progress of the work were published annually and in 1863 the results of the work of twenty years were admirably summed up in a large one-volume classic entitled "Geological Survey of Canada, Report of Progress from its commencement to 1863; illustrated by 498 wood cuts in the text, and accompanied by an atlas of maps and sections." A few years later a geological map of Canada was published on a scale of 25 miles to 1 inch. Geologists having occasion in more recent years to work in the area thus mapped have been amazed at the accuracy and breadth of vision

that characterized the work of the early geologists. In all this work keen interest was taken in the economic mineral possibilities of the country, and one of the earliest questions to be answered was the possibility of the occurrence in southern Ontario and Quebec of the coal-bearing system of rocks.

After Confederation, the work of the Survey was extended into the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and after the transfer of the Northwest Territories to the Dominion and the admission of the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island to the Confederation, the field of activities was greatly extended. Before the Survey lay a vast region about whose geographical features, natural resources and geology little or nothing was known. Its exploration alone must have appeared a stupendous task. Detailed and reconnaissance surveys of the older and more readily accessible parts of the country were made, and explorations into the remote and unknown parts were undertaken and continued for many years. Exploratory surveys extended into the prairies of the Northwest, down the main water courses to Hudson bay, down the Peace, Athabaska and Mackenzie rivers and into Yukon territory, along the streams and trails of British Columbia, and across the great peninsula now forming the northern and larger part of the province of Quebec.

With the rapid growth of the mineral industry during the last twenty-five years, the work of the Survey has become more intensively economic, though one should not attempt to draw fine distinctions between work that is purely scientific and work that is economic. This is particularly true with regard to the broad science of geology. What is apparently pure science one day may be of the greatest economic value the next. Close study is now made of known economic mineral deposits, with a view to ascertaining their mode of occurrence and arriving at conclusions that will be a guide in the search for new deposits. Areas underlain by geological formations that prove favourable to the occurrence of economic mineral deposits are mapped in detail and prospecting is thus directed along most satisfactory lines.

The value of such intensive geological work is recognized by the mining public, and the largest mining companies maintain a geologist or a staff of geologists for the solution of their individual problems. In this work, the government geologist can frequently be of assistance, and, given access to the various properties of a mining camp and to much private information, is frequently enabled to draw conclusions based on data not available to the geologist in private employ.

For the accurate expression of the geological features the need for contoured topographical maps as a base became imperative, and a topographical division with a corps of trained topographical engineers has in recent years become a part of the Geological Survey staff.

Advantage was taken very early in the history of the Survey of the opportunities afforded the field officers to collect representative specimens of rocks, minerals and fossils, and in this way a foundation for a museum was laid. Collections illustrating the fauna and flora and the aboriginal culture of the country were later made and biological and anthropological divisions were added. A chemical laboratory for museum work was installed early in the history of the Survey; laboratories for petrographical work, a map-making division, a photographic division and a library are also maintained. The work of the Geological Survey, in short, in assisting the further development of the mining and quarrying industries and in advising on the application of minerals and mineral products to new industries, is generally recognized as being among the more important of governmental activities.

III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA.

An article on Seismology in Canada, by Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., appeared on p. 30 of the Canada Year Book, 1925.

IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading, the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See page 25 of the 1922-23 edition or page 73 of the 1921 edition.

V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article under the above heading by P. A. Taverner of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. See page 32 of the 1922-23 edition or page 82 of the 1921 edition.

VI.—THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The economic life of new countries must at first depend entirely, and later, mainly upon their natural resources. Older countries, after exhausting their most easily obtained resources, turn for a livelihood to manufacturing and similar pursuits, conserving their own resources and utilizing those of less developed areas. Canada is distinctly a new country, the resources of which are but now commencing to be appreciated; in recent years numerous surveys and investigations as to their extent and value have been made. A short summary of important details regarding them follows. Fuller information will be found in the introductions to later sections—Agriculture, Furs, Fisheries, Forestry, Minerals, Water-Powers—of this volume.

Agricultural Lands.—Of the total land area of the nine provinces (1,401,315,840 acres), it is estimated that approximately 358,162,190 acres are available for use in agricultural production. This figure is of course an estimate and is taken to include lands now occupied by agriculturists, including grazing lands, and all lands possible of devotion to similar purposes. The area at present under cultivation is but a fraction of this total, the extent under field crops in 1925 being 58,240,667 acres, while the total area under pasture in the same year was 9,364,634 acres. Statistics of farm lands at the census of 1921 place the area then occupied at 140,887,903 acres; the area, therefore, of what may be considered as agricultural land still available for occupation is 217,174,287 acres. Details are given by provinces in Table 6.

6.—Area of Occupied and Available Farm Lands in the Nine Provinces of Canada, 1921.

Provinces.	Area Occupied.	Area Available.	Total Agricultural Land.	Total Land Area.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,216,483	41,707	1,258,190	1,397,760
Nova Scotia.....	4,723,550	3,368,450	8,092,000	13,483,520
New Brunswick.....	4,260,560	6,448,440	10,718,000	17,863,040
Quebec.....	17,257,012	26,487,988	43,745,000	442,153,600
Ontario.....	22,628,901	33,821,099	56,450,000	234,163,200
Manitoba.....	14,615,844	10,084,156	24,700,000	148,432,640
Saskatchewan.....	44,022,907	49,435,093	93,458,000	155,763,840
Alberta.....	29,293,053	67,829,947	97,123,000	161,872,000
British Columbia.....	2,860,593	19,757,407	22,618,000	226,186,240
Total.....	140,887,903	217,174,287	358,162,190	1,401,315,840

Thus, in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island, large areas are still available for settlement, and while the nature of the soil and of the climate may in some cases restrict the variety of crops, in general the grain, root and fodder crops can be profitably grown in all the provinces, while stock raising is carried on successfully both in the more densely settled areas and on their frontiers.

The Maritime Provinces are noted for their fruit and vegetable crops, perhaps particularly for the oat and potato crops of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and the apples of the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia. Quebec and Ontario are pre-eminently mixed farming communities, various districts specializing in dairying, tobacco, sheep, etc., while the Niagara peninsula in Ontario has long been famous for its fruit crops of both large and small varieties. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production of grains is still of primary importance but is giving way to more diversified types of agriculture, while the stock raising industry, once so typical of the prairies, is regaining much of its former importance. In British Columbia the fertile valleys are devoted principally to apple and other fruit crops, and numerous districts along the coast and on Vancouver island are given over to general farming and market gardening.

Of the larger areas of land still available for settlement, the clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec, in which splendid crops are grown, is to a large extent undeveloped, and even larger areas in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta await cultivation.

Furs.—Canada is one of the world's greatest fur producers. As early as 1676 Canadian furs sold in England were valued at £19,500. Since that time great areas of northern territory have been explored by hunter and trapper. The larger companies engaged in the business, notably the Hudson's Bay Co. and Révillon Frères, maintain extensive systems of trading posts where trappers call at intervals to dispose of their pelts and procure supplies. The large uninhabited areas of northern Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories furnish subsistence for many of the most highly prized fur-bearing animals, among the most important of which are the beaver, fisher, various varieties of foxes, marten and others. The animals are usually caught in traps during the winter months, when the country is more accessible than during the summer and the pelts are in the best condition. The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came with the period of rising prices after 1890, and has since developed into an important industry. Prince Edward Island has always been the centre of the industry but farms are now found in all provinces of the Dominion. On Dec. 31, 1925, 2,122 fox farms were in operation with a total of 45,586 foxes, principally of the "silver" variety.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, lynx, coyote, rabbit, marten and fisher. Karakul sheep, from which are obtained the furs known as "Persian lamb," "astrachan" and "broadtail," are also being raised successfully in Canada. In 1925 the number of farms engaged in the raising of fur-bearing animals other than foxes was 151. Raccoon farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, mink farms coming next. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

During the year 1924-25 the value of pelts taken in Canada amounted to \$17,441,564. Pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year 1925 were valued at \$775,906 and animals sold at \$2,885,710.

Forests.—Among the most notable of all Canadian natural resources are those of the forests. From the days when early French settlers established ship-building

yards along the St. Lawrence up to the present, when our forests supply millions of tons of pulp, paper and other wood products yearly, these resources have been of immense value, not only to Canada but to the Empire. Canada's forest areas may be stated as follows:—(1) the great coniferous forest of the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast, (2) the northern forest, stretching in a wide curve from the Yukon north of the Great Lakes to Labrador, and (3) the forest extending from lake Huron through southern Ontario and Quebec to New Brunswick and the Atlantic coast. Estimates have placed the extent of timber lands in the Dominion at 1,226,720 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. About 442,000 square miles are covered with saw timber of commercial size. With regard to quantity of timber, it has also been estimated that the stand of timber of merchantable size in 1925 comprised 482,035,500,000 feet board measure of saw timber and 1,279,453,000 cords of pulpwood, the stands in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia making up over 43 p.c. of the total. These figures place Canada next to the United States among the countries of the world with respect to forests, and while, during the past, the yearly cuts have generally exceeded new growth and considerable losses have been caused by fire and other destructive agencies, the extent of the uncut forests and the measures taken to preserve them and induce the development of new growth by reforestation assure an adequate supply for many years to come.

A summary of Canada's forest resources is given in Table 7. Total forest land is divided into the areas at present carrying merchantable timber and other areas unsuited for present exploitation. It may be pointed out, however, that these latter will presumably, in part at least, develop into productive areas, since the totals of forest lands, given below, are those of land which is essentially better suited for forest production than for any other purpose, and are wholly exclusive of the agricultural lands referred to in Table 6 preceding.

7.—Area of Productive and Unproductive Forest Land in Canada, 1925.

Provinces.	Forest Land.			Total Land Area.
	Area carrying Merchantable Timber.	Unprofitable or Inaccessible. ¹	Total.	
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	300	—	300	2,184
Nova Scotia.....	3,720	11,030	14,750	21,068
New Brunswick.....	18,000	3,475	21,476	27,911
Quebec.....	203,125	313,700	516,825	690,865
Ontario.....	75,000	165,000	240,000	365,880
Manitoba.....	27,600	110,000	137,600	231,926
Saskatchewan.....	25,000	24,775	49,775	243,381
Alberta.....	60,000	26,650	86,650	252,925
British Columbia.....	28,215	121,129	149,344	353,416
Territories.....	1,000	9,000	10,000	1,464,644
Total.....	441,960	784,759	1,226,720	3,654,200

¹Includes young growth of less than merchantable size.

The strength and durability of many of the woods of British Columbia, notably the Douglas fir and the cedar, place them among the most valuable in commercial use, while pulpwood and some of the hardwoods from limits in eastern Canada are of equally high grade. Statistics of primary forest production in 1924 place its total value at \$213,146,710, of which \$83,141,692 and \$44,241,582 represent logs sawn and pulpwood used respectively, or its equivalent in standing timber at 2,808,506,073 cubic feet. The total value of paper production alone in the same year was \$133,395,673; in 1925 it amounted to \$140,680,177.

Fisheries.—The first of Canada's resources to be exploited by Europeans was the fishing banks of the Atlantic coast. It is believed that for many years before the actual discovery and settlement of North America the cod-banks south of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia had attracted French fishermen by their abundant catches. These fishing grounds alone extend along a coast line of more than 5,000 miles, comprising an area of not less than 200,000 square miles, and are in the course of the cold Arctic current, a fact which tends greatly to improve the quality of the fish. The more important fishes of the out-shore fisheries are the cod, halibut, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore and inland fisheries number the lobster, oyster, salmon, gaspereau, smelt, trout and maskinonge among their catches. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence river, the Great Lakes, where whitefish and herring form perhaps the most valued catches, and innumerable other inland water areas abounding with trout, pike, bass and other game fish, Hudson Bay, with a shore line of 6,000 miles, and the Pacific coast. The fisheries of British Columbia, with its coast line of 7,000 miles, have in recent years shown a rapid development, and the products of the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, Skeena and other rivers now make up two-fifths of the fish products of the Dominion, while in addition large catches of halibut, herring and whales are made off the western coast. The total value of the fisheries in the calendar year 1925 was \$47,926,802.

Minerals.—The numerous and varied mineral deposits of the Dominion form another of her most important resources. Mining is an old industry, coal having been produced in Nova Scotia and iron ore in Quebec early in the eighteenth century. The main development in the industry has taken place, however, in the twentieth century, during which there has been a great increase in the per capita consumption of minerals and mineral products.

There is a great variety of minerals, metallic and non-metallic. The value of the coal raised greatly exceeds that of any other mineral. Coal will continue for an indefinite period to hold a commanding position in the industry, for Canada's reserves of this fuel are known to be very great, sufficient for centuries at the present rate of exploitation. The other leading non-metallic minerals are asbestos, natural gas, gypsum, petroleum and salt. Others that are produced to the annual value of between \$100,000 and \$400,000 each are feldspar, graphite, magnesite, mica, quartz, talc and soapstone. In quantity of asbestos produced Canada takes the lead; the main production is from Quebec. Natural gas is produced in large quantities in Ontario and Alberta and to a less extent in New Brunswick. The decline in the production of petroleum in Ontario has been offset by discoveries in Alberta.

The value of the metallic minerals is much greater than that of the non-metallic minerals. Those amounting to more than \$1,000,000 per annum are:—gold, lead, nickel, copper, silver, zinc, cobalt and platinum. The value of the gold amounted in 1925 to \$35,880,826 and greatly exceeded that of any other metal, Canada having

risen since the development of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake mines to third place among gold-producing countries. Lead and zinc mining has in recent years made a rapid growth. Ontario meets about 90 p.c. of the world's requirements in nickel, and has reserves to last for centuries. Platinum and palladium are recovered in the process of refining the copper-nickel ores. British Columbia and Ontario are the main copper-producing provinces; important copper-sulphide deposits are being developed in western Quebec, and in Manitoba a large body of copper-zinc sulphides has been developed. The total mineral production for 1925 amounted to \$226,583,333.

Water-Powers.—Canada's water area of 142,923 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 18,255,316 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow. 32,075,998 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 41,700,000 h.p. is possible. The present turbine installation of 4,290,428 h.p. thus represents only 10.2 p.c. of the recorded water-power resources. Perhaps the greatest use to which these resources have yet been put has been in the pulp and paper industry, and to a lesser degree in the mining, the electro-chemical, the electro-metallurgical and the flour-milling industries. The water power utilized in the pulp and paper industry alone amounted on Feb. 1, 1925, to 731,794 h.p. Over 90 p.c. of the power available is in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Quebec, with 7,000,000 h.p. available at ordinary minimum flow, has the largest resources in the Dominion.

Game and Scenery.—Canada's resources as a country for the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. With the increasing growth of tourist travel and its demands, great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the tourist and the fisherman new types of scenic effects and innumerable game preserves, and have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers which forms a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, facilities for winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate, have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season.

The Dominion Government maintains, as the medium through which some of the most outstanding natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, administering the eleven parks set aside for this purpose. Under the supervision of this same body are numerous historic sites which have been preserved throughout the country. Several of the provinces also maintain parks for similar purposes.

In these parks, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter and angler, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species; the deer and moose of Eastern Canada, the bear and mountain sheep of the Rockies, game animals, birds and fishes in unusual variety, have given the Dominion exceptional advantages for this means of recreation.

A list of the national parks and reserves is appended as Table 8.

8.—Canadian National Parks and Reserves.

Parks.	Location.	Date of Establishment.	Area.
			sq. miles.
Rocky Mountains Park.....	Alberta, east slope of Rockies.....	1885	2,751
Yoho Park.....	British Columbia, west slope of Rockies	1886	476
Glacier Park.....	British Columbia, summit of Selkirk.....	1886	468
Revelstoke Park.....	British Columbia.....	1914	95
Kootenay Park.....	British Columbia.....	1920	587
Jasper Park.....	Northern Alberta.....	1907	4,400
Waterton Lakes Park.....	Southern Alberta, adjoining U.S. Glacier Park.....	1895	220
St. Lawrence Islands.....	Ontario.....	1905	(140 acres)
Broder Park.....	Ontario.....	1919	(20 acres)
Pt. Pelee Park.....	Ontario, on lake Erie.....	1918	4
Vidal's Point.....	Saskatchewan.....	1921	17
Little Manito Lake Reserve.....	Saskatchewan.....	1	Vacant lands around lakes.
Tar Sand Reserve.....	Alberta.....	1	2
Animal Parks and Reserves.			
Buffalo Park.....	Near Wainwright, Alberta.....	1907	159
Elk Island Park.....	Near Lamont, Alberta.....	1899	16
Foremost Antelope Reserve.....	Southern Alberta.....	1	9
Moose Mountain Buffalo Reserve.....	Saskatchewan.....	1	2
Nemiskam (Antelope).....	Alberta.....	1922	9
Wawaskesy (Antelope).....	Alberta.....	1922	54
Meniseawok (Antelope).....	Saskatchewan.....	1922	17
Historic Parks.			
Fort Howe.....	St. John, New Brunswick.....	1914	(19 acres)
Fort Anne.....	Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.....	1917	(31 acres)

¹ Reserved by order of the Minister.

VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

1.—The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada.¹

The magnitude of the annual precipitation, although very important, gives by itself only a very vague conception of the climate of a region. The division of the year into wet and dry seasons, the conjunction of periods of heat with dry weather, or of a cold season with dry weather, or other possible combinations—it is knowledge of these seasonal peculiarities which affords the best conception of the climate of a place. In some parts of the world these seasonal climatic characteristics are so pronounced as to affect the mode of life and agriculture, and even of clothing, architecture and trade.

In Canada, on account of its vast extent, it is not surprising to find that there are regional characteristics, and while they are not so extreme and striking as in some other parts of the world, yet they deserve notice in the national Year Book.

These regional variations are best understood by a brief survey of the general meteorology of the continent, which necessitates mention of the high pressure systems. Of these the most marked in Canada is the polar pressure, which is manifested on the daily weather maps by shifting areas of high barometer in northern latitudes. These move over the western interior of the continent in a general southeasterly direction, with great intensity in a severe winter, when they are

¹ Contributed by A. J. Connor, Climatologist, Dominion Meteorological Office, Toronto.

MONTHS OF MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION IN CANADA

ON 3637

The month of maximum precipitation is indicated.
The comparative intensity of the other months is noted:

D.S. Dry Summer

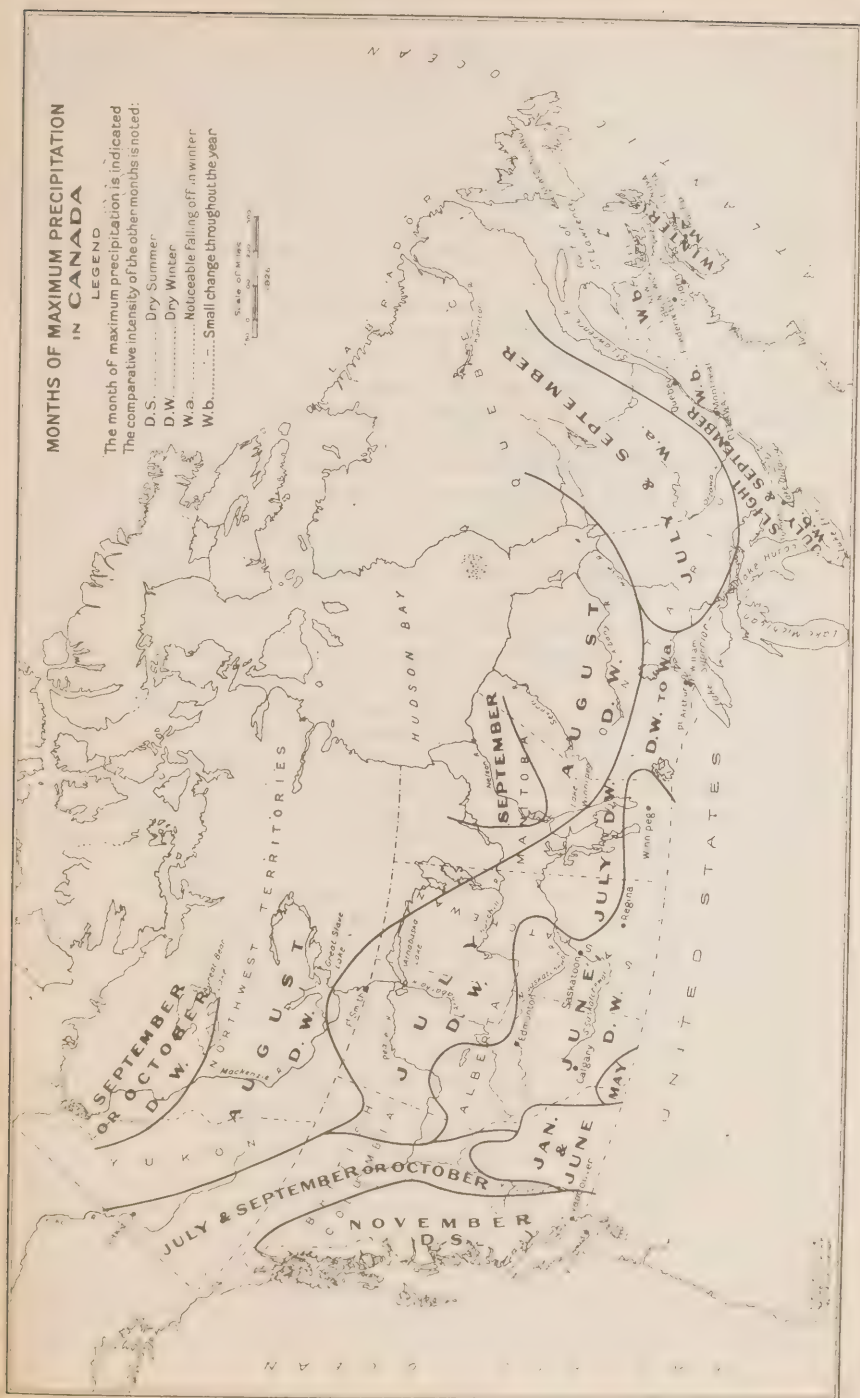
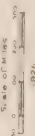
Dr. D. ... dry summer

D.W. Dry Winter

W.a. Noticeable fall

9 M. - Small chess-boards

W.O..... Small change thro



generally called "cold waves." This polar pressure system may be briefly described as a tendency for dry cold air to move from high latitudes and to overspread the interior of the continent. This tendency is most marked in the winter months, when the dryness and cold reach a maximum and the area so affected is also in general at a maximum.

There is also a high pressure system which is most often apparent on the Pacific, and another on the Atlantic. That of the Pacific tends to move moist air upon the continent at all seasons, and so also does that of the Atlantic. That of the Atlantic, however, is generally much warmer and carries much more moisture. Its progress into the interior, moreover, is not impeded to any great extent by topographical features, while influx of air from the Pacific encounters the obstacles presented by the mountain chains paralleling the coast.

With these meteorological generalizations in mind, we should remember that precipitation is the deposition of part of the moisture carried over the continent by the atmospheric currents. While the actual mechanism of rainfall is still a controversial subject (the student is referred to the recent publications of Sir Napier Shaw in England and of Prof. Bjerknes in Norway), it is admittedly due to dynamic cooling of air masses carrying water vapour. This dynamic cooling, which reduces the temperature of the water-carrying air to the saturation point, most readily and often takes place along the margins or fronts of these pressure systems, or in the regions towards which they converge. Seasonal extensions of these high pressure systems, therefore, by varying the regions of convergence of opposing masses of air, vary the place of maximum precipitation.

During the winter months the long nights and the rapid cooling which is characteristic of land areas, combine to create a bias towards cool air from the Rocky mountains eastward. The Great Lakes, Hudson bay, the St. Lawrence and the general proximity of the Atlantic ocean, with no lofty mountain chains to lessen its moderating effect, serve to restrict this area of rapid cooling in the eastern part of the continent. There is, therefore, in the western interior of the continent, during the later months of the year, a bias towards cooling which permits the extension of the polar high pressure system to take place most easily in that direction. For this reason the western grain regions are, from September to the following spring, mostly overlaid by cool or cold dry air. This is then, quite naturally, a season of scant precipitation, and intense but dry cold spells frequently recur. The margin of this pressure system, as we have seen, with difficulty invades the region of the Great Lakes. Ontario, therefore, and particularly southern Ontario, still lies in fall and early winter in the debatable ground between the polar and Atlantic pressure systems. This season in the Great Lake and St. Lawrence regions is frequently wet and less often visited by extreme cold.

In British Columbia the rainy season commences in the autumn when the increase in intensity of the polar pressure system begins its seasonal acceleration.

With the approach of spring, lengthening days and more intense insolation, the polar pressure system in the average year lessens in intensity. Land areas, always more easily heated or cooled than water areas, under the northing of the sun now show a bias towards heating. With these conditions established there is a ready influx of warm moist air from the Atlantic and the tropical waters into the interior of the continent, especially the southwestern interior. The polar front retreats towards the north, but in the extreme northeast the retreat is slow. This lag in the northeast may be attributed to the effect of Hudson bay and strait, which during the winter have taken on the character of a polar sea, recovery from which

must naturally be very slow. The polar front thus tends to run in a general way from northwest to southeast, with spring early in the northwest and late in northern Quebec and the gulf of St. Lawrence region.

With the arrival of warm and moist air in the higher latitudes of the West, the rainy season commences and so is contemporaneous with the warmest part of the year. On the other hand, in the east, on account of the very slow retreat of the polar front, the distribution of precipitation is altered very little from winter to summer, except that with the gradual change in temperature, the precipitation becomes wholly rainfall.

In British Columbia, on the coast, the failing intensity of the interior polar pressure and the increase in the temperature of air from the Pacific system, are contemporaneous with a decrease in the intensity of the precipitation, so that the dry season is on the average the season of warmth.

In the far north, as in the Mackenzie valley, the precipitation increases with the northward penetration of the warm air from more southerly latitudes, as in the spring grain regions, but the time of maximum rainfall is later, as would seem naturally to follow from the considerations already outlined. The time of maximum rainfall in the far northwest, therefore, occurs in late August and early September just before the rapid onset of the winter season, a combination with very poor agricultural possibilities. These regional characteristics are shown on the map (page 43.) In British Columbia, on the coast and in the lower Fraser valley, the maximum precipitation is in November, with the summer comparatively dry. In the interior valleys, where precipitation is much less than on the coast, there is an ill-defined maximum in December or January and another in June.

In Alberta, in the extreme southwest there is a maximum in May or early June, further north and east in June, while in the Edmonton and Peace River regions it is in late June or early July and in the lower Athabasca valley in July or early August. In the southern districts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba the maximum occurs in June but in the northern districts, especially in northeastern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba, it tends to be later—in July in the districts far enough south to be considered in the grain belt, in August or September as we go north to the Nelson and Churchill rivers. In Manitoba the comparative dryness of the cold half of the year is not so pronounced as in Alberta and Saskatchewan and, as we move east through the region of the lake of the Woods into the country lying north of lake Superior, the contrast between the precipitation of winter and summer becomes noticeably smaller. There still remains a noticeable maximum in summer throughout the whole of northern Ontario, generally occurring in July but with a secondary maximum in September, at the time when the northern cold area is beginning to increase. In Quebec, the distribution of precipitation is very similar to that of northern Ontario, but only those places where records have been taken for a very long period of years show clearly the double maximum. In northern Ontario and Quebec the comparatively dry season is from December to March, but since the precipitation in those months is largely snow and accumulates upon the surface to run off rather suddenly in spring or sometimes in winter thaws, "dry season" is something of a misnomer.

In southern Ontario the longest records show that on the average there is a July and also a September maximum, but the precipitation is so nearly equally distributed throughout the year that for all practical purposes it may be considered that there is no seasonal variation.

In the Atlantic Provinces, especially in the southern districts, there is a noticeable increase in the winter precipitation, although there is ample rainfall in the summer months.

All these variations of precipitation have a noticeable influence on the character of agriculture as found most suitable for the various regions of Canada by the settlers who, by actual trial over a period of years, worked out that which has proven best. Those, therefore, who move from one region to another, are best advised to conform to the practice in their new surroundings, rather than to carry their own local ideas with them.

2.—The Factors which Control Canadian Weather.

The Canada Year Book, 1925, contained on pages 36 to 40 an article under the above heading by Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada.

3.—The Climate of Canada since Confederation.

In the Canada Year Book, 1924, will be found on pages 31 to 34 an article on the Climate of Canada since Confederation, by Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada.

4.—The Meteorological Service of Canada.

Under the above heading Sir Frederick Stupart contributed a short article descriptive of the growth and present activities of the Meteorological Service, which for reasons of space is not reprinted here, to the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book (pp. 43-47); to it the interested reader is referred.

5.—Meteorological Tables.

Tables 9 and 10, which follow, have been prepared by the Meteorological Service of Canada for insertion in the Year Book. For the interpretation of Table 9 a note on the method used in measuring temperature and precipitation is appended.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

TEMPERATURE.—At the stations of the Dominion Meteorological Service the highest and lowest temperature in each 24 hours, termed respectively the maximum and the minimum, are recorded by self-registering thermometers. For any month the sum of the daily maxima, divided by the number of days of the month, is the mean maximum temperature of that month. The mean minimum temperature is obtained in a similar manner. The half sum of the mean maximum and the mean minimum is called the mean temperature. The averages of these results for any particular month over a period of years are the average means for that period and are used as normal means or temperatures of reference. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded during the whole period of years are termed the extreme maximum and extreme minimum respectively. These latter figures are of course to be regarded as extraordinary, the more unlikely to recur the longer the period from which they have been derived. Temperatures below zero have the minus sign (—) prefixed. The mean winter temperature is based on the records of January, February, March, November and December, and the mean summer temperature is based on those of June, July and August.

PRECIPITATION.—Under the collective term "precipitation" is included all moisture which has been precipitated from the atmosphere upon the earth; rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc. The amount of moisture is conveniently measured by determining the depth to which it has accumulated upon an impervious surface, and is always expressed in inches of depth. The total depth of snow is tabulated separately, but is added to the depth of rain after division by ten. An extended series of experiments in melting and measuring snow having been collated, the rule was deduced that a given fall of snow will, in melting, diminish on the average to one-tenth of its original depth. This rule is used in practice. All solid forms of precipitation other than snow are included in the tables of rain.

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Lat. 48° 25' N., long. 123° 21' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	38.4	42.5	34.3	55	-2	8.2	4.12	6.2	4.74	9.95	2.56
Feb.....	40.0	44.9	35.2	60	6	9.7	2.81	4.2	3.23	6.80	0.80
Mar.....	43.5	49.9	37.0	68	17	12.9	2.32	1.3	2.45	5.36	0.32
April.....	47.8	55.4	40.3	75	24	15.1	1.54	-	1.54	5.40	0.21
May.....	53.3	61.5	45.1	84	30	16.4	1.19	-	1.19	2.83	0.18
June.....	57.1	65.6	48.7	88	36	16.9	1.00	-	1.00	2.37	0.08
July.....	60.2	69.6	50.7	90	37	18.9	0.37	-	0.37	1.15	0.00
Aug.....	59.9	69.0	50.8	88	38	18.2	0.59	-	0.59	2.26	0.00
Sept.....	55.6	63.7	47.5	85	30	16.2	1.92	-	1.92	4.27	0.32
Oct.....	50.1	56.2	44.1	70	28	12.1	2.61	0.1	2.62	5.60	0.46
Nov.....	44.4	48.8	40.0	63	14	8.8	5.52	1.4	5.66	11.50	0.91
Dec.....	41.5	45.3	37.7	59	19	7.6	5.27	1.0	5.37	13.41	0.59
Year.....	49.3	56.0	42.6	90	-2	13.4	29.26	14.2	30.68	51.03	22.58

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Lat. 49° 17' N., long. 123° 5' W. (Observations for 16 years, 1898-1913).

Jan.....	35.0	39.2	30.9	55.0	2.0	8.3	7.12	14.4	8.56	10.54	6.08
Feb.....	37.8	43.1	32.5	58.0	10.0	10.6	5.90	3.2	6.22	10.17	2.60
Mar.....	41.9	49.0	34.8	61.0	15.0	14.2	4.31	1.5	4.46	10.29	0.89
April.....	47.0	55.8	38.3	79.0	27.0	17.5	3.09	-	3.09	5.29	1.04
May.....	53.5	62.3	44.7	80.0	33.0	17.6	3.56	-	3.56	5.39	1.44
June.....	58.4	67.7	49.1	88.0	36.0	18.6	2.82	-	2.82	5.42	1.43
July.....	63.2	73.3	53.0	90.0	43.0	20.3	1.33	-	1.33	2.45	0.32
Aug.....	61.5	71.0	52.0	92.0	39.0	19.0	1.71	-	1.71	5.86	0.22
Sept.....	55.7	64.0	47.4	82.0	30.0	16.6	4.29	-	4.29	9.09	1.61
Oct.....	49.2	55.7	42.6	69.0	23.0	13.1	5.69	-	5.69	9.20	1.76
Nov.....	42.4	47.1	37.6	63.0	15.0	9.5	10.97	3.1	11.28	18.99	4.18
Dec.....	38.9	42.8	35.0	58.0	17.0	7.8	7.27	2.9	7.56	9.55	4.21
Year.....	48.7	56.0	41.5	92.0	2.0	14.5	53.06	25.1	60.57	72.29	52.27

PORT SIMPSON, B.C.—Lat. 54° 34' N., long. 130° 25' W. (Observations for 22 years, 1886-1907).

Jan.....	34.0	40.0	28.1	64.0	- 9.0	11.9	8.62	9.8	9.60	16.74	1.08
Feb.....	34.8	41.8	27.7	63.0	-10.0	14.1	6.07	11.8	7.25	16.65	1.93
Mar.....	37.6	44.8	30.3	63.0	11.0	14.5	5.06	5.3	5.59	8.16	1.41
April.....	41.6	49.9	33.4	73.0	18.0	16.5	4.85	3.0	5.15	14.31	2.24
May.....	48.3	56.5	40.0	79.0	27.0	16.5	5.14	-	5.14	9.84	1.63
June.....	52.8	60.5	45.1	88.0	34.0	15.4	4.26	-	4.26	7.50	1.20
July.....	56.0	63.3	48.8	88.0	29.0	14.5	4.42	-	4.42	9.41	1.28
Aug.....	56.7	63.8	49.5	80.0	31.0	14.3	6.93	-	6.93	14.11	1.74
Sept.....	52.2	59.1	45.2	74.0	30.0	13.9	9.03	-	9.03	14.63	2.20
Oct.....	47.1	53.5	40.7	65.0	28.0	12.8	12.21	-	12.21	16.99	6.71
Nov.....	39.7	45.6	33.7	65.0	6.0	11.9	11.47	1.6	11.63	23.90	3.26
Dec.....	36.9	42.6	31.2	62.0	5.0	11.4	10.11	8.7	10.98	18.82	5.23
Year.....	44.8	51.8	37.8	88.0	-10.0	14.0	88.17	40.2	92.19	126.48	62.05

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—Lat. 50° 41' N., long. 120° 18' W. (Observations for 22 years, 1892-1913).

Jan.....	22.4	28.3	16.5	54.0	-31.0	11.8	0.13	7.7	0.90	0.60	0.35
Feb.....	26.5	33.4	19.6	64.0	-27.0	13.8	0.20	6.0	0.80	1.17	0.02
Mar.....	37.6	47.3	27.8	70.0	- 6.0	19.5	0.20	1.2	0.32	0.83	0.01
April.....	49.7	61.1	38.3	92.0	19.0	22.8	0.36	S	0.36	1.36	R
May.....	57.5	70.3	44.8	100.0	26.0	25.5	0.93	-	0.93	2.50	R
June.....	64.6	76.4	52.7	101.0	35.0	23.7	1.23	-	1.23	3.07	0.57
July.....	69.6	82.7	56.5	102.0	42.0	26.2	1.27	-	1.27	3.50	0.35
Aug.....	68.1	80.9	55.4	101.0	35.0	25.5	1.05	-	1.05	3.73	0.00
Sept.....	58.4	69.3	47.4	93.0	28.0	21.9	0.94	-	0.94	2.34	0.10
Oct.....	47.8	56.2	39.3	82.0	16.0	16.9	0.57	0.2	0.59	1.41	R
Nov.....	35.8	41.5	30.2	72.0	-22.0	11.3	0.40	6.5	1.05	1.23	0.07
Dec.....	28.8	32.6	24.9	59.0	-17.0	7.7	0.20	13.5	1.55	0.64	0.12
Year.....	47.2	56.7	37.8	102.0	-31.0	18.9	7.48	35.1	10.99	13.47	7.07

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

DAWSON, YUKON.—Lat. 64° 5' N., long. 139° 20' W. (Observations for 17 years, 1902-1918).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	-24.6	-18.0	-31.3	30.0	-68.0	13.3	0.00	8.6	0.86	1.73	R
Feb.....	-12.0	- 4.3	-19.6	45.0	-55.0	15.3	R	7.3	0.73	1.35	0.20
Mar.....	5.6	16.5	- 5.3	52.0	-47.0	21.8	0.01	4.7	0.48	1.21	0.00
April.....	27.6	40.2	15.1	67.0	-30.0	25.1	0.18	4.7	0.65	1.68	0.23
May.....	46.8	59.0	34.6	85.0	12.0	24.4	0.83	0.4	0.87	2.00	0.25
June.....	56.9	70.3	43.6	90.0	27.0	26.7	1.18	0.3	1.21	2.66	0.25
July.....	59.4	71.9	46.8	95.0	31.0	25.1	1.61	-	1.61	3.32	0.62
Aug.....	54.0	66.2	41.7	85.0	23.0	24.5	1.51	-	1.51	2.38	0.07
Sept.....	41.6	51.1	32.2	78.0	8.0	18.9	1.40	1.8	1.53	3.52	0.86
Oct.....	26.4	32.7	20.1	68.0	-22.0	12.6	0.29	8.8	1.17	4.09	0.10
Nov.....	0.4	6.4	- 5.6	46.0	-48.0	12.0	0.01	12.4	1.25	2.00	0.24
Dec.....	-10.2	- 4.3	-16.1	38.0	-63.0	11.8	R	10.9	1.09	2.09	0.08
Year.....	22.6	33.0	13.0	95.0	-68.0	20.0	7.02	59.9	13.01	17.75	6.28

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Lat. 53° 35' N., long. 113° 30' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	5.9	15.6	- 3.8	57.0	-57.0	19.4	0.06	7.0	0.76	2.49	0.05
Feb.....	10.6	21.1	0.1	62.0	-57.0	21.0	0.00	6.7	0.67	2.33	S
Mar.....	23.4	34.9	11.9	72.0	-40.0	23.0	0.05	6.2	0.67	1.93	R
April.....	40.8	52.9	28.6	84.0	-15.0	24.3	0.44	3.6	0.80	2.60	0.04
May.....	51.2	64.4	38.1	90.0	10.0	26.3	1.73	1.3	1.86	4.04	0.20
June.....	57.3	70.1	44.4	94.0	25.0	25.7	3.26	S	3.26	8.53	0.00
July.....	61.2	73.7	48.8	94.0	33.0	24.9	3.56	-	3.56	11.13	0.15
Aug.....	59.0	71.6	46.4	90.0	26.0	25.2	2.47	-	2.47	6.43	0.49
Sept.....	50.4	62.9	37.8	87.0	12.0	25.1	1.33	0.7	1.40	4.32	0.00
Oct.....	41.7	53.2	30.3	82.0	-10.0	22.9	0.39	3.5	0.74	1.86	0.00
Nov.....	24.5	33.3	15.6	74.0	-37.0	17.7	0.06	6.7	0.73	3.57	0.00
Dec.....	16.0	24.7	7.3	60.0	-43.0	17.4	0.07	6.8	0.75	3.21	0.00
Year.....	36.9	48.2	25.6	94.0	-57.0	22.6	13.42	42.5	17.67	27.81	8.16

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—Lat. 50° 2' N., long. 110° 41' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	11.2	21.6	0.7	62.0	-51.0	20.9	0.00	6.1	0.61	1.72	0.00
Feb.....	12.8	23.5	2.1	64.0	-46.0	21.4	0.01	6.0	0.61	1.51	0.00
Mar.....	26.7	38.4	14.9	84.0	-38.0	23.5	0.11	5.0	0.61	1.62	S
April.....	45.1	58.8	31.4	96.0	-16.0	27.4	0.37	2.4	0.61	2.26	0.03
May.....	54.7	68.0	41.5	99.0	12.0	26.5	1.70	0.5	1.75	6.29	0.12
June.....	62.5	75.6	49.3	107.0	30.0	26.3	2.57	S	2.57	5.62	0.00
July.....	68.4	82.7	54.1	108.0	36.0	28.6	1.73	-	1.73	4.86	0.09
Aug.....	66.0	80.7	51.4	104.0	31.0	29.3	1.51	-	1.51	5.65	0.00
Sept.....	56.5	70.2	42.7	94.0	17.0	27.5	0.88	0.4	0.92	2.41	0.00
Oct.....	45.8	58.7	32.9	93.0	-10.0	25.8	0.51	1.1	0.62	3.48	0.00
Nov.....	29.3	39.9	18.7	76.0	-36.0	21.2	0.08	6.4	0.72	3.11	R
Dec.....	21.1	31.0	11.2	68.0	-37.0	19.8	0.06	4.7	0.53	1.42	0.00
Year.....	41.7	54.1	29.2	108.0	-51.0	22.2	11.53	32.6	12.79	22.28	6.72

FORT VERMILION, ALTA.—Lat. 53° 21' N., long. 110° 52' W. (Observations for 18 years, 1905-1922).

Jan.....	- 14.8	- 2.5	- 27.1	50.0	-77.0	24.6	0.00	4.7	0.47	1.80	0.15
Feb.....	- 3.9	9.7	- 17.5	53.0	-58.0	27.2	0.00	3.7	0.37	0.65	0.20
Mar.....	11.8	26.0	- 2.4	63.0	-41.0	28.4	0.01	7.0	0.71	1.70	0.00
April.....	32.0	44.5	19.5	78.0	-29.0	25.0	0.23	6.1	0.84	1.85	0.00
May.....	49.3	63.3	35.3	93.0	13.0	28.0	0.78	0.6	0.84	2.06	0.00
June.....	57.9	72.2	43.7	98.0	26.0	28.5	1.65	0.1	1.66	3.44	0.25
July.....	61.0	75.2	46.9	94.0	28.0	28.3	1.60	-	1.60	3.49	0.51
Aug.....	57.1	70.4	43.8	101.0	28.0	26.6	1.57	-	1.57	3.32	0.53
Sept.....	47.3	58.2	36.4	84.0	9.0	21.8	1.40	0.1	1.41	2.35	0.64
Oct.....	33.1	43.1	23.1	70.0	-14.0	20.0	0.26	2.1	0.47	0.81	0.00
Nov.....	14.0	22.4	5.6	48.0	-26.0	16.8	0.02	7.2	0.74	1.40	0.20
Dec.....	- 1.7	10.2	- 13.6	65.0	-50.0	23.8	0.00	5.0	0.50	1.60	0.20
Year.....	28.6	41.1	16.1	101.0	-77.0	25.0	7.52	36.6	11.18	14.78	7.60

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—
continued.FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA.—Lat. 58° 46' N., long. 111° 13' W. (Observations for 16 years, 1884-1906).¹

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	-11.9	-3.5	-20.4	45.0	-55.0	16.9	0.00	9.0	0.90	1.68	0.02
Feb.....	-9.1	0.5	-18.7	46.0	-56.0	19.2	R	5.8	0.58	2.63	0.03
Mar.....	5.0	15.1	-5.0	47.0	-41.0	20.1	R	5.8	0.58	1.58	0.09
April.....	28.5	39.4	17.6	69.0	-22.0	21.8	0.20	4.4	0.64	3.04	0.06
May.....	44.5	53.8	35.1	83.0	-3.0	18.7	0.65	1.6	0.81	2.08	0.02
June.....	54.0	64.6	43.3	90.0	24.0	21.3	1.56	0.1	1.57	3.31	0.10
July.....	61.5	71.0	51.9	93.0	26.0	19.1	2.64	-	2.64	9.52	0.21
Aug.....	58.1	68.1	48.2	89.0	25.0	19.9	1.64	-	1.64	3.67	0.39
Sept.....	45.2	53.0	37.3	79.0	13.0	15.7	1.52	0.5	1.57	2.93	0.27
Oct.....	33.7	40.1	27.3	66.0	-9.0	12.8	0.32	4.3	0.75	5.30	0.02
Nov.....	11.0	17.9	4.2	56.0	-33.0	13.7	0.05	8.6	0.91	2.28	0.26
Dec.....	2.2	10.3	-5.9	49.0	-48.0	16.2	0.01	9.1	0.92	3.20	0.09
Year.....	26.9	35.8	17.9	90.0	-56.0	17.9	8.59	49.2	13.51	16.99	6.70

QU'APPELLE, SASK.—Lat. 50° 32' N., long. 103° 57' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	-0.6	8.5	-9.7	50.0	-47.0	18.2	0.00	6.9	0.69	2.28	0.05
Feb.....	2.0	11.2	-7.2	50.0	-55.0	18.4	0.00	8.1	0.81	2.85	0.12
Mar.....	16.0	25.7	6.2	76.0	-45.0	19.5	0.06	9.6	1.02	4.11	0.05
April.....	37.3	49.1	25.5	89.0	-24.0	23.6	0.43	6.7	1.10	3.59	0.29
May.....	49.8	62.4	37.3	92.0	8.0	25.1	2.40	3.1	2.71	6.95	0.25
June.....	59.6	70.8	48.4	101.0	25.4	22.4	3.69	S	3.69	7.19	0.32
July.....	63.8	75.9	51.7	100.0	34.0	24.2	2.84	-	2.84	7.25	0.58
Aug.....	61.1	73.3	48.9	100.0	27.0	24.4	2.04	-	2.04	5.03	0.30
Sept.....	52.0	64.0	39.9	93.0	12.0	24.1	1.28	1.0	1.38	4.61	0.08
Oct.....	40.8	51.5	30.2	86.0	-12.0	21.3	0.53	4.5	0.98	3.35	S
Nov.....	21.8	30.4	13.3	73.0	-30.0	17.1	0.14	8.4	0.98	2.51	0.12
Dec.....	10.7	18.5	2.8	49.0	-40.0	15.7	0.01	7.1	0.72	3.11	0.03
Year.....	34.5	45.1	23.9	101.0	-55.0	21.2	13.42	55.4	18.96	26.47	10.14

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.—Lat. 53° 12' N., long. 105° 48' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	-5.9	5.3	-17.1	53.0	-67.0	22.4	0.00	8.2	0.82	2.00	0.22
Feb.....	-1.3	11.3	-13.9	52.0	-70.0	25.2	0.01	6.8	0.69	2.15	0.04
Mar.....	12.1	26.2	-2.1	68.0	-44.0	28.3	0.10	7.7	0.87	2.56	0.17
April.....	36.1	48.7	23.6	86.0	-23.0	25.1	0.38	4.4	0.82	3.37	0.03
May.....	48.9	62.6	35.2	90.0	2.0	27.4	1.34	1.6	1.50	4.87	0.01
June.....	58.1	71.0	45.1	96.0	17.0	25.9	2.67	-	2.67	7.36	1.00
July.....	62.0	74.2	49.8	93.0	33.0	24.4	2.31	-	2.31	5.31	0.17
Aug.....	58.8	71.7	46.0	94.0	22.0	25.7	2.31	-	2.31	8.01	R
Sept.....	49.4	61.7	37.1	87.0	14.0	24.6	1.32	0.7	1.39	2.94	0.09
Oct.....	38.3	49.2	27.4	85.0	-5.0	21.8	0.57	2.3	0.80	1.97	0.10
Nov.....	18.5	27.4	9.5	66.0	-41.0	17.9	0.12	8.7	0.99	3.06	0.07
Dec.....	5.3	15.1	-4.5	58.0	-57.0	19.6	0.01	8.0	0.81	2.61	0.19
Year.....	31.7	43.7	19.7	96.0	-70.0	24.0	11.13	48.4	15.97	29.88	9.25

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Lat. 49° 55' N., long. 97° 6' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	-3.5	6.8	-13.8	42.0	-46.0	20.6	0.01	8.1	0.82	2.12	0.12
Feb.....	-0.5	10.7	-11.8	46.0	-46.0	22.5	0.01	7.4	0.75	1.80	0.09
Mar.....	15.2	26.7	3.6	73.0	-37.0	23.1	0.21	9.6	1.17	3.00	0.29
April.....	38.7	50.1	27.4	90.0	-13.0	22.7	1.10	4.4	1.54	5.64	0.25
May.....	51.5	64.5	38.5	94.0	11.0	26.0	2.06	0.9	2.15	6.38	0.11
June.....	62.6	74.9	50.2	101.0	21.0	24.7	3.03	-	3.03	6.30	0.45
July.....	66.2	78.1	54.3	96.0	35.0	23.8	3.25	-	3.25	7.14	0.87
Aug.....	62.7	75.0	50.4	103.0	30.0	24.6	2.18	-	2.18	4.75	0.77
Sept.....	54.1	65.9	42.2	99.0	17.0	23.7	2.07	0.1	2.08	5.49	0.60
Oct.....	41.6	52.0	31.3	85.0	-3.0	20.7	1.22	1.4	1.36	5.67	0.29
Nov.....	22.0	30.8	13.3	71.0	-33.0	17.5	0.17	8.2	0.99	2.34	0.06
Dec.....	7.2	16.7	-2.4	49.0	-44.0	19.1	0.06	8.6	0.92	3.99	0.11
Year.....	34.8	46.0	23.6	103.0	-46.0	22.4	15.37	48.7	20.24	28.40	14.38

¹ Broken period.

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Lat. 48° 27' N., long., 89° 13' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	6.2	17.1	-4.6	48.0	-40.0	21.7	0.02	7.4	0.76	1.46	0.21
Feb.....	8.2	19.7	-3.3	52.0	-51.0	23.0	0.05	6.5	0.70	2.77	0.04
Mar.....	19.6	30.8	8.4	70.0	-42.0	22.4	0.11	8.1	0.92	2.76	0.18
April.....	35.6	44.7	26.4	78.0	-3.0	18.3	1.19	3.6	1.53	3.09	0.07
May.....	46.0	55.6	36.5	89.0	16.0	19.1	1.98	0.5	2.03	4.10	0.36
June.....	57.1	67.2	47.0	91.0	20.0	20.2	2.69	-	2.69	6.94	0.50
July.....	62.6	73.5	51.7	96.0	33.0	21.8	3.76	-	3.76	9.21	1.39
Aug.....	59.0	70.6	47.5	94.0	31.0	23.1	2.77	-	2.77	5.06	1.0
Sept.....	52.8	62.3	43.3	88.0	19.0	19.0	3.26	-	3.26	7.54	1.30
Oct.....	41.5	50.6	32.9	80.0	1.0	17.7	2.39	0.9	2.48	5.27	0.37
Nov.....	26.7	34.6	18.7	69.0	-22.0	15.9	0.84	6.2	1.46	4.29	0.35
Dec.....	13.4	22.7	4.1	51.0	-38.0	18.6	0.18	6.6	0.84	2.68	0.02
Year.....	35.7	45.8	25.7	96.0	-51.0	20.1	19.24	39.8	23.22	29.43	18.80

TORONTO, ONT.—Lat. 43° 39' N., long. 79° 20' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	22.7	29.9	15.5	56	-22	14.4	1.22	17.6	2.98	5.52	1.58
Feb.....	20.5	28.3	12.7	54	-23	15.6	0.87	15.4	2.41	5.21	0.40
Mar.....	29.8	37.0	22.5	75	-8	14.5	1.32	8.3	2.15	4.28	0.50
April.....	42.8	51.3	34.3	80	14	17.0	2.15	2.6	2.41	5.40	0.76
May.....	54.3	64.0	44.6	93	27	19.4	2.79	0.1	2.80	9.36	0.54
June.....	64.2	74.4	54.0	97	37	20.4	2.49	-	2.49	5.81	0.65
July.....	69.3	79.6	58.9	103	42	20.7	2.74	-	2.74	5.24	0.66
Aug.....	67.0	76.8	57.3	98	42	19.5	2.77	-	2.77	5.76	0.37
Sept.....	60.4	69.8	51.0	97	28	18.8	2.71	-	2.71	5.48	0.39
Oct.....	48.4	56.6	40.2	86	19	16.4	2.55	0.4	2.59	5.77	0.54
Nov.....	37.6	44.1	31.1	70	6	13.0	2.20	4.2	2.62	4.27	0.11
Dec.....	27.5	33.6	21.3	56	-10	12.3	1.16	9.9	2.15	5.00	0.83
Year.....	45.4	53.8	37.0	103	-23	16.8	24.97	58.5	30.82	39.70	25.75

PARRY SOUND, ONT.—Lat. 45° 20' N., long. 80° 1' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	14.7	24.8	4.7	54	-38	20.1	0.91	34.1	4.32	7.75	2.09
Feb.....	13.1	24.2	2.1	50	-38	22.1	0.64	26.4	3.28	5.60	1.61
Mar.....	23.8	34.4	13.1	71	-25	21.3	1.36	15.6	2.92	4.79	0.60
April.....	39.2	49.4	29.1	82	-3	20.3	1.89	3.6	2.25	4.03	0.53
May.....	52.0	63.0	41.1	90	16	21.9	2.85	0.4	2.89	6.06	0.50
June.....	61.9	73.0	50.9	94	34	22.1	2.57	-	2.57	5.47	0.70
July.....	67.0	77.6	56.4	98	37	21.2	2.80	-	2.80	7.90	0.23
Aug.....	64.2	74.5	54.0	99	35	20.5	2.96	-	2.96	5.21	0.66
Sept.....	57.4	67.5	47.2	90	24	20.3	3.43	-	3.43	5.78	0.48
Oct.....	46.2	54.9	37.5	84	9	17.4	3.57	0.8	3.65	6.29	0.57
Nov.....	33.7	40.9	26.5	69	-6	14.4	2.61	15.2	4.13	7.88	1.39
Dec.....	21.0	30.1	11.9	56	-39	18.2	1.26	33.7	4.63	8.16	1.44
Year.....	41.2	51.2	31.2	99	-39	20.0	26.85	129.8	39.83	50.30	31.92

LONDON, ONT.—Lat. 43° 0' N., long. 81° 15' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	22.4	30.5	14.4	60	-26	16.1	1.63	23.8	4.01	9.26	1.08
Feb.....	19.8	29.1	10.6	59	-25	18.5	1.36	21.4	3.50	8.26	1.61
Mar.....	29.8	38.4	21.2	78	-17	16.2	1.81	11.4	2.95	6.01	0.80
April.....	43.8	54.1	33.4	84	9	20.7	2.32	4.2	2.74	4.94	1.25
May.....	55.8	67.2	44.4	94	24	22.8	3.28	0.1	3.29	9.81	0.92
June.....	64.8	76.6	53.1	94	30	23.5	2.99	-	2.99	12.32	0.72
July.....	69.2	80.9	57.4	102	36	23.5	2.72	-	2.72	5.58	0.27
Aug.....	66.4	78.2	54.7	95	37	23.5	2.85	-	2.85	5.96	0.10
Sept.....	60.5	71.9	49.1	94	26	22.8	2.56	-	2.56	5.59	0.47
Oct.....	48.2	58.3	38.2	85	14	20.1	2.72	0.9	2.81	6.07	0.90
Nov.....	36.8	44.2	29.5	68	2	14.7	2.67	10.9	3.76	6.86	1.46
Dec.....	26.8	33.2	20.3	57	-22	12.9	1.72	19.2	3.64	6.37	0.79
Year.....	45.4	55.2	35.7	102	-26	19.5	28.63	91.9	37.82	48.32	24.64

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—
continued.

HAILEYBURY, ONT.—Lat. 47° 26' N., long. 79° 38' W. (Observations for 20 years, 1895-1914).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	6.4	17.4	— 4.6	48.0	—40.0	22.0	0.27	17.5	2.02	3.43	1.20
Feb.....	7.8	14.0	— 3.4	48.0	—48.0	17.4	0.20	13.0	2.00	3.94	0.54
Mar.....	19.4	21.6	8.2	66.0	—34.0	13.4	0.52	16.0	2.12	4.43	0.50
April.....	37.1	48.0	26.2	81.0	— 3.0	21.8	1.25	5.8	1.83	4.38	0.88
May.....	50.8	62.2	39.4	93.0	14.0	22.8	2.83	1.5	2.98	4.73	0.75
June.....	61.7	73.4	50.0	100.0	28.0	23.4	2.91	—	2.91	5.50	0.72
July.....	66.0	76.8	55.4	102.0	36.0	21.4	2.72	—	2.72	8.21	1.55
Aug.....	62.2	72.7	51.8	94.0	30.0	29.9	2.88	—	2.88	4.45	1.14
Sept.....	55.3	64.9	45.7	91.0	24.0	19.2	2.31	—	2.31	7.44	0.96
Oct.....	43.0	51.5	34.4	80.0	13.0	17.1	2.58	2.8	2.86	5.20	0.97
Nov.....	23.2	35.2	21.1	67.0	—15.0	14.1	0.99	13.7	2.36	4.35	0.43
Dec.....	13.6	22.0	5.2	51.0	—34.0	16.8	0.75	19.9	2.74	3.95	0.88
Year.....	37.1	46.7	27.5	102.0	—48.0	19.2	20.21	95.2	29.73	39.77	27.13

OTTAWA, ONT.—Lat. 45° 24' N., long 75° 43' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	11.8	20.5	3.0	—	—	17.5	0.52	21.2	2.94	7.01	—
Feb.....	12.8	22.0	3.6	—	—	18.4	0.51	21.8	2.68	9.32	—
Mar.....	24.8	33.3	16.2	—	—	17.1	1.04	16.3	2.67	8.67	—
April.....	42.0	51.8	32.2	—	—	19.6	1.60	3.7	1.97	8.79	—
May.....	55.6	66.3	44.8	—	—	21.5	2.68	0.1	2.69	7.42	—
June.....	64.6	75.0	54.3	—	—	20.7	3.00	—	3.00	6.55	—
July.....	68.8	79.1	58.6	—	—	20.5	3.49	—	3.49	8.98	—
Aug.....	65.8	75.8	55.7	—	—	20.1	2.94	—	2.94	8.04	—
Sept.....	58.2	68.1	48.4	—	—	19.7	2.66	—	2.66	6.30	—
Oct.....	46.1	54.6	37.6	—	—	17.0	2.48	0.7	2.55	6.41	—
Nov.....	32.4	38.8	26.1	—	—	12.7	1.55	19.1	2.57	7.76	—
Dec.....	17.0	24.2	9.7	—	—	11.5	0.67	22.2	2.89	7.10	—
Year.....	41.6	50.8	32.5	—	—	18.3	23.14	99.1	33.05	51.25	—

MONTREAL, QUE.—Lat. 45° 31' N., long. 73° 34' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	13.2	21.1	5.4	53	—27	15.7	0.98	29.7	3.95	6.84	2.08
Feb.....	13.7	21.2	6.2	47	—27	15.0	0.72	26.6	3.41	6.22	1.03
Mar.....	25.4	32.3	18.5	62	—15	13.8	1.67	19.7	3.64	6.60	1.01
April.....	41.4	49.4	33.5	83	7	15.9	1.84	5.1	2.35	4.19	0.61
May.....	55.5	64.5	46.5	89	23	18.0	3.01	—	3.01	5.95	0.11
June.....	64.7	73.3	56.1	92	38	17.2	3.39	—	3.39	8.00	0.90
July.....	69.4	77.7	61.0	94	46	16.7	3.59	—	3.59	7.72	0.96
Aug.....	65.2	74.1	58.2	91	43	15.9	3.91	—	3.91	8.08	1.23
Sept.....	53.3	65.9	50.7	90	32	15.2	3.54	—	3.54	6.66	1.03
Oct.....	46.5	53.2	39.7	80	22	13.5	3.00	0.8	3.08	7.77	0.65
Nov.....	33.5	39.3	27.7	68	0	11.6	2.19	14.4	3.63	7.65	1.44
Dec.....	19.9	26.6	13.2	59	—21	13.4	1.40	25.2	3.92	8.72	1.12
Year.....	42.3	40.9	34.7	94	—27	15.2	29.35	121.8	41.53	52.22	31.30

QUEBEC, QUE.—Lat. 46° 48' N., long. 71° 12' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	10.0	18.1	1.8	51	—34	16.3	0.72	28.4	3.56	6.17	1.10
Feb.....	10.8	18.9	2.8	49	—32	16.1	0.64	25.7	3.21	6.22	1.16
Mar.....	22.3	30.4	14.3	64	—22	16.1	0.27	19.7	3.24	5.68	1.03
April.....	37.5	44.9	28.2	80	1	16.7	1.56	5.6	2.12	3.68	0.71
May.....	51.4	61.1	41.7	91	21	19.4	3.11	0.5	3.16	6.93	0.27
June.....	60.9	70.8	51.1	90	32	19.7	3.86	—	3.86	9.23	1.39
July.....	66.6	76.3	56.8	96	39	19.5	4.13	—	4.13	7.12	1.18
Aug.....	62.9	71.8	54.1	97	37	17.7	4.03	—	4.08	9.58	1.35
Sept.....	55.2	65.5	46.8	88	27	16.7	3.81	—	3.81	8.75	1.14
Oct.....	42.4	50.4	36.5	77	14	13.9	3.06	1.4	3.20	6.69	0.93
Nov.....	29.9	35.7	24.2	66	—10	11.5	1.82	13.4	3.16	6.37	1.16
Dec.....	15.7	22.6	8.8	54	—27	13.8	0.77	23.0	3.07	5.93	1.13
Year.....	38.8	47.1	30.6	97	—34	16.5	28.93	117.7	40.60	48.72	32.12

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations— concluded.

SOUTH WEST POINT, ANTICOSTI, QUE.—Lat. 49° 23' N., long. 63° 38' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	12.6	20.1	5.2	47	-40	14.9	0.53	17.6	2.29	6.70	0.54
Feb.....	13.4	20.7	6.0	46	-30	14.7	0.24	15.0	1.74	4.92	0.27
Mar.....	21.5	27.5	15.4	47	-18	12.1	0.46	11.6	1.62	4.95	0.29
April.....	30.6	35.7	25.4	71	0	10.3	1.02	5.1	1.53	7.92	R
May.....	39.9	45.3	34.4	78	19	10.9	2.15	0.3	2.18	4.63	0.05
June.....	49.0	54.7	44.8	79	26	9.9	2.79	—	2.79	5.82	0.40
July.....	56.9	62.6	51.2	79	34	11.4	3.10	—	3.10	8.70	0.43
Aug.....	56.2	61.4	51.1	80	32	10.3	3.10	—	3.10	7.75	0.76
Sept.....	48.9	54.2	43.5	73	24	10.7	2.52	—	2.52	4.81	0.70
Oct.....	40.4	45.4	35.5	68	15	9.9	3.40	0.4	3.44	9.85	0.54
Nov.....	30.6	35.6	25.6	57	-1	10.0	1.72	5.7	2.29	4.90	0.49
Dec.....	20.1	26.4	13.8	52	-39	12.6	0.72	15.4	2.26	5.10	J-32
Year.....	35.1	46.8	29.3	80	-40	11.5	22.74	71.0	29.84	45.43	15.83

FREDERICTON, N.B.—Lat. 45° 56' N., long. 66° 40' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	13.4	24.4	2.4	55	-34	22.0	2.00	24.5	4.45	8.34	2.29
Feb.....	14.8	26.2	3.5	53	-35	22.7	0.74	24.0	3.14	4.78	1.47
Mar.....	26.4	36.8	16.1	65	-20	20.7	2.09	16.4	3.73	7.58	1.13
April.....	38.9	49.5	28.3	83	-5	21.2	2.00	6.9	2.69	4.89	0.30
May.....	51.3	62.9	39.6	92	24	23.3	3.07	0.1	3.08	9.08	0.68
June.....	59.8	71.0	48.0	92	27	23.6	3.67	—	3.67	8.01	1.47
July.....	65.9	77.2	54.7	96	40	22.5	3.14	—	3.14	6.28	1.26
Aug.....	63.6	74.4	52.9	95	35	21.5	3.80	—	3.80	6.99	0.76
Sept.....	55.7	66.5	45.0	92	25	21.5	3.63	—	3.63	10.95	0.91
Oct.....	45.6	54.8	35.4	81	13	19.4	3.95	0.6	4.01	10.62	0.62
Nov.....	33.0	46.9	25.0	68	-2	15.9	3.07	8.1	3.88	6.61	0.66
Dec.....	19.3	28.4	10.2	58	-26	18.2	1.72	17.6	3.48	6.42	1.18
Year.....	40.6	51.1	30.1	96	-35	21.0	32.86	98.2	42.68	54.62	33.01

YARMOUTH, N.S.—Lat. 45° 53' N., long. 65° 45' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	27.0	34.4	19.7	54	-6	14.7	2.99	20.3	5.02	9.02	1.97
Feb.....	25.5	32.4	18.6	52	-12	13.8	1.93	20.6	3.99	7.37	2.28
Mar.....	32.2	38.3	26.1	55	-2	12.2	3.52	12.0	4.72	10.75	1.45
April.....	39.9	46.7	33.2	72	17	13.5	3.26	5.6	3.82	7.12	0.82
May.....	48.3	55.9	40.8	74	25	15.1	3.70	—	3.70	7.22	0.93
June.....	55.3	62.8	47.7	79	31	15.1	2.94	—	2.94	6.68	1.43
July.....	60.9	68.4	53.4	86	41	15.0	3.41	—	3.41	8.42	0.52
Aug.....	60.6	67.7	53.6	80	39	14.1	3.69	—	3.69	9.59	0.62
Sept.....	56.0	63.2	48.7	78	31	14.5	3.65	—	3.65	5.70	1.26
Oct.....	48.7	55.6	41.8	74	25	13.8	4.12	0.2	4.14	11.38	0.78
Nov.....	40.5	46.8	34.2	66	11	12.6	4.28	2.7	4.55	8.56	1.20
Dec.....	31.2	37.9	24.6	58	-3	13.3	3.44	14.0	4.84	9.26	1.88
Year.....	43.6	50.3	36.8	86	-12	13.5	40.93	75.4	48.47	70.90	35.06

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Lat. 46° 14' N., long. 63° 8' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	18.4	26.7	10.1	52	-19	16.6	1.56	19.3	3.49	7.62	1.10
Feb.....	17.3	25.8	8.7	48	-21	17.1	0.83	18.3	2.66	4.44	0.88
Mar.....	20.8	33.8	19.7	54	-14	14.1	1.76	14.0	3.16	6.34	1.48
April.....	36.7	43.8	29.6	74	8	14.2	2.01	9.6	2.97	6.10	0.82
May.....	48.2	56.7	39.8	80	26	16.9	2.55	0.8	2.63	5.85	0.40
June.....	57.5	65.9	49.0	87	32	16.9	2.71	—	2.71	5.37	0.47
July.....	65.9	73.8	57.9	91	37	15.9	2.96	—	2.96	5.18	0.81
Aug.....	64.7	72.1	57.4	92	43	14.7	3.41	—	3.41	8.44	0.94
Sept.....	57.4	64.6	50.3	87	34	14.3	3.69	—	3.69	8.75	0.60
Oct.....	47.4	53.8	41.1	77	26	12.7	4.57	0.3	4.60	10.38	1.03
Nov.....	36.9	42.5	31.2	62	10	11.3	3.44	6.3	4.07	8.00	0.50
Dec.....	25.3	31.8	18.8	52	-11	13.0	2.12	17.7	3.89	7.25	1.54
Year.....	41.9	49.3	34.5	92	-21	14.8	31.61	86.3	40.24	56.43	29.71

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

VICTORIA,¹ B.C., lat. 48° 25' N., long. 123° 21' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc-tion.			
Jan.....	53.4	19.6	14	3	9.0	N	50	SE	-	1	-
Feb.....	79.4	27.9	7	2	8.9	N	48	SW	-	1	-
Mar.....	143.0	39.0	5	2	9.0	SE	52	SW	-	1	-
April.....	184.8	44.9	2	2	9.0	SW	50	SW	-	-	-
May.....	198.6	41.9	3	2	8.8	SW	41	W	-	1	-
June.....	215.1	44.7	1	2	9.7	SW	49	SW	-	-	-
July.....	293.7	60.4	1	2	9.1	SW	44	SW	-	-	-
Aug.....	256.9	58.0	1	1	7.8	SW	43	SW	-	2	-
Sept.....	183.3	48.6	3	1	6.5	SW	44	SW	-	3	-
Oct.....	118.3	35.3	7	1	6.8	E	56	SW	-	4	-
Nov.....	57.3	20.8	10	3	9.9	NE	57	SE	-	1	-
Dec.....	38.1	14.9	13	3	8.8	NE	59	SE	-	1	-
Year.....	1,821.9	-	67	24	8.6	SW	59	SE	-	15	-

¹Sunshine, 1895-1910; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.VANCOUVER,¹ B.C., lat. 49° 17' N., long. 123° 5' W.

Jan.....	46.4	17.3	17		4.3	E	40	NW	-	3	-
Feb.....	51.5	18.2	10		4.0	E	26	W	-	4	-
Mar.....	135.6	36.9	7		5.0	E	30	SE	-	1	-
April.....	179.4	43.7	4	Average less than one per month.	4.8	SE	25	W	-	-	1
May.....	220.0	46.5	3		4.8	SE	23	W	1	-	-
June.....	228.0	47.2	2		4.5	E	27	W	1	-	-
July.....	265.6	54.6	2		4.1	S	22	W	2	-	-
Aug.....	252.7	57.0	2		3.7	S	20	W	1	-	-
Sept.....	162.9	43.3	5		4.6	S	26	NW	1	2	-
Oct.....	111.3	33.4	8		3.8	SE	35	W	-	6	-
Nov.....	51.1	18.6	13		4.3	E	25	NW	-	4	-
Dec.....	38.8	15.3	15		4.4	E	30	W	-	4	-
Year....	1,743.3	-	88	-	4.4	SE	40	NW	6	24	1

¹Sunshine, 1908-1917; days clouded, 1909-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1905-1920.KAMLOOPS,¹ B.C., lat. 50° 41' N., long. 120° 18' W.

Jan.....	65.0	24.7	12		3.5	S	25	SE	-	-	-
Feb.....	87.0	31.1	7		3.1	S	24	NE	-	-	-
Mar.....	166.0	45.2	4		4.5	SE	31	W	-	-	-
April.....	187.0	45.2	3	Average less than one per month.	4.8	S	30	W	-	-	-
May.....	224.0	46.8	3		4.4	S	30	W	-	-	-
June.....	240.0	50.1	3		4.1	SW	25	SE	-	-	-
July.....	295.0	59.9	1		4.1	SW	40	SE	1	-	-
Aug.....	262.0	58.6	2		3.5	SW	30	SE	-	-	-
Sept.....	185.0	49.1	3		3.5	S	40	S	-	-	-
Oct.....	140.0	42.3	6		3.6	SE	40	NW	-	-	-
Nov.....	70.0	26.2	10		4.4	SE	40	W	-	-	-
Dec.....	50.0	20.1	13		3.3	S	30	SE	-	-	-
Year....	1,971.0	-	67	-	3.9	S	40	Several.	1	-	-

¹Sunshine, 1906-1916; days clouded, 1903-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.EDMONTON,¹ ALTA., lat. 53° 35' N., long. 113° 30' W.

Jan.....	79	31.6	10	-	4.4	W	36	W	-	-	-
Feb.....	125	45.7	3	-	4.9	W	34	NW	-	-	-
Mar.....	174	47.4	3	-	5.6	S	28	NW	-	-	-
April.....	212	50.7	3	-	7.2	SW	42	NW	-	-	-
May.....	222	45.1	3	1	6.8	SW	36	SE	1	1	-
June.....	242	47.8	3	-	5.9	W	34	NW	3	1	-
July.....	273	53.8	2	-	5.3	SW	30	NW	4	1	1
Aug.....	256	58.3	2	-	4.7	W	26	NW	2	1	-
Sept.....	184	48.6	3	-	5.3	W	36	W	1	1	-
Oct.....	150	46.2	4	-	5.2	W	28	NW	-	-	-
Nov.....	87	33.9	7	-	4.6	SW	25	NW	-	-	-
Dec.....	77	33.2	11	-	4.2	SW	34	NW	-	-	-
Year....	2,081	-	54	1	5.3	SW	42	NW	11	5	1

¹Sunshine, 1906-1916; days clouded, 1906-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

MEDICINE HAT,¹ Alta., lat. 50° 2' N., long. 110° 41' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days com- pletely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per- centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velo- city.	Prevail- ing direc- tion.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun- der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc- tion.			
Jan.....	88	33.1	8	2	5.9	SW	46	S	-	1	-
Feb.....	117	41.6	6	2	6.0	SW	51	S	-	-	-
Mar.....	169	46.0	3	2	6.6	SW	41	S, NW	-	-	-
April.....	220	53.4	2	3	7.4	W	50	S	-	-	-
May.....	233	48.9	3	2	7.5	S	60	NW	2	-	-
June.....	268	55.0	1	2	7.5	SW	61	SW	4	-	-
July.....	326	66.6	1	1	6.4	SW	46	SW	4	-	-
Aug.....	284	63.8	1	1	5.6	SW	50	W	3	-	-
Sept.....	196	52.0	3	1	5.8	SW	50	S	1	-	-
Oct.....	153	47.7	4	1	5.9	W	60	W	-	-	-
Nov.....	102	37.8	6	2	6.1	SW	60	SW	-	-	-
Dec.....	82	32.9	9	2	6.5	SW	60	N	-	-	-
Year....	2,243	-	47	21	6.4	SW	61	SW	14	1	-

¹Sunshine, 1906-1916; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.

ROSTHERN, ¹ SASK., lat. 52° 39' N., long. 106° 21' W.				PRINCE ALBERT, ¹ SASK., lat. 53° 12' N., long. 105° 48' W.							
Jan.....	91.6	36.1	10	—	3.3	S	26	NW	—	—	—
Feb.....	137.7	50.0	4	—	3.2	SW	29	NW	—	—	—
Mar.....	176.1	47.9	4	—	4.0	SW	35	NW	—	—	—
April.....	220.8	53.6	3	—	5.0	SE	36	NW	—	—	—
May.....	262.7	53.8	2	—	4.9	S	25	SE	—	—	—
June.....	280.1	56.0	2	—	4.2	SE	31	NW	1	—	—
July.....	294.8	65.2	2	—	3.6	SW	31	SE	3	1	—
Aug.....	272.9	60.3	2	—	3.0	SW	24	E	2	1	—
Sept.....	190.8	50.4	4	—	3.8	SW	24	Several.	—	1	—
Oct.....	141.4	43.3	6	—	3.9	SW	28	NW	—	—	—
Nov.....	111.6	43.1	7	—	3.4	S	20	Several.	—	—	—
Dec.....	78.3	33.0	11	—	3.2	SW	32	N	—	—	—
Year....	2,258.8	—	57	—	3.8	S	36	NW	6	3	—

¹Sunshine and days clouded, 1911-1920; wind, 1896-1917, 1898 missing; days with thunder, etc., 1896-1917.

INDIAN HEAD, ¹ SASK., lat. 50° 31' N., long. 103° 40' W.				QU'APPELLE, ¹ SASK., lat. 50° 32' N., long. 103° 57' W.							
Jan.....	81.4	32.8	10	2	9.4	NW	66	NW	—	1	—
Feb.....	103.7	37.0	6	2	9.5	NW	46	W	—	1	—
Mar.....	131.8	35.9	6	2	9.6	W	48	NW	—	1	—
April.....	170.1	41.2	4	2	10.0	SW	58	S	—	1	—
May.....	214.4	44.6	5	2	9.8	SW	50	NW	2	1	—
June.....	207.4	42.4	4	1	9.0	S	48	SW	4	1	1
July.....	272.4	55.5	2	1	8.2	SW	42	NW	5	1	—
Aug.....	228.9	51.3	2	1	7.4	SW	38	SW,NW	4	1	—
Sept.....	162.8	43.2	5	1	8.4	W	41	SW	1	1	—
Oct.....	130.5	39.5	6	2	9.1	W	45	NW	—	1	—
Nov.....	68.8	25.7	8	1	9.1	W	42	NW	—	1	—
Dec.....	58.8	23.8	12	2	9.0	W	45	NW	—	1	—
Year....	1,831.0	—	70	19	9.0	W	66	NW	16	12	1

¹Sunshine and days clouded, 1891-1910; wind, etc., 1897-1917 (1908 missing).

WINNIPEG, ¹ MAN., lat. 49° 55' N., long. 97° 6' W.											
Jan.....	110.3	41.4	9	7	12.8	W	50	N, W	—	—	—
Feb.....	138.6	49.2	6	5	12.2	SW	55	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	175.0	47.7	7	6	13.1	S	66	NW	—	—	—
April.....	206.7	50.2	5	7	14.5	E	60	W	1	—	—
May.....	250.7	52.3	4	6	14.5	E	66	NW	2	—	—
June.....	250.4	51.6	3	5	12.7	E	46	NW	4	—	—
July.....	290.5	59.5	2	5	12.1	S	55	SW	5	—	—
Aug.....	256.7	57.8	3	4	11.3	S	43	W	3	—	—
Sept.....	179.6	47.7	4	6	13.0	S	55	W	2	—	—
Oct.....	124.8	37.6	8	6	13.8	S	60	NW	1	—	—
Nov.....	89.6	33.2	10	5	12.4	SW	45	NW, W	—	1	—
Dec.....	81.2	32.2	14	4	12.2	SW	59	W	—	—	—
Year....	2,154.1	—	75	66	12.9	S	66	NW	18	2	—

¹Sunshine, 1882-1910; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

HAILEYBURY,¹ ONT., lat. 47° 26' N., long. 79° 38' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity. ²	Prevailing direc-tion.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun-der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour. ²	Direc-tion.			
Jan.....	92	33.4	10	1	2	NW	8	N. NW	-	1	-
Feb.....	119	41.6	7	2	2	NW	9	SW	-	1	-
Mar.....	165	44.8	5	2	2	S	9	SW	-	1	-
April.....	193	47.3	5	1	2	S	8	N. NW	-	1	-
May.....	210	45.0	4	1	2	S	8	NW	2	1	-
June.....	259	54.5	2	1	2	SE	8	SW	4	1	-
July.....	266	55.5	1	1	2	SW	8	Several.	6	-	-
Aug.....	221	50.3	2	1	2	S	8	NW	4	1	-
Sept.....	174	46.3	4	2	2	SW	8	S	2	1	-
Oct.....	110	32.8	7	2	2	SW	9	NW	1	1	-
Nov.....	56	20.1	13	2	2	NW	10	SW, W	-	1	-
Dec.....	61	23.2	12	1	2	W	8	NW	-	1	-
Year.....	1,733	-	72	17	2	SW	10	SW, W	19	11	-

¹Sunshine, 1906-1916; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920. ²The data given above for Haileybury alone represent "average force" and "force" in these columns.

GRAVENHURST,¹ ONT., lat. 44° 56' N., long. 79° 23' W.PARRY SOUND,¹ ONT., lat. 45° 20' N., long. 80° 1' W.

Jan.....	80.7	28.4	12	1	9.4	SE	48	W	-	-	-
Feb.....	126.3	43.4	8	1	9.0	S	49	W	-	-	-
Mar.....	153.0	41.5	7	1	9.1	SW	52	SW	1	-	-
April.....	189.4	46.9	5	1	8.9	S	36	N	1	1	-
May.....	217.2	47.4	5	1	7.9	S	39	SW	2	-	-
June.....	229.8	49.4	2	-	6.8	SW	36	SW	2	-	-
July.....	265.2	56.4	1	-	6.5	SW	36	NW	3	-	-
Aug.....	252.6	58.2	1	-	6.9	S	30	SW, SE	3	-	-
Sept.....	170.6	45.6	4	-	7.4	SW	36	SW	2	-	-
Oct.....	138.5	41.0	7	-	8.7	S	36	SW	2	-	-
Nov.....	85.4	29.9	11	2	10.5	SW	48	SW	-	-	-
Dec.....	61.5	21.5	14	1	9.4	S	37	W, NW	-	-	-
Year....	1,970.2	-	77	8	8.4	S	52	SW	14	1	-

¹Sunshine, 1902-1910, 1915-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.TORONTO,¹ ONT., lat. 43° 39' N., long. 79° 20' W.

Jan.....	77.9	27.0	11	6	13.6	SW	56	NE	-	2	-
Feb.....	108.1	36.7	6	5	13.7	W	56	E	-	1	-
Mar.....	150.0	40.5	6	5	12.8	SW	60	NW	1	1	-
April.....	190.7	47.1	4	3	11.9	SE	50	E	1	1	-
May.....	218.9	47.9	2	2	9.9	SE	54	W	3	1	-
June.....	259.8	56.3	1	1	8.7	SE	35	NE	4	1	-
July.....	282.2	60.4	1	1	8.0	S	36	W, SW	5	1	-
Aug.....	252.7	59.8	1	-	8.0	SW	48	NE	6	-	-
Sept.....	207.8	55.4	2	1	8.8	SE	50	S	3	2	-
Oct.....	149.3	43.8	4	2	9.9	S	53	W	1	2	-
Nov.....	85.3	29.4	8	4	12.2	SW	50	W	-	2	-
Dec.....	65.2	23.5	10	7	13.2	SW	50	SW	-	1	-
Year....	2,046.9	-	56	37	10.9	S	60	NW	24	15	-

¹Sunshine, 1882-1910; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.WOODSTOCK,¹ ONT., lat. 43° 38' N., long. 80° 46' W.

Jan.....	62.0	21.4	14	4	12.4	SW	57	SW	-	1	-
Feb.....	88.7	30.2	8	4	12.3	W	47	NW	-	1	-
Mar.....	122.6	33.2	9	5	12.2	SW	52	SW	-	1	-
April.....	167.4	41.7	6	4	12.1	SW	48	SW	1	1	-
May.....	206.8	45.6	4	3	10.5	SW	46	SW	2	1	-
June.....	246.1	53.7	2	1	8.9	W	36	E	2	1	-
July.....	275.4	59.4	1	1	8.4	W	36	SW	2	1	-
Aug.....	238.0	55.4	2	1	8.0	SW	40	SW	2	2	-
Sept.....	181.8	48.7	4	1	8.4	W	34	NW	2	1	-
Oct.....	135.7	41.7	6	2	10.5	SW	40	NW	1	2	-
Nov.....	76.4	26.3	10	3	11.9	SW	53	SW	-	2	-
Dec.....	54.1	19.4	15	4	12.4	SW	49	SW	-	1	-
Year....	1,855.0	-	81	33	10.7	SW	57	SW	12	15	-

¹Sunshine, 1882-1911; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

OTTAWA, ONT., lat. 45° 24' N., long. 75° 43' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevail- ing direc- tion.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun- der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc- tion.			
Jan.....	92	32.5	9	—	7.5	W	—	—	—	1	—
Feb.....	117	40.6	5	—	7.5	W	—	—	—	—	—
Mar.....	159	43.2	5	—	7.4	W	—	—	1	1	—
April.....	193	47.6	5	—	7.8	W	—	—	1	—	—
May.....	224	48.6	3	—	8.0	W	—	—	2	—	—
June.....	248	53.1	2	—	7.6	W	—	—	5	—	—
July.....	267	56.6	1	—	7.2	W	—	—	7	—	—
Aug.....	215	56.4	1	—	7.1	W	—	—	4	—	—
Sept.....	181	48.3	2	—	7.0	W	—	—	3	1	—
Oct.....	135	40.0	5	—	7.6	W	—	—	1	1	—
Nov.....	81	28.4	11	—	7.9	W	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.....	72	26.6	11	—	7.5	W	—	—	—	—	—
Year.....	1,879	42.3	60	—	7.5	W	—	—	23	4	—

MONTREAL,¹ QUE., lat. 45° 31' N., long. 73° 34' W.

Jan.....	76.0	34	12	6	15.5	SW	56	SW	—	1	—
Feb.....	103.4	41	9	7	16.7	SW	66	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	145.9	45	6	8	16.7	SW	60	SE, SW	—	1	—
April.....	173.7	50	6	4	14.9	S	53	SW	1	1	—
May.....	204.6	51	4	2	12.8	S	49	W	2	—	—
June.....	217.3	50	2	2	11.6	SW	48	SW, NW	3	—	—
July.....	238.4	59	1	1	11.3	W	42	SW	5	—	—
Aug.....	218.6	58	2	—	10.6	SW	36	W	4	—	—
Sept.....	171.5	53	4	1	11.7	SW	38	SE, NW	3	1	—
Oct.....	122.2	41	6	2	12.9	SW	45	NW	1	2	—
Nov.....	68.5	30	11	5	14.6	SW	53	W	—	1	—
Dec.....	60.0	26	14	5	14.0	SW	50	NW	—	1	1
Year....	1,800.1	—	77	43	13.6	SW	66	NW	19	9	1

¹Days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.QUEBEC,¹ QUE., lat. 46° 48' N., long. 71° 12' W.

Jan.....	86	31.0	11	9	15.0	SW	62	NE	—	1	—
Feb.....	105	36.5	7	8	16.1	SW	69	NE	—	—	—
Mar.....	152	41.4	8	7	15.3	SW	72	NE	—	1	—
April.....	174	42.5	5	7	14.4	NE	54	NE	1	1	—
May.....	197	42.1	4	6	14.4	NE	52	W	2	—	—
June.....	248	44.6	4	4	13.2	SE	46	NE	4	—	—
July.....	223	46.8	2	2	11.6	S	43	NE, SW	7	—	—
Aug.....	224	48.4	2	1	10.7	SW	39	NE, SW	5	—	—
Sept.....	152	45.2	5	3	11.5	SW	42	NE	2	1	—
Oct.....	123	40.2	8	4	12.4	SW	66	NE	1	2	—
Nov.....	65	24.0	10	5	14.0	SW	58	NE	—	1	—
Dec.....	70	28.8	13	6	13.9	SW	68	NE	—	1	—
Year....	1,819	—	79	63	13.5	S	72	NE	22	8	—

¹Sunshine, 1903-1912; days clouded, 1903-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.WOLFVILLE,¹ N.S., lat. 45° 5' N., long. 64° 21' W.YARMOUTH,¹ N.S., lat. 45° 53' N., long. 65° 45' W.

Jan.....	84.0	29.6	10	4	13.2	NW	53	SW, NW	—	2	—
Feb.....	99.6	34.4	10	4	13.1	NW	60	SW	—	2	—
Mar.....	134.0	36.4	8	4	12.5	SW	60	NW	—	4	—
April.....	147.6	36.6	7	2	11.1	SW	43	NW	—	4	—
May.....	200.8	43.8	5	1	9.9	SW	44	—	1	7	—
June.....	230.0	49.4	2	—	8.6	S	40	SE	2	7	—
July.....	235.6	50.2	2	—	7.7	SW	36	S	2	13	—
Aug.....	232.4	53.6	2	—	6.7	SW	65	SW	2	11	—
Sept.....	182.5	48.6	3	1	8.0	SW	48	W	1	7	—
Oct.....	151.4	44.8	7	2	10.0	S	54	SE	1	4	—
Nov.....	98.9	34.7	8	3	12.0	SW	60	—	—	2	—
Dec.....	67.2	24.8	11	3	12.6	SW	62	SW	—	2	—
Year....	1,864.0	—	75	24	10.5	SW	65	SW	9	65	—

¹Sunshine, 1913-1920; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

FREDERICTON,¹ N.B., lat. 45° 56' N., long. 66° 40' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun-der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.			
Jan.....	110.3	39.2	10	2	8.2	NW	38	SW	—	1	—
Feb.....	124.2	43.1	8	2	9.3	NW	49	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	154.8	42.0	8	2	9.5	NW	40	NW	—	1	—
April.....	184.6	45.6	7	1	8.2	NW	36	NW	—	2	—
May.....	205.4	44.4	6	1	8.0	SW	37	NW	1	1	—
June.....	217.6	46.4	5	—	7.4	W	34	NW	2	1	—
July.....	256.8	50.2	3	—	6.6	SW	32	NW	3	2	—
Aug.....	223.0	51.2	3	—	6.7	W	28	NW	2	2	—
Sept.....	179.0	47.8	5	—	6.0	NW	30	NW	1	4	—
Oct.....	151.4	44.8	6	1	7.7	W	33	SE, NW	—	3	—
Nov.....	91.3	33.3	11	1	8.1	NW	37	—	—	2	—
Dec.....	94.1	35.9	12	2	8.5	NW	42	NW	—	2	—
Year....	1,972.5	—	84	12	7.9	W	49	NW	9	22	—

¹Sunshine, 1881-1911; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

CHARLOTTETOWN,¹ P.E.I., lat. 46° 14' N., long. 63° 8' W.

Jan.....	89	31.8	13	2	8.8	NW	46	NW	—	—	—
Feb.....	112	38.9	10	1	8.4	SW	55	SE	—	1	—
Mar.....	130	35.3	9	2	8.6	S	41	SW	—	1	—
April.....	153	37.6	9	—	8.4	SE	33	SE	1	1	—
May.....	195	42.1	7	—	8.1	S	32	NE	1	—	—
June.....	226	48.2	6	—	7.0	S	28	S	2	—	—
July.....	238	50.2	4	—	6.3	SW	32	SW	2	—	—
Aug.....	229	52.4	5	—	6.5	SW	31	SW	2	—	—
Sept.....	179	47.8	6	—	7.2	SW	32	S, NW	1	—	—
Oct.....	114	33.9	11	1	8.2	SW	38	S	—	1	—
Nov.....	73	25.9	13	1	9.1	W	38	NE	—	1	—
Dec.....	60	22.3	17	1	9.0	NW	38	SW	—	—	—
Year....	1,798	—	110	8	8.0	SW	55	SE	9	5	—

¹Sunshine, 1906-1916; days clouded, 1907-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

CALGARY,¹ ALTA., lat. 51° 2' N., long. 114° 2' W.

Months.	Wind.					Average number of days with		
	Average number of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January.....	1	6.4	W	52	NW	—	—	—
February.....	1	6.6	W	48	W	—	—	—
March.....	1	7.6	SW	48	SW	—	—	—
April.....	1	8.5	W	56	NW	—	—	—
May.....	1	8.8	NW	48	N, NW	1	—	—
June.....	1	8.6	NW	50	W	1	—	1
July.....	1	7.6	NW	48	NW	3	—	—
August.....	1	7.3	NW	36	W	2	—	—
September.....	1	7.5	NW	62	NW	—	—	—
October.....	1	6.5	NW	40	W	—	—	—
November.....	1	6.0	W	36	Several.	—	—	—
December.....	1	6.5	W	52	W	—	—	—
Year....	12	7.3	W	62	NW	7	—	1

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1897-1916.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

THE PAS,¹ MAN., lat. 53° 49' N., long. 101° 15' W.

Months.	Wind.					Average number of days with		
	Average number of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January.....	1	7.5	W	43	NW	-	-	-
February.....	1	7.2	W	40	W	-	-	-
March.....	1	7.5	S	45	W	-	1	-
April.....	-	8.3	E	41	SW	-	-	-
May.....	-	8.5	E	40	-	-	-	-
June.....	2	7.8	SE	44	SW	2	-	-
July.....	1	8.9	W	54	SW	-	2	-
August.....	1	7.7	W	48	NW	2	1	-
September.....	1	6.8	W	41	NW	-	1	-
October.....	1	7.5	W	42	W	-	-	-
November.....	-	7.9	W	33	NW	-	-	-
December.....	-	7.1	SW	38	W	-	-	-
Year.....	9	7.7	W	54	SW	4	5	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1910-1920.

PORT NELSON,¹ MAN., lat. 57° 0' N., long. 92° 56' W.

January.....	2	12.4	W	34	W, NW	-	1	-
February.....	3	12.9	W	48	NW	-	-	-
March.....	3	11.4	W	41	NE	-	1	-
April.....	2	12.8	SE	51	NW	-	3	-
May.....	1	12.4	NE	40	NE	-	1	-
June.....	3	13.6	NE	38	NE, NW	3	2	-
July.....	2	13.8	NE	53	NE	3	1	-
August.....	2	12.4	SW	42	NE, NW	2	2	-
September.....	3	12.8	SW	42	SW, NW	1	1	-
October.....	4	13.6	NW	40	-	-	1	-
November.....	5	13.1	NW	43	N	-	2	-
December.....	2	11.7	W	42	NW	-	-	-
Year.....	32	12.7	SW	53	NE	9	15	-

¹ Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1916-1920.

PORT ARTHUR,¹ ONT., lat. 48° 27' N., long. 89° 13' W.

January.....	1	6.9	NW	37	NW	-	-	-
February.....	1	7.1	NW	50	NW	-	-	-
March.....	1	7.8	NW	52	NW	-	-	-
April.....	1	7.8	S	39	NW, NE	1	1	-
May.....	1	7.8	SE	41	NE	1	2	-
June.....	-	6.7	E	51	NW	2	2	-
July.....	-	6.4	S	34	NW	4	1	-
August.....	-	6.7	SW	41	NW	3	2	-
September.....	-	7.1	SW	62	NW	2	2	-
October.....	1	7.4	SW	42	NW	1	3	-
November.....	1	8.1	NW	40	NW	-	1	-
December.....	1	7.4	NW	52	NW	-	1	-
Year.....	8	7.3	SW	62	NW	14	15	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—
concluded.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

WHITE RIVER,¹ ONT., lat. 48° 35' N., long. 85° 16' W.

Months.	Wind.					Average number of days with		
	Average number of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January.....	-	4.2	SE	28	NW	-	-	-
February.....	-	3.3	E	22	S, NW	-	-	-
March.....	-	4.4	E	30	N	-	-	-
April.....	-	5.0	E	30	N	-	-	-
May.....	-	5.6	SE	28	SW	1	-	-
June.....	-	5.0	S	32	SW	1	-	-
July.....	-	4.4	SW	23	N	2	1	-
August.....	-	3.6	S	24	SW	2	1	-
September.....	-	3.9	SW	24	S	2	1	-
October.....	-	4.1	SE	25	SW	-	-	-
November.....	-	4.6	SE	25	NW, SW	-	-	-
December.....	-	3.7	S	24	S	-	-	-
Year.....	-	4.3	SE	32	SW	8	3	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.COCHRANE,¹ ONT., lat. 49° 4' N., long. 80° 58' W.

January.....	-	7.8	W	34	NW	-	-	-
February.....	-	7.2	NW	32	NW	-	-	-
March.....	-	8.2	SW	33	NW	-	-	-
April.....	-	8.4	SE	35	NW	-	-	-
May.....	-	8.5	S	35	NW	1	1	-
June.....	-	8.4	S	34	SW	2	-	-
July.....	-	7.1	W	29	SW	3	-	-
August.....	-	6.5	W	31	NW	2	-	-
September.....	-	7.3	SW	30	SW	1	1	-
October.....	-	7.2	SW	35	SE	-	1	-
November.....	-	6.6	SW	30	SW	-	1	-
December.....	-	6.8	NW	27	SW	-	1	-
Year.....	-	7.5	SW	35	NW, SE	9	5	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1911-1920.SOUTH WEST POINT,¹ ANTICOSTI, QUE., lat. 49° 23' N., long. 63° 38' W.

January.....	16	21.9	NW	72	NW	-	-	-
February.....	13	19.9	SW	65	NW	-	1	-
March.....	12	18.6	S	68	NW	-	1	-
April.....	8	15.8	SE	70	NW	-	3	-
May.....	6	13.8	SE	52	NW	-	3	-
June.....	4	13.3	SE	56	W	-	5	-
July.....	3	12.1	SE	44	W	-	7	-
August.....	4	12.3	SE	68	W	-	5	-
September.....	6	14.3	SE	58	NW	-	3	-
October.....	10	16.6	S	67	W	-	4	-
November.....	11	18.8	SE	98	N	-	1	-
December.....	14	20.6	SW	71	NW	-	1	-
Year.....	107	18.5	S	98	N	-	34	-

¹Wind, 1911-1920; days with thunder, etc., 1897-1920.

II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

I.—HISTORY.

In the 1922-23 edition of the Canada Year Book, on pages 60-80, will be found an outline of the history of Canada, which is not reprinted here, for reasons of space.

A select bibliography of historical works relating to Canada was contributed by Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chairman of the Historical Documents Publication Board, Ottawa, to the 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book, where it appears on pp. 53-55.

II.—CHRONOLOGY, 1497 to 1926.

1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot.
1498. Cabot discovers Hudson strait.
1501. Gaspar Corte Real visits Newfoundland and Labrador.
1524. Verrazano explores the coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux bay.
1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec), (Sept. 14) and Hochelaga (Montreal), (Oct. 2).
1541. Cartier's third voyage.
1542-3. De Roberval and his party winter at Cap Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage.
1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France.
1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca.
1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.).
1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec.
1609. July, Champlain discovers lake Champlain.
1610-11. Hudson explores Hudson bay and James bay.
1611. Brulé ascends the Ottawa river.
1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made lieutenant-general of New France.
1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa river.
1615. Champlain explores lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario (discovered by Brulé and Le Caron).
1616. First schools opened at Three Rivers and Tadoussac.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. Code of laws issued and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec.
1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brulé.
1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia.
1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates.
1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke.
1629. April 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England. July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke.
1632. March 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1633. May 23, Champlain made first governor of New France.
1634. July 4, Founding of Three Rivers.
1634-35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada.
1640. Discovery of lake Erie by Chaumonot and Brébeuf.
1641. Resident population of New France, 240.
1642. May 17, Founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal).
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon.
1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. March 5, Council of New France created.
1649. March 16-17, Murder of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians.
1654. Aug., Acadia taken by an expedition from New England.
1655. Nov. 3, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Westminster.
1659. June 16, François de Laval arrives in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic.
1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and sixteen companions killed at the Long Sault, Ottawa river.
1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolves. Feb. 5, Severe earthquake. April, Sovereign Council of New France established. Population of New France, 2,500 of whom 800 were in Quebec.
1664. May, Company of the West Indies founded.
1665. Mar. 23, Talon appointed intendant. Population of New France, 3,215.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Breda. White population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded by Marquette.

1670. May 13, Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company granted.
1671. Population of Acadia, 441.
1672. Population of New France, 6,705. April 6, Comte de Frontenac governor.
1673. June 13, Cataragui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Oct. 1, Laval becomes first Bishop of Quebec.
1675. Population of New France, 7,832.
1678. Niagara falls visited by Hennepin.
1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on Niagara river above the falls by La Salle. Population of New France, 9,400; of Acadia, 515.
1682. Frontenac recalled.
1683. Population of New France, 10,251.
1685. Card money issued.
1686. Population of New France, 12,373; of Acadia, 885.
1687. March 18, La Salle assassinated.
1689. June 7, Frontenac reappointed governor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phipps captures Port Royal, but is repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1691. Kelsey, of the Hudson's Bay Co., reaches the Rocky mountains.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Magdeleine de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,009.
1697. Sept. 20, By the Treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war were mutually restored. D'Iberville defeats the Hudson's Bay Co.'s ships on Hudson bay.
1698. Nov. 28, Death of Frontenac. Population of New France, 15,355.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada becomes Superior Council and membership increased from 7 to 12.
1706. Population of New France, 16,417.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nicholson.
1711. Sept. 1, Part of Sir H. Walker's fleet, proceeding against Quebec, wrecked off the Seven Islands.
1713. April 11, Treaty of Utrecht; Hudson bay, Acadia and Newfoundland ceded to Great Britain. Aug., Louisbourg founded by the French. Population of New France, 18,119.
1720. Population of New France, 24,234; of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), about 100. April 25, Governor and Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, Burning of about one half of Montreal.
1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
1728. Population of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), 330.
1731. Population of the north of the peninsula of Acadia, 6,000.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Population of New France, 37,716.
1737. Iron smelted at St. Maurice. French population of the north of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. June 17, Taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax—British immigrants brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis, 2,544 persons. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's Church, Halifax (oldest Anglican church in Canada) built.
1752. March 25, Issue of the Halifax "Gazette," first paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203.
1754. Population of New France, 55,009.
1755. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.
1759. July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.
1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia; Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General Jas. Murray appointed governor in chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.
1764. June 21, First issue of the Quebec "Gazette." Aug. 13, Civil government established.
1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens." May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire. Population of Canada, 69,810.
1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.

1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) governor in chief.
1769. Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) separated from Nova Scotia, with governor in council.
- 1770-72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave rivers and Great Slave lake.
1773. Suppression of the order of Jesuits in Canada and escheat of their estates.
1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.
1775. May 1, The Quebec Act comes into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery takes Montreal; Dec. 31, is defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.
1776. The Americans are defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.
1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand governor in chief.
1778. Captain Jas. Cook explores Nootka sound and claims the north-west coast of America for Great Britain. June 3, First issue of the Montreal "Gazette."
1783. Sept. 3. Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston, Ont., and St. John, N.B., founded by United Empire Loyalists.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.
1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrtown (St. John, N.B.).
1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester again governor in chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from St. John to Fredericton.
1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia—the first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.
1788. King's College, Windsor, N. S., opened. Sailing packet service established between Great Britain and Halifax.
1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.
1790. Spain surrenders her exclusive rights on the Pacific coast. Population of Canada, 161,311. (This census does not include what becomes in the next year Upper Canada).
1791. The Constitutional Act divides the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a lieutenant-governor and legislature. The Act goes into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.
1792. Sept. 17,th First legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver island circumnavigated by Vancouver.
1793. April 18, First issue of the "Upper Canada Gazette." June 28, Jacob Mountain appointed first Anglican bishop of Quebec. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden. Rocky mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe.
1794. Nov. 19, Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.
1795. Pacific coast of Canada finally given up by the Spaniards.
1796. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. St. John's Island (population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward Island.
1800. Founding of New Brunswick College, Fredericton (now University of N. B.). The Rocky mountains crossed by David Thompson.
1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.
1806. Nov. 22, Issue of "Le Canadien" — first wholly French newspaper. Population — Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; P. E. I., 9,676.
1807. Simon Fraser explores the Fraser river. Estimated population of Nova Scotia, 65,000.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer runs from Montreal to Quebec.
1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River settlement founded, on land granted by Hudson's Bay Company.
1812. June 18, Declaration of war by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull cross the Detroit river. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of Gen. Brock.
1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. April 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, capture an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroys the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeat the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Chateaugay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British storm Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo.
1814. March 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invade and occupy northern

- Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ends the war. Population — Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulates trade with the United States. The Red River settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.
1816. June 19. Governor Semple killed. The Red River settlement again destroyed.
1817. July 18, First treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restores the Red River settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issued Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351.
1818. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded. Bank of Quebec founded.
- 1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.
1820. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. March 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Charter given to McGill College.
1822. Population of Lower Canada, 427,465.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Oct. 6, Great fire in the Miramichi district, N. B. Opening of the Lachine canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288.
1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).
1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky mountains. Population of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, 123,630.
1828. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland canal opened. Upper Canada College founded.
1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population — Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131, Assiniboia, 2,390.
1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. Incorporation of Quebec and Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia founded. May 30, Opening of the Rideau canal.
1833. Aug. 18, The Steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, leaves Pictou for England.
1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-Two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. Mar. 6, Incorporation of Toronto. Population of Upper Canada, 321,145; of New Brunswick, 119,457; of Assiniboia, 3,356.
1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. John's, Que. Victoria University opened at Cobourg (afterwards moved to Toronto).
1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellions in Lower-Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended and Special Council created. March 30, The Earl of Durham governor in chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British Parliament, resigns. Population—Upper Canada, 339,422; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,575.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to Parliament. John Strachan made first Anglican bishop of Toronto.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrives at Halifax. July 28, Death of Lord Durham.
1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, Meeting of first United Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Population of Upper Canada, 455,688; of P.E.I., 47,042.
1842. March 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-Lafontaine administration.
1843. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper-Viger administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.
1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin starts on his last Arctic expedition.
1846. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau administration. First telegraph line, operated by the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Telegraph Co., opened.
1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau administration. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine railway opened.
1848. March 11, Lafontaine-Baldwin administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
1849. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act; rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made

- the capital. Vancouver island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.
1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec becomes the capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin administration. Responsible government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population—Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk railway chartered.
1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, MacNab-Morin ministry. Seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy reserves.
1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, MacNab-Taché administration. March 9, Opening of the Niagara railway suspension bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.
1856. The Legislative Council of Canada is made elective. First meeting of the legislature of Vancouver island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk railway from Montreal to Toronto. Population of Assiniboia, 6,691.
1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald-Cartier administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future capital of Canada.
1858. Feb., Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion administration. Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; first message sent. Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.
1859. Jan., Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.
1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrives at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, founded.
1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Sept. 10, Meeting of the first Anglican provincial synod. Population—Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.
1862. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Sciotte administration. Aug. 2, Victoria, B.C., incorporated.
1863. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion administration.
1864. March 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Conferences on confederation of British North America; Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.
1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolves on an address to the Queen praying for union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of government at Ottawa.
1866. March 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Raid of Fenians from the United States into Canada; they are defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreat across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver island to British Columbia.
1867. March 29, Royal assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act comes into force; Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces as Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck first governor-general, Sir John A. Macdonald premier. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.
1868. April 7, Murder of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizes the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.
1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.
1870. May 12, Act to establish the province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Sept. 24, Wolseley's expedition reaches Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.
1871. April 2, First Dominion census (populations at this and succeeding enumerations given in section on population). April 14, Act establishing uniform currency in the Dominion. May 8, Treaty of Wash-

- ington, dealing with questions outstanding between the United Kingdom and United States. July 20, British Columbia enters Confederation.
1873. March 5, Opening of the second Dominion Parliament. May 23, Act establishing the Northwest Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island enters Confederation. Nov. 7, Alexander Mackenzie premier. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.
1874. March 26, Opening of the third Dominion Parliament. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.
1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishes a Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Northwest Territories. June 15, Formation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. June 20, Great fire at St. John, N. B. Oct., First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to the United Kingdom. Founding of the University of Manitoba.
1878. July 1, Canada joins the International Postal Union. Oct. 17, Sir J. A. Macdonald premier.
1879. Feb. 13, Opening of the fourth Dominion Parliament. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").
1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded; first meeting and exhibition, March 6. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands, except Newfoundland and its dependencies, annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway.
1881. April 4, Second Dominion census. May 2, First sod turned of the Canadian Pacific railway.
1882. May 8, Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabaska and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of government of Northwest Territories.
1883. Feb. 1, Opening of the fifth Dominion Parliament. September 5, Formation of the Methodist Church in Canada; United Conference.
1884. May 24, Sir Charles Tupper High Commissioner in London. Aug. 11, Order in Council, settling the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.
1885. March 26, Outbreak of Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2, Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. Aug. 24, First census of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.
1886. April 6, Incorporation of Vancouver. June 7, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec made first Canadian cardinal. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through train on the Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver. July 31, First quinquennial census of Manitoba.
1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Intercolonial Conference in London. April 13, Opening of the sixth Dominion Parliament.
1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington. Aug., Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States Senate.
1890. March 31, The Manitoba School Act abolishes separate schools.
1891. April 5, Third Dominion census. April 29, Opening of the seventh Dominion Parliament. June 6, Death of Sir J. A. Macdonald. June 15, Sir John Abbott premier.
1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary convention between Canada and the United States. Nov. 25, Sir John Thompson premier.
1893. April 4, First sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. Dec. 13, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, elected first Anglican primate of all Canada.
1894. June 28, Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. Dec. 21, (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell premier.
1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie canal. Oct. 2, Proclamation naming the Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon districts of Northwest Territories.
1896. April 24, Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) High Commissioner in London. April 27, Sir Charles Tupper premier. July 11, (Sir) Wilfrid Laurier premier. Aug., Gold discovered in the Klondyke. Aug. 19, Opening of the eighth Dominion Parliament.
1897. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court.
1898. June 13, The Yukon district established as a separate territory. Aug. 1, The British Preferential Tariff of Canada goes into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission between

- Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial penny (2 cent) postage introduced.
1899. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African war. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent leaves Quebec for South Africa.
1900. Feb. 27, Battle of Paardeberg. April 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.
1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Feb. 6, Opening of the ninth Dominion Parliament. April 1, Fourth Dominion census. Sept. 16-Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).
1902. May 31, End of South African War; peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of fourth Colonial Conference in London.
1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaska Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.
1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.
1905. Jan. 11, Opening of the tenth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.
1907. March 22, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed. April 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. New customs tariff, including introduction of intermediate tariff. Sept. 19, New commercial convention with France signed at Paris. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy between Canada and the United Kingdom. University of Saskatchewan founded.
1908. Jan. 2, Establishment of Ottawa branch of Royal Mint. April 11, Arbitration treaty between United Kingdom and United States. May 4, Ratification of Treaty for demarcation of boundary between Canada and United States. June 21-23, Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20-31, Quebec tercentenary celebrations; visit to Quebec of Prince of Wales. Aug. 2, Great fire in Kootenay Valley, B.C. University of British Columbia founded.
1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Jan. 20, Opening of 11th Dominion Parliament. May 19, Appointment of Canadian Commission of Conservation. July 28, Conference on Imperial Defence in London.
1910. May 4, Passing of Naval Service Bill. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. June 7, Death of Goldwin Smith. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration award of the Hague Tribunal. New trade agreements made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy.
1911. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference in London. June 1, Fifth Dominion census. July 11, Disastrous fires in Porcupine district. Sept. 21, General election. Oct. 10 (Sir) R. L. Borden premier. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Kitchener of Ontario hydro-electric power transmission system. Nov. 15, Opening of 12th Dominion Parliament.
1912. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*. April 15, Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. June 17, Judgment delivered by the Imperial Privy Council on the marriage question raised by the *ne temere* decree.
1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force.
1914. Jan. 21, Death of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. May 29, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 4, War with Germany; Aug. 12, with Austria-Hungary; Nov. 5, with Turkey. Aug. 18-22, Special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian contingent of over 33,000 troops land at Plymouth, Eng.
1915. Feb., First Canadian contingent lands in France and proceeds to Flanders. April 22, Second battle of Ypres. April 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy; gallantry of Canadian troops highly eulogized by F.-M. Sir John French. Oct. 30, Death of Sir Charles Tupper. Nov. 22, Issue of Canadian War Loan of \$50,000,000. Nov. 30, War loan increased to \$100,000,000.
1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa by fire. April 3-20, Battle of St. Eloi. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. Sept. 1, Cornerstone of new houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught. Sept., Issue of second war loan, \$100,000,000.
1917. Feb. 12 - May 15, Imperial Conference. March, Third war loan, \$150,000,000. March 20 - May

- 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. March 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. April 5, United States declares war against Germany. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller. Aug. 15, Battle of Loos, capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29, Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of Quebec bridge. Sept. 20, Parliamentary franchise extended to women. Oct. 26-Nov. 10, Battle of Passchendaele. Nov. 12, Fourth war loan (Victory Bonds). Dec. 6, Disastrous explosion at Halifax, N. S. Dec. 17, General election and Union Government sustained.
1918. Mar. 18, Opening of first session of 13th Parliament. Mar. 21, Germans launch critical offensive on west front. Mar.-April, Second battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attend Imperial War Conference in London. July 18, Allies assume successful offensive on west front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26-28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2-4, Breaking of Drocourt-Quéant line. Sept. 16, Austrian peace note. Sept. 27-29, Capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrenders and signs armistice. Oct. 1-9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct., Serious influenza epidemic. Oct. 6, First German peace note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 25-Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 28, Issue of fifth war loan for \$300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Oct. 31, Turkey surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 10, Flight into Holland of German Emperor. Capture of Mons. Nov. 11, Germany surrenders and signs armistice.
1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Feb. 20-July 7, Second session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Mar. 7, Appointment of government receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. May 1-June 15, General strike at Winnipeg and other western cities. June 23, General election in Quebec, and retention of Liberal administration. June 28, Signing at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol. July 24, General election in Prince Edward Island and defeat of Conservative administration. Aug. 15, Arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales lays foundation stone of tower of new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Sept. 1-Nov. 10, Third or special peace session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Oct. 20, General election in Ontario and formation of ministry by E. C. Drury, United Farmers' organization. Issue of sixth war loan for \$300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.
1920. Jan. 10, Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles. Feb. 19, Shareholders ratify agreement for sale of the Grand Trunk railway to the Dominion Government. Feb. 26 - July 1, Fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada. May 31 - June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. June 29, Provincial general election in Manitoba; Liberal government retained in office. July 10, Sir Robert Borden is succeeded by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen as Premier. July 16, Ratifications of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. July 27, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Liberal government sustained. Aug. 9, Ratifications of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Oct. 9, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Liberal government is sustained. Oct. 20, Prohibition defeated in British Columbia. Oct. 25, Referendum re complete prohibition of the liquor traffic is carried in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Nov. 15, First meeting of League of Nations Assembly begins at Geneva, Switzerland. Dec. 1, Provincial general election in British Columbia; Liberal government is sustained.
1921. Feb. 14 - June 4, Fifth session of thirteenth Parliament of Canada. April 18, Ontario votes for prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors. May 1, Government control of liquor traffic becomes effective in Quebec. May 10, Preferential tariff arrangement with British West Indies becomes effective. June 20-August 5, Imperial Conference. June 9, At general election in Saskatchewan, Liberal government is sustained. July 18, At general election in Alberta, the United Farmers secure majority of seats. Sept. 5 - Oct. 5, Second meeting of Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva. Nov. 11, Opening of conference on limitation of armament at Washington. Dec. 6, Dominion general election. Dec. 29, New ministry (Liberal), with Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as premier, is sworn in.
1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approves 5-power treaty.

- limiting capital fighting ships and pledging against unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. Mar. 8-June 28, First session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 10, General Economic Conference opened at Genoa. July 13, Conference between Canada and the United States regarding the Rush-Bagot Treaty regarding armament on the Great Lakes. Aug. 7, Allies' Conference on war debts and reparations opened at London. Sept. 4, Third assembly of League of Nations opened at Geneva. Oct. 4, Order in Council consolidating separate lines in Canadian National Railway system. Oct. 5, Serious forest fires in northern Ontario; town of Haileybury destroyed. Oct. 10, Mudania Armistice signed by Britain, France and Turkey. Oct. 14, Fourth International Labour Conference at Geneva. Nov. 20, Turkish Peace Conference opened at Lausanne. Dec. 4, Opening of First International Postal Conference at Ottawa, between representatives of the United States and Canada. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London. Dec. 15, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and France.
1923. Jan. 4, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and Italy. Jan. 31-June 30, Second session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 1, Removal of British embargo on Canadian cattle effective. June 22, Manitoba votes for government control of the sale of liquor in the province. June 25, Provincial elections in Ontario; Conservative party under Hon. G. Howard Ferguson returned to power. July 26, Provincial elections in Prince Edward Island; Conservative party under Hon. J. D. Stewart returned to power. Sept. 3, Fourth session of League of Nations at Geneva. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Imperial Economic Conference at London. Nov. 5, Alberta votes for government control of the liquor traffic.
1924. Feb. 28-July 19, Third session of the fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 23, British Empire Exhibition opened by King George at Wembley, England, with the Prince of Wales as President. June 20, Provincial general elections in British Columbia—Liberal government retained in office. July 3, Trade agreement between Canada and Belgium signed at Ottawa. July 16, Saskatchewan votes in favour of government control of the liquor traffic. Aug. 6-Aug. 16, Meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto. Aug. 11-16, Meeting of International Mathematical Congress at Toronto. Sept. 1, Opening of fifth Session of League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. Oct. 23, Plebiscite on liquor question in Ontario. Reduced majority for continuance of prohibition regulations.
1925. Feb. 5-June 27, Fourth session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. June 2, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan. Liberal party under Hon. Mr. Dunning returned to office. June 10, Inauguration of the United Church of Canada. June 25, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia. Conservative party under Hon. E. N. Rhodes returned to office. July 6, Signing at Ottawa of trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies. Aug. 10, Provincial general election in New Brunswick. Conservative party under Hon. J. B. M. Baxter returned to office. Aug. 10, Resumption of work in Nova Scotia coal mines after 5 months' strike. Sept. 5, Fourteenth Parliament dissolved. Oct. 29, Dominion general elections. Nov. 20, Death of Queen Alexandra.
1926. Jan. 7-July 1, First session of fifteenth Parliament of Canada. Apr. 15, Budget Speech; reductions of income and other taxes announced. June 28, Resignation of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and his Cabinet. Provincial general election in Alberta; United Farmers under Premier Brownlee retain office. June 29, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen becomes Prime Minister. July 1, Two-cent domestic rate of postage restored. July 2, Fifteenth Parliament dissolved. July 13, Composition of Mr. Meighen's Cabinet announced (see p. 72). Sept. 14, Dominion general elections. Sept. 25, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King becomes Prime Minister (for composition of Cabinet see p. 73). Oct. 19-Nov. 23, Imperial Conference in London. Dec. 1, General election in Ontario; Ferguson Government retains office. Dec. 9, Opening of first session of sixteenth Parliament.

III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion of Canada is the largest in area and the most populous of the great self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, which also include the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, the island colony of Newfoundland (with Labrador) and the colony of Southern Rhodesia. These Dominions enjoy responsible government of the British type, administered by executive Councils (or Cabinets), acting as advisors to the representative of the Sovereign, themselves responsible to and possessing the confidence of the representatives elected to Parliament by the people, and giving place to other persons more acceptable to Parliament whenever that confidence is shown to have ceased to exist.

Of these Dominions, Canada, Australia and South Africa extend over enormous areas of territory, the first two approximating in area to Europe. Each section has its own problems and its own point of view, so that local Parliaments for each section, as well as the central Parliament for the whole country, are required. These local Parliaments, established when transportation and communication were more difficult and expensive than at present, were chronologically prior to the central body, to which on its formation they either resigned certain powers, as in the case of Australia, or surrendered all their powers with certain specified exceptions, as in Canada and South Africa. Of such local Parliaments, Canada at the present time has nine, Australia six, and South Africa four.

Besides the Dominions above enumerated, the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann) now possesses full Dominion status. The great Empire of India has internationally been accepted as a member of the League of Nations, and in its internal administration has been placed on the road, formerly traversed by the Dominions which are now fully self-governing, towards responsible government. Indeed, the whole evolution of the Empire, throughout all its parts which are more than mere fortresses like Gibraltar or trading stations like Hong Kong, is in the direction of responsible government, to be attained in the dependencies as it has been in what used to be called the colonies, by the gradual extension of self-government in proportion to the growing capacities of their respective populations. It is the recognized aim of British administrators, by the extension of educational facilities and by just administration, to develop these capacities to the utmost, so that in the dependencies, as well as in the Dominions and in the Mother Country, the constitutional history of the future may be a record of "freedom slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent."

I.—CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Under the above heading a brief historical and descriptive account of the evolution of the general government of Canada was given on pages 89-100 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, to which the reader is referred.

II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

Under the heading "Provincial and Local Government in Canada" a brief account of the government of each of the provinces of Canada and of its municipal institutions and judicial organization was published on pages 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book. Considerations of space prevent republication in this edition.

III.—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN CANADA.

1.—Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King, represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor-General is appointed by the King in Council. Members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor-General in Council and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the Mother Country, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

1.—The Governor-General of Canada.

The Governor-General is appointed by the King as his representative in Canada, usually for a term of five years, with a salary fixed at £10,000 sterling per annum and forming a charge against the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor-General is bound by the terms of his commission and can only exercise such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament, and, as the acting head of the executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament and assents to or reserves bills. In the discharge of these and other executive duties, he acts entirely by and with the advice of his Ministry (the Governor-General in Council). In matters of Imperial interest affecting Canada he consults with his ministers and submits their views to the British Government. The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor-General's own judgment and responsibility, is now exercised pursuant to the advice of the Ministry.

A list of the Governors-General from the time of Confederation, with the dates of their appointment and assumption of office, is given in Table 1.

1.—Governors-General of Canada, 1867-1926.

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.....	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.....	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.....	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.....	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.....	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.....	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.....	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.....	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.....	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.....	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.....	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General the Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.....	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Lord Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.....	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926

2.—The Ministry.

A system of government based upon the British, by which a Cabinet or Ministry (composed of members of the House of Commons or the Senate), responsible to Parliament, holds office while it enjoys the confidence of the people's representatives, is found in Canada. The Cabinet is actually a committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Without enlarging upon the features of the system, it may be sufficient to note that the Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons, and, following established precedent, resigns office when it becomes evident that it no longer holds the confidence of the people's representatives. Members of the Cabinet are chosen by the Prime Minister; each of them generally assumes charge of one of the various Departments of the Government, although one Minister may hold two portfolios at the same time, while other members may be without portfolio.

The Prime Ministers since Confederation and the dates of their tenures of office, together with the members of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth Ministries, as on June 28, 1926, Aug. 31, 1926, and Oct. 15, 1926, are given in Table 2.

2.—Ministries since Confederation.

NOTE.—A complete list of the members of Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422-429. A list of the members of Dominion Ministries from 1911 to 1921 appeared in the Year Book of 1920, pp. 651-653.

1. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. From July 1, 1867 to Nov. 6, 1873.
2. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier. From Nov. 7, 1873 to Oct. 16, 1878.
3. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. From Oct. 17, 1878 to June 6, 1891.
4. Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, Premier. From June 16, 1891 to Dec. 5, 1892.
5. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier. From Dec. 5, 1892 to Dec. 12, 1894.
6. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier. From Dec. 21, 1894 to April 27, 1896.
7. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Premier. From May 1, 1896 to July 8, 1896.
8. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier. From July 11, 1896 to Oct. 6, 1911.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier. (Conservative Administration.) From Oct. 10, 1911 to Oct. 12, 1917.
10. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier. (Unionist Administration.) From Oct. 12, 1917 to July 10, 1920.
11. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier. (Unionist—"National Liberal and Conservative Party.") From July 10, 1920 to Dec. 29, 1921.
12. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Premier. From Dec. 29, 1921 to June 28, 1926.
13. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier. From June 29, 1926, to Sept. 25, 1926.
14. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Premier. From Sept. 25, 1926.

TWELFTH DOMINION MINISTRY.¹

(According to precedence of the Ministers as at the formation of the Cabinet).

NOTE.—Resignations of Ministers have been noted only in cases in which the office vacated has not been filled by subsequent appointment. Official dates of resignations are not available.

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, President of the Privy Council.	Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Finance.....	Right Hon. William S. Fielding.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. James A. Robb.....	Sept. 5, 1925
	Right Hon. George P. Graham.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Edward Macdonald ²	April 28, 1923
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. Edward Macdonald.....	Aug. 17, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Chas. Murphy.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health.....	Hon. Raoul Dandurand.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Henri S. Béland.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. John C. Elliott.....	April 15, 1926
	Hon. Hewitt Bostock.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. James H. King.....	Feb. 3, 1922
	Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Ernest Lapointe.....	Jan. 30, 1924
Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Hon. Jacques Bureau.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. George H. Boivin.....	Sept. 5, 1925

¹Hon. Lucien Cannon was appointed Solicitor-General on Sept. 5, 1925, but was not a member of the Cabinet. ²Acting Minister.

TWELFTH DOMINION MINISTRY¹—concluded.

(According to precedence as at the formation of the Cabinet).

NOTE.—Resignations of Ministers have been noted only in cases in which the office vacated has not been filled by subsequent appointment. Official dates of resignations are not available.

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Ernest Lapointe.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Solicitor-General.....	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin.....	Jan. 30, 1924
	Hon. Daniel D. McKenzie.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. E. J. McMurray ³	Sept. 12, 1923
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	Hon. James A. Robb.....	Aug. 17, 1923
	Hon. George N. Gordon.....	Sept. 5, 1925
	Hon. Charles Stewart ²	Nov. 13, 1925
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. James A. Robb.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Thomas A. Low.....	Aug. 17, 1923
	Hon. James A. Robb ²	Nov. 13, 1925
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Arthur B. Copp.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Walter E. Foster.....	Sept. 12, 1925
	Hon. Ernest Lapointe ²	Mar. 24, 1926
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. William C. Kennedy.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Right Hon. George P. Graham.....	April 28, 1923
	Hon. Charles A. Dunning.....	Mar. 1, 1926
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Charles Stewart.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. William R. Motherwell.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. James Murdoch.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. James H. King ²	Nov. 13, 1925
	Hon. John C. Elliott.....	Mar. 8, 1926
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. John E. Sinclair.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. H. B. McGivern ³	Sept. 30, 1924
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Herbert H. Marler.....	Sept. 5, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Charles Vincent Massey.....	Sept. 12, 1925

¹ Hon. Lucien Cannon was appointed Solicitor-General on Sept. 5, 1925, but was not a member of the Cabinet. ² Acting Minister. ³ Resigned.

THIRTEENTH DOMINION MINISTRY.⁴

(According to precedence as at the formation of the Cabinet).

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council.....	Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.....	June 29, 1926
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Sir George H. Perley.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. E. L. Patenaude.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. E. L. Patenaude ⁵	July 13, 1926
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. Hugh Guthrie.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton ⁵	July 13, 1926
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. S. F. Tolmie.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Hon. H. H. Stevens.....	July 13, 1926
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. R. J. Manion.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. R. B. Bennett.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of the Interior, Supt.-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines.....	Hon. R. B. Bennett ⁵	July 13, 1926
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. W. A. Black.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. J. D. Chaplin.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. C. B. Jones.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. E. B. Ryckman.....	July 13, 1926
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. D. Sutherland.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health.....	Hon. R. D. Morand ⁵	July 13, 1926
	Hon. Eugène Paquet.....	Aug. 23, 1926
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.....	July 13, 1926

⁴ Hon. G. A. Fauteux was appointed Solicitor-General on Aug. 23, 1926, but was not a member of the Cabinet. ⁵ Acting.

FOURTEENTH DOMINION MINISTRY.

(According to precedence as at the formation of the Cabinet).

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Member of the Administration as Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Raoul Dandurand.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. Ernest Lapointe.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.....	Hon. James A. Robb.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of the Interior, Minister of Mines and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.....	Hon. Charles Stewart.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. William R. Motherwell.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister in Charge of and to Administer the Department of Health and the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.....	Hon. James H. King.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Pierre J. A. Cardin.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. Charles A. Dunning.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. John C. Elliott.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Solicitor-General.....	Hon. Lucien Cannon.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. J. L. Ralston.....	Oct. 7, 1926
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. Peter J. Veniot.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Hon. William D. Euler.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Fernand Rinfret.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. James Malcolm.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	Hon. Robert Forke.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. Peter Heenan.....	Sept. 25, 1926

In Table 3 are given the dates of the opening and prorogation of the sessions of the various Dominion Parliaments from 1867 to 1926.

3.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1926.

Number of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and lengths of Parliaments. ⁷
1st Parliament.....	1st	Nov. 1, 1867	May 22, 1868	118 ¹	
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Aug., Sept., 1867. ³
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	Sept. 24, 1867. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	July 8, 1872. ⁵
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	4 y., 9 m., 15 d. ⁶
2nd Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81 ²	July, Aug., Sept., '72. ³
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	Sept. 3, 1872. ⁴
3rd Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 2, 1874. ⁵
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	1 y., 4 m., 0 d. ⁶
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	Jan. 22, 1874. ³
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	Feb. 21, 1874. ⁴
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	Aug. 17, 1878. ⁵
4th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	4 y., 5 m., 25 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	Sept. 17, 1878. ³
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	Nov. 21, 1878. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	May 18, 1882. ⁵
5th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	3 y., 5 m., 28 d. ⁶
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	June 20, 1882. ³
	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	Aug. 7, 1882. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	Jan. 15, 1887. ⁵
6th Parliament.....	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	4 y., 5 m., 10 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	Feb. 22, 1887. ³
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	April 7, 1887. ⁴
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	Feb. 3, 1891. ⁵
7th Parliament.....	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	3 y., 9 m., 27 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	Mar. 5, 1891. ³
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	April 25, 1891. ⁴
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	April 24, 1896. ⁵
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	5 y., 0 m., 0 d. ⁶
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	

¹Adjourned from 21 December, 1867, to 12 March, 1868, to allow the local Legislatures to meet. ²Adjourned 23 May till 13 August. ³Period of general elections. ⁴Writs returnable. ⁵Dissolution of Parliament. ⁶Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. ⁷The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years.

3.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1926—concluded.

Number of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and lengths of Parliaments. ⁹
8th Parliament.....	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	June 23, 1896. ³
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	July 13, 1896. ⁴
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	Oct. 9, 1900. ⁵
9th Parliament.....	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	4 y., 2 m., 26 d. ⁶
	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900. ³
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	Dec. 5, 1900. ⁴
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	Sept. 29, 1904. ⁵
10th Parliament.....	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	3 y., 9 m., 26 d. ⁶
	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904. ³
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	Dec. 15, 1904. ⁴
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	Sept. 17, 1908. ⁵
11th Parliament.....	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	3 y., 9 m., 4 d. ⁶
	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Oct. 26, 1908. ³
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	Dec. 3, 1908. ⁴
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196 ¹	July 29, 1911. ⁵
12th Parliament.....	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	2 y., 7 m., 28 d. ⁶
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173 ²	
	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	Sept. 21, 1911. ³
	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	Oct. 7, 1911. ⁴
13th Parliament.....	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	Oct. 6, 1917. ⁵
	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127	6 y., 0 m., 0 d. ⁶
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207 ⁷	
	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	
14th Parliament.....	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	Dec. 17, 1917. ³
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Feb. 27, 1918. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	Oct. 4, 1921. ⁵
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	3 y., 7 m., 6 d. ⁶
15th Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921. ³
	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	Jan. 14, 1922. ⁴
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1924	July 19, 1924	143	Sept. 5, 1925. ⁵
	4th	Feb. 5, 1925	June 27, 1925	143	3 y., 7 m., 26 d. ⁶
16th Parliament.....	1st	Dec. 9, 1926	—	177 ⁸	Oct. 29, 1925. ³
					Dec. 7, 1925. ⁴
					July 2, 1926. ⁵
					208 d. ⁶
					Sept. 14, 1926. ³
					Nov. 2, 1926. ⁴

¹Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19 to July 18. ²Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19, 1912, to Jan. 14, 1913. ³Period of general elections. ⁴Writs returnable. ⁵Dissolution of Parliament. ⁶Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. ⁷Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7 to April 19, 1917. ⁸Including days (13) of adjournment from Mar. 3 to Mar. 15. ⁹The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years.

A brief *résumé* of the history of parliamentary representation follows. Attention may be drawn to the growth in the number of members of both the Senate and the House of Commons since Confederation and to the greatly increased unit of representation in the Lower House.

3.—The Senate.

The British North America Act, 1867, provides in sections 21 and 22 that "the Senate shall consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators. In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions,—(1) Ontario; (2) Quebec; (3) The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall be equally represented in the Senate as follows:—Ontario by twenty-four Senators; Quebec by twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing New Brunswick and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia. In the

case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four Senators representing the province shall be appointed for one of the electoral divisions of Lower Canada specified in schedule A to Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada." Further, under section 147 of the same Act, it is provided that "in case of the admission to Confederation of Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, . . . each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of four members." "Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three divisions into which Canada is divided by this Act" and on its admission "the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten members respectively." In case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal membership of the Senate of 72 members was to be increased to 76, while the maximum number (78, sec. 28) was set at 82, sec. 26 containing a provision for the appointment of three or six additional members in certain cases, to represent equally the three divisions of Canada.

By 33 Vict., c. 3, an Act to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba, passed in 1870, the newly formed province was given representation of two members in the Senate, provision being made at the same time for increases in representation to three and four on increases of population, according to the decennial census, to 50,000 and 75,000 respectively. In the following year, British Columbia, on being admitted to the Union by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, was given representation by three Senators. Two years later, when Prince Edward Island was admitted to Confederation by an Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873, it was granted representation in the Senate of four members under the terms of the British North America Act, as cited above. Thus, in 1873, the seven provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were represented by a total of 77 members in the Senate, their individual representation at the time being 24, 24, 10, 10, 2, 3 and 4 members respectively.

In 1882, following the 1881 census and an increase of population in Manitoba to 62,260 persons, the representation of this province was increased to three members under authority of the Manitoba Act, 1870. Later, by 50-51 Vict., c. 38, an Act of 1887, the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate was fixed at two members. A subsequent increase resulted from the growth of population in Manitoba to 152,506, as shown by the census of 1891, the province being granted a fourth senator under the terms of the Manitoba Act of 1870. An Act passed in the session of 1903, 3 Edw. VII, c. 42, provided for an increase in the representation of the Northwest Territories from two to four members, bringing the total representation at this date to 83 members.

On the establishment of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, under 4-5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42, provision was made for their representation in the Senate by four members each, which might be increased by Parliament to 6 on the completion of the next decennial census. This change in representation brought the membership of the Upper Chamber to a total of 87.

In 1915, by an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45), an important change was made with regard to the constitution of the Senate. The number of divisions provided for by section 22 of the original Act was increased from three to four, the fourth comprising the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Each of these provinces was to be represented by 6 members under the Act, the division being thus represented by 24 members and placed on an equality with the others with respect to membership.

A corresponding change was made in the number of additional senators provided for by the original British North America Act, by substituting increases of four or eight members for the three or six cited in section 26 of the Act of 1867. Normal representation, therefore, is at present fixed at 96, which number may be increased if necessary to 100 or to a maximum of 104.

The entry of Newfoundland to the Union is still provided for by the above Act, sub-section 6 of sec. 1 of which sets out its representation as six members instead of the four granted by the Act of 1867. Should Newfoundland be admitted to the Dominion, the normal number of senators is to be 102 with a maximum of 110.

In Table 4 the growth of membership in the Senate is shown by divisions and provinces from 1867 to 1915, since when no increase has taken place. The names and addresses of the senators from each province are given as at Oct. 31, 1926, in Table 5.

4.—Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1915.

Provinces.	1867.	1870.	1871.	1873.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1903.	1905.	1915.
(1) Ontario.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(2) Quebec.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(3) Maritime Provinces.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Nova Scotia.....	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Brunswick.....	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(4) Western Provinces.....	—	2	5	5	6	8	9	11	15	24
Manitoba.....	—	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	6
British Columbia.....	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	6
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Total.....	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

5.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Oct. 31, 1926.

Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.	Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.
Prince Edward Island (4 senators)—		New Brunswick—concluded.	
Prowse, Benj. C.....	Charlottetown.	Todd, Irving R.....	Milltown.
McLean, John.....	Souris.	McDonald, J. A.....	Shediac.
Hughes, James J.....	Souris.	Elack, Frank B.....	Sackville.
MacArthur, Creelman.....	Summerside.	Turgeon, Onésiphore.....	Bathurst.
		Robinson, C. W.....	Moncton.
		Copp, A. B., P.C.....	Sackville.
Nova Scotia (10 senators)—		Quebec (24 senators)1—	
Farrell, Edward M.....	Liverpool.	Montplaisir, H.....	Three Rivers.
Curry, Nathaniel.....	Amherst.	Dandurand, R., P.C.....	Montreal.
Ross, Wm. B.....	Middleton.	Casgrain, J. P. B.....	Montreal.
Girroir, E. L.....	Antigonish.	Béique, F. L., P.C.....	Montreal.
McLennan, John S.....	Sydney.	Legris, J. H.....	Louiseville.
Tanner, C. E.....	Pictou.	Tessier, Jules.....	Quebec.
Stanfield, John.....	Truro.	Cloran, H. J.....	Montreal.
McCormick, John.....	Sydney Mines.	Dessaulles, G. C.....	St. Hyacinthe.
Martin, Peter.....	Halifax.	Laverigne, Louis.....	Arthabaska.
Hatfield, Paul L.....	Yarmouth.	Wilson, J. M.....	Montreal.
New Brunswick (10 senators)—		Pope, Rufus H.....	Cookshire.
Poirier, Pascal.....	Shediac.	Beaubien, C. P.....	Montreal.
King, G. G.....	Chipman.	L'Espérance, D. O.....	Quebec.
Daniel, J. W.....	St. John.	Foster, G. G.....	Montreal.
Bourque, T. J.....	Richibucto.	White, R. S.....	Montreal.

¹ Two vacancies.

**5.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces,
as at Oct. 31, 1926—concluded.**

Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.	Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.
Quebec—concluded.			
Blondin, P. E., P.C.	Montreal.		
Chapais, Thomas.	Quebec.	Manitoba (6 senators)—	
Webster, L. C.	Montreal.	Watson, Robt.	Portage la Prairie.
Boyer, Gustave.	Rigaud.	Sharpe, W. H.	Manitou.
Béland, H. S., P.C.	Ottawa, Ont.	McMeans, L.	Winnipeg.
Bureau, Jacques, P.C.	Three Rivers.	Bénard, Aimé.	Winnipeg.
McDougald, Wilfrid L.	Montreal.	Schaffner, F. L.	Winnipeg.
		Molloy, J. P.	Morris.
Ontario (24 senators)—			
McHugh, Geo.	Lindsay.	Saskatchewan (6 senators)—	
Belcourt, N.A., P.C.	Ottawa.	Ross, James H.	Moose Jaw.
Gordon, Geo.	North Bay.	Laird, H. W.	Regina.
Smith, E. D.	Winous.	Willoughby, W. B.	Moose Jaw.
Donnelly, J. J.	Pinkerton.	Turris, J. G.	Ottawa, Ont.
Lynch-Staunton, G.	Hamilton.	Calder, J. A., P.C.	Regina.
Robertson, G. D., P.C.	Welland.	Gillis, A. B.	Whitewood.
Blain, Richard.	Brampton.		
Fisher, J. H.	Paris.	Alberta (6 senators)—	
Webster, John.	Brockville.	Michener, Edward.	Red Deer.
Mulholland, R. A.	Port Hope.	Harmer, Wm. J.	Edmonton.
White, G. V.	Pembroke.	Griesbach, W. A.	Edmonton.
Reid, J. D., P.C.	Prescott.	Lessard, P. E.	Edmonton.
Foster, Sir G. E., P.C.	Ottawa.	Buchanan, W. A.	Lethbridge.
Kemp, Sir A. E., P.C.	Toronto.	Riley, Daniel E.	High River.
Macdonell, A. H.	Toronto.		
McCoig, A. B.	Chatham.	British Columbia (6 senators)—	
Hardy, A. C.	Brockville.	Bostock, Hewitt, P.C.	Monte Creek.
Pardee, F. F.	Sarnia.	Planta, A. E.	Nanaimo.
Aylesworth, Sir A. B., P.C.	Toronto.	Barnard, G. H.	Victoria.
Haydon, Andrew.	Ottawa.	Taylor, J. D.	New Westminster.
Murphy, Chas., P.C.	Ottawa.	Green, R. F.	Victoria.
Lewis, John.	Toronto.	Crowe, S. J.	Vancouver.
Rankin, Jas. P.	Stratford.		

4.—The House of Commons.

In section 37 of the original British North America Act of 1867 (30 Vict., c. 3), it was provided that "The House of Commons shall . . . consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick." Further, under section 51, it was enacted that after the completion of the census of 1871 and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces should be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time as the Parliament of Canada provided, subject to and according to the following rules:—

- (1) Quebec shall have the fixed number of Sixty-five Members;
- (2) There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained);
- (3) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number;
- (4) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada

at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards;

- (5) Such Readjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.

Again, in section 52, it was enacted that "the number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed."

Later on, by the British North America Act of 1886 (49-50 Vict., c. 35), provision was made in section 1 that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof."

Again, in 1915, an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province."

Readjustments in Representation.—As set out in the above-mentioned provisions of the British North America Act, the first Dominion Parliament of 1867 consisted at its commencement of 181 members, 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia and 15 for New Brunswick. To this number were added, under the Manitoba Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), 4 members to represent the newly created province of Manitoba; also, according to the agreement under which British Columbia entered Confederation, ratified by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, 6 members were added to represent the new province, making a total of 191 members at the end of the first Parliament of Canada.

Arising out of the first census of the Dominion in 1871, a readjustment of representation took place in 1872 (c. 15 of 1872), increasing the representation of Ontario from 82 to 88, of Nova Scotia from 19 to 21 and of New Brunswick from 15 to 16 members, the nine additional members bringing the total number of representatives up to 200. To these were added in 1874, as a result of the agreement under which Prince Edward Island entered Confederation (ratified by Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873), six members representing that province—bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 206.

The results of the second census of 1881 necessitated the passage of a new Representation Act (45 Vict., c. 3), increasing the representation of Ontario from 88 to 92 and that of Manitoba from 4 to 5, thus bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 211 members. To these were added, under the provisions of 49 Vict., c. 24, passed in 1886, 4 members for the Northwest Territories (2 for the then provisional district of Assiniboia and 1 each for the then provisional districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan), bringing the total membership to 215.

The third census of 1891 was followed by another readjustment of representation, reducing the representation of Nova Scotia from 21 to 20, of New Brunswick from 16 to 14, of Prince Edward Island from 6 to 5, and increasing the representation of Manitoba from 5 to 7, the representation of the other provinces remaining

as before. The net result was a reduction in the number of members of the House from 215 to 213.

The fourth census of 1901 resulted in a readjustment in 1903, reducing the representation of Ontario from 92 to 86, of Nova Scotia from 20 to 18, of New Brunswick from 14 to 13, of Prince Edward Island from 5 to 4. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was increased from 7 to 10, of British Columbia from 6 to 7, of the Northwest Territories from 4 to 10. By chapter 37 of the statutes of 1902, a member had been added for Yukon Territory, so that the net effect of the changes was to keep the membership at 214 in the early years of the present century. The extremely rapid growth of the Northwest Territories, however, led to their division and admission to Confederation in 1905 as the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the Acts admitting them—the Alberta Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3) and the Saskatchewan Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)—it was provided that their representation should be readjusted on the basis of the results of the quinquennial census of 1906. The Representation Act of 1907, implementing this pledge, increased the representation of Saskatchewan from 6 to 10 and of Alberta from 4 to 7 members, thus raising the total membership of the House of Commons to 221.

The census of 1911, with its very large but very unevenly distributed increase of population, led to considerable changes in representation, enacted by the Representation Act of 1914. The representation of Ontario was reduced from 86 to 82, of Nova Scotia from 18 to 16, of New Brunswick from 13 to 11, of Prince Edward Island from 4 to 3. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was raised from 10 to 15, of Saskatchewan from 10 to 16, of Alberta from 7 to 12 and of British Columbia from 7 to 13. The net result was an increase of 13 members in the total membership of the House of Commons, bringing the membership to 234. However, in the following session the amendment to the British North America Act, already referred to, resulted in the retention by Prince Edward Island of her fourth member (since she had four senators). (See also 5 Geo. V, c. 19). The total membership, therefore, of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth Parliaments (elected in 1917 and 1921 respectively) was 235.

As a result of the smaller increase of population shown by the census of 1921, the changes in representation were less far-reaching. Nova Scotia lost 2 members and the West gained 12, 2 of these being added to Manitoba, 5 to Saskatchewan, 4 to Alberta and 1 to British Columbia. The representation of the remaining four provinces was unchanged. Prince Edward Island retained its 4 members because of the provisions of the British North America Act of 1915, to the effect that the members of the House of Commons returned by a province shall never be fewer than its senators. Ontario, again, retained its 82 members because under subsection 4 of section 51 of the British North America Act (quoted above), the proportion which its population bore to the aggregate population of the Dominion had not declined by one-twentieth. Further, by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, it was stipulated that the population of the added area (Ungava) should not be included for the purpose of determining the unit of representation, so that the 1921 population of Quebec, within its 1911 boundaries, *viz.*, 2,358,412, divided by the fixed number of 65 seats for that province, became the new unit of representation, 36,283.

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the sixteen general elections since Confederation is given in Table 6.

6.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections, 1867-1926.

Provinces.	1867.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1882.	1887.	1891.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925. ¹
Ontario.....	82	88	88	88	92	92	92	92	92	86	86	86	82	82	82
Quebec.....	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Nova Scotia.....	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	18	18	18	16	16	14
New Brunswick....	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	11	11	11
Manitoba.....	—	4	4	4	5	5	5	7	7	10	10	10	15	15	17
British Columbia..	—	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	13	14
P.E. Island.....	—	—	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	16	16	21
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—										
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	181	200	206	206	211	215	215	213	213	214	221	221	235	235	245

¹ The representation at the general election of 1926 was the same as in 1925.

The Unit of Representation.—While the number of members of the House of Commons has been growing fairly steadily since Confederation, the unit of representation—one sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec within its 1911 boundaries—has also been increased after each census in consequence of the expanding population of Quebec. The units of representation, as determined by the decennial censuses taken since Confederation, are as follows:—1871, 18,331 persons; 1881, 20,908; 1891, 22,901; 1901, 25,368; 1911, 30,819; 1921, 36,283.

The Representation Act, 1924.—As a result of the census of 1921, the Representation Act of 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 63) was passed to readjust the representation in the House of Commons. Considerable changes were necessarily made in the boundaries of the theretofore existing constituencies, and a list of such changes was given on p. 73 of the 1924 Year Book. A complete list of the constituencies, with the voters on the list and votes polled at the general election of Sept. 14, 1926, together with the names and addresses of those then elected to the Lower House of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada, will be found in the appendix to this volume, immediately preceding the index. A similar list of the members of the Lower House of the fifteenth Parliament of Canada was published at pp. 1053-1057 of the 1925 Year Book.

5.—The Dominion Franchise.²

It was provided by the B.N.A. Act, 1867, that, until otherwise directed by Parliament, elections to the House of Commons should be governed by the electoral laws of the several provinces. The qualifications of electors for Dominion purposes consequently remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (1885, c. 40). That Act defined a uniform qualification for voters throughout Canada for Dominion purposes, the basis of this new franchise being the ownership or occupation of land of a specified value, although the sons of owners, and parti-

² Contributed by Oliver Mowat Biggar, K.C., Chief Electoral Officer.

cularly farmers' sons, were given the right to vote on special conditions; each province, of course, continued separately to define the qualifications of voters at provincial elections. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (1898, c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections, except that on the constitution of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it was provided that manhood suffrage, which had already been adopted for the Northwest Territories under an Act to amend the N.W.T. Act (1895, c. 16), should continue in force for Dominion purposes independently of any action that might be taken by the newly erected Legislatures of these two provinces (R.S.C. 1906, c. 6, ss. 31-65). In the other provinces the rules as to the qualification of voters varied from time to time. In Manitoba manhood suffrage had been adopted in 1888 (1888, c. 2) and the franchise was extended to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (1916, c. 36). Alberta and Saskatchewan, on their establishment as provinces, continued the previously existing manhood suffrage and both extended the franchise to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (Alta. 1916, c. 5; Sask., 1916, c. 37). British Columbia adopted manhood suffrage in 1904 (1903-1904, c. 7), Ontario in 1907 (7 Ed. VII, c. 5), and New Brunswick in 1916 (6 Geo. V, c. 16); in British Columbia (1917, c. 23) and in Ontario (7 Geo. V, c. 5), the franchise was extended equally to women in 1917 and in New Brunswick this was done in 1919 (9 Geo. V, c. 63). In Quebec and Prince Edward Island the provincial franchises throughout the period in question were not so wide; in neither were women admitted to vote and certain property or other special qualification was required in each. A property qualification was also required in Nova Scotia until 1920 (10-11 Geo. V, c. 49), but between 1918 and 1920 men and women had voted on equal terms (9 Geo. V, c. 3). The adoption of the provincial franchise laws for Dominion purposes was temporarily modified by the War Times Elections Act (1917, c. 39), which admitted certain near female relatives of serving soldiers and sailors to vote at Dominion elections, and three years later, on the adoption of a new Dominion Elections Act (1920, c. 46), the provincial franchises were again wholly abandoned and a new electoral qualification was established for Dominion elections throughout Canada. Subject to a modification of the usual rule as to changes of nationality, which was amended in 1921 (1921, c. 29, s. 3) and repealed in 1922 (1922 c. 20, s. 1), the right to vote was conferred by the new Act upon all British subjects, male and female, of 21 years and upwards, who had resided in Canada for a year, and for two months in the electoral district in which they desired to vote, this last restriction having been removed two years later (1922, c. 20), so far as it applied to general elections. The only adult British subjects who now are denied the right to vote are convicted prisoners, paupers in institutions, certain Indians, judges appointed by the Dominion Government, persons paid for work on behalf of a candidate in relation to the election, persons expressly disfranchised for corrupt or illegal practices and certain persons who by reason of their race are not permitted, under the law of the province in which they live, to vote at a provincial election in that province. The effect of this last exception is to exclude from the franchise only such Chinamen, Japanese and East Indians as reside in British Columbia and did not serve in the Canadian forces during the war, and such Chinamen as reside in the province of Saskatchewan and did not so serve.

The Use of the Franchise.—The number of voters on the lists and the number of votes polled at the general elections of 1911, 1917, 1921 and 1925, are given in Table 7.

7.—Number of Voters on the List and of Votes Polled in the General Elections of 1911, 1917, 1921 and 1925, by Provinces.

Provinces.	Number of Voters on the List.				Number of Votes Polled.			
	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925.
Prince Edward Island.....	1	28,221	46,879	45,454	28,636	32,249	52,556	49,558
Nova Scotia.....	136,994	133,930	204,473	277,073	113,022	106,621	260,860	222,883
New Brunswick.....	101,112	94,456	204,575	211,190	79,072	84,408	156,263	152,652
Quebec.....	455,288	396,666	1,056,792	1,124,998	324,039	301,519	779,591	805,492
Ontario.....	693,485	904,075	1,738,020	1,821,906	480,572	710,077	1,139,635	1,223,027
Manitoba.....	98,588	138,029	255,143	250,505	77,696	109,542	173,941	171,124
Saskatchewan.....	142,414	133,806	333,613	346,791	89,043	99,253	225,236	197,246
Alberta.....	107,228	140,757	273,706	283,529	69,775	107,272	173,824	161,423
British Columbia.....	83,081	122,071	230,451	244,352	43,559	97,994	156,012	183,748
Yukon.....	2,552	1,788	1,658	1,621	2,114	1,442	1,388	1,259
Canada	1,820,742	2,693,799¹	4,435,310	4,607,419	1,307,528²	1,650,377³	3,119,306	3,168,412

¹ No voters' lists in Prince Edward Island.

² Not including 31 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation. Moreover, military voters were, generally speaking, not on the lists.

³ Not including 3 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation.

⁴ Not including 31 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation, and excluding 232,952 military votes.

2.—Provincial Governments.

Table 8 gives the names and areas, as in 1926, of the several provinces, territories and provisional districts of the Dominion, together with the dates of their creation or admission into the Confederation and the legislative process by which this was effected.

8.—Provinces and Territories of Canada, with present Areas, Dates of Admission to Confederation and Legislative Process by which this was effected.

Province, Territory or District.	Date of Admission or Creation.	Legislative Process.	Present Area (square miles).		
			Land.	Water.	Total.
Ontario.....	July 1, 1867	{ Act of Imperial Parliament—The British North America Act, 1867 (30-31 Vict., c. 3), and Imperial Order in Council of May 22, 1867.	365,880	41,382	407,262 ¹
Quebec.....	" 1, 1867		690,865	15,969	706,834 ²
Nova Scotia.....	" 1, 1867		21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick.....	" 1, 1867		27,911	74	27,985
Manitoba.....	" 15, 1870	Manitoba Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3) and Imperial Order in Council, June 23, 1870.	231,926	19,906	251,832 ³
British Columbia..	" 20, 1871	Imperial Order in Council, May 16, 1871	353,416	2,439	355,855
P. E. Island.....	" 1, 1873	Imperial Order in Council, June 26, 1873	2,184	—	2,184
Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Saskatchewan Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42).	243,381	8,319	251,700 ⁴
Alberta.....	" 1, 1905	Alberta Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3).	252,925	2,360	255,285 ⁴
Yukon.....	June 13, 1898	Yukon Territory Act, 1898 (61 Vict., c. 6).	206,427	649	207,076
Mackenzie.....	Jan. 1, 1920	{ Order in Council, March 16, 1918.	493,225	34,265	527,490 ⁵
Keewatin.....	" 1, 1920		218,460	9,700	228,160 ⁵
Franklin.....	" 1, 1920		546,532	7,500	554,032 ⁵
Total			3,654,200	142,923	3,797,123⁵

¹ The area of Ontario was extended by the Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889, and the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 40).

² Extended by Order in Council of July 6, 1896 (confirmed by c. 3, Acts of 1898), and Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 45).

³ Extended by Extension of Boundaries of Manitoba Act, 1881, and Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 32).

⁴ Alberta and Saskatchewan now cover approximately the area formerly comprised in the districts of Assiniboia, Athabaska, Alberta and Saskatchewan, established May 17, 1882, by minute of Canadian P.C., concurred in by Dominion Parliament and Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895.

⁵ By an Order in Council of June 23, 1870, Rupert's Land, acquired under the Rupert's Land Acts of 1867 and 1868, and the undefined Northern Territories were admitted into the Confederation. The original Northwest Territories, mentioned in the Manitoba Act, 1870, were established by the Northwest Territories Act, 1880 (43 Vict., c. 25), the district of Keewatin having been previously defined by an Act of the Dominion Parliament (39 Vict., c. 21). The provisional districts of Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin and Ungava were defined in an Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895, their boundaries being changed by Order in Council of Dec. 18, 1897. By Order in Council of July 24, 1905, the area of Keewatin, not included in the Northwest Territories, was annexed to the latter from Sept. 1, 1905. By the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, Ungava was made a part of the province of Quebec, and the remaining area of the Northwest Territories south of 60° N. latitude was divided between Manitoba and Ontario.

In each of the provinces the King is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of his Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures of all the provinces with the exception of Quebec and Nova Scotia are unicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. In Quebec and Nova Scotia there is a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly. For a detailed description of the Provincial Governments, the reader is referred to pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, together with the names of the Ministers of the present administrations, are given in Table 9. Details regarding Provincial Legislatures and Ministries since Confederation were given on pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book.

9.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1926, and present Ministries.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873	P. A. MacIntyre.....	May 13, 1899
Sir Robert Hodgson.....	Nov. 22, 1873	D. A. McKinnon.....	Oct. 3, 1904
Thomas H. Haviland.....	July 14, 1879	Benjamin Rogers.....	June 1, 1910
Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884	A. C. Macdonald.....	June 2, 1915
Jedediah S. Carvell.....	Sept. 21, 1889	Murdock McKinnon.....	Sept. 3, 1919
Geo. W. Howlan.....	Feb. 21, 1894	Frank R. Heartz.....	Sept. 8, 1924

FOURTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, and Attorney- and Advocate-General.....	Hon. J. D. Stewart.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. H. Myers.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. H. F. McPhee.....	Dec. 22, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. A. McNeill.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Murdock Kennedy.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. L. J. Wood.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. W. J. P. McMillan.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. A. F. Arsenault.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. H. D. McEwen.....	Dec. 22, 1925

NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.....	July 1, 1867	Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 29, 1895 ¹
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle.....	Oct. 18, 1867	Alfred G. Jones.....	Aug. 7, 1900
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle.....	Jan. 31, 1868 ¹	Duncan C. Fraser.....	Mar. 27, 1906
Sir E. Kenny (acting).....	May 31, 1870	James D. MacGregor.....	Oct. 18, 1910
Joseph Howe.....	May 1, 1873	David MacKeen.....	Oct. 19, 1915
A. G. Archibald.....	July 4, 1873	McCallum Grant.....	Nov. 29, 1916
Matthew Henry Richey.....	July 4, 1883	McCallum Grant.....	Mar. 21, 1922 ¹
A. W. McLelan.....	July 9, 1888	J. Robson Douglas.....	Jan. 23, 1925
Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 11, 1890	James C. Tory.....	Sept. 24, 1925

¹ Second term.

9.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1926, and present Ministries—con.

NOVA SCOTIA.—concluded.

TENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of Council and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. E. N. Rhodes.....	July 16, 1925
Minister of Public Works and Mines.....	Hon. G. S. Harrington.....	July 16, 1925
Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. L. Hall.....	Aug. 18, 1926
Minister of Natural Resources.....	Hon. J. A. Walker.....	July 16, 1925
Minister of Highways.....	Hon. P. C. Black.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. F. Fraser.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. F. Caban.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. B. A. Leblanc.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. W. N. Rehfuß.....	July 16, 1925

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle...	July 1, 1867	John A. Fraser.....	Dec. 20, 1893
Col. F. P. Harding.....	Oct. 18, 1867	A. R. McClelan.....	Dec. 9, 1896
L. A. Wilmot.....	July 14, 1868	Jabez B. Snowball.....	Feb. 5, 1902
Samuel Leonard Tilley.....	Nov. 5, 1873	L. J. Tweedie.....	Mar. 2, 1907
E. Baron Chandler.....	July 16, 1878	Josiah Wood.....	Mar. 6, 1912
Robert Duncan Wilmot.....	Feb. 11, 1880	G. W. Ganong.....	June 29, 1916
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley.....	Oct. 31, 1885	William Pugsley.....	Nov. 6, 1917
John Boyd.....	Sept. 21, 1893	William F. Todd.....	Feb. 24, 1923

SEVENTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.....	Sept. 14, 1925
President of Council.....	Hon. L. P. D. Tilley.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. D. A. Stewart.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....	Hon. A. J. Leger.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Lands and Mines.....	Hon. C. D. Richards.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Louis Smith.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Health.....	Hon. H. I. Taylor.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. E. A. Reilly.....	Sept. 14, 1925

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir N. F. Belleau.....	July 1, 1867	L. A. Jetté.....	Feb. 2, 1898
Sir N. F. Belleau.....	Jan. 31, 1868 ¹	L. A. Jetté.....	Feb. 2, 1903 ¹
Réné Edouard Caron.....	Feb. 11, 1873	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier.....	Sept. 4, 1908
Luc Letellier de St. Just.....	Dec. 15, 1876	Sir François Langelier.....	May 5, 1911
Théodore Robitaille.....	July 26, 1879	Sir Pierre E. Leblanc.....	Feb. 9, 1915
L. F. R. Masson.....	Nov. 7, 1884	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.....	Oct. 21, 1918
A. R. Angers.....	Oct. 24, 1887	Hon. L. P. Brodeur.....	Oct. 31, 1923
Sir J. A. Chapleau.....	Dec. 5, 1892	Hon. N. Pérodeau.....	Jan. 8, 1924

¹ Second term.

9.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1926, and present Ministries—con.

QUEBEC.—concluded.

SIXTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. L. A. Taschereau.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. E. Caron.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. H. Mercier.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Public Works and Labour.....	Hon. A. Gaipeault.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.....	Hon. J. E. Perrault.....	July 9, 1920
Provincial Secretary and Registrar.....	Hon. A. David.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Roads.....	Hon. J. L. Perron.....	Sept. 27, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. E. Moreau.....	Sept. 20, 1921
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. J. Nicol.....	Nov. 23, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. M. Madden.....	Nov. 7, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. L. Lapierre.....	June 4, 1924

ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867	Sir Oliver Mowat.....	Nov. 18, 1817
W. P. Howland.....	July 14, 1868	Sir William Mortimer Clark.....	April 20, 1913
John W. Crawford.....	Nov. 5, 1873	Sir John M. Gibson.....	Sept. 22, 1908
D. A. Macdonald.....	May 18, 1875	Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie.....	Sept. 26, 1914
John Beverly Robinson.....	June 30, 1880	Lionel H. Clarke.....	Nov. 27, 1919
Sir Alexander Campbell.....	Feb. 8, 1887	Col. Henry Cockshutt.....	Sept. 10, 1921
Sir George A. Kirkpatrick.....	May 30, 1892	William Donald Ross.....	Dec. 30, 1926

NINTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Minister of Education.....	Hon. G. H. Ferguson.....	July 16, 1923
Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. H. Price.....	Oct. 18, 1926
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....	Hon. Geo. S. Henry.....	July 16, 1923
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. J. D. Monteith.....	Oct. 18, 1926
Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Charles McCrae.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Public Health and Labour.....	Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. John S. Martin.....	July 16, 1923
Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Lincoln Goldie.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. Wm. Finlayson.....	Oct. 18, 1926
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Dr. Leeming Carr.....	July 16, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. R. Cooke.....	July 16, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. David Jamieson.....	Oct. 18, 1926

MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald.....	May 20, 1870	J. C. Patterson.....	Sept. 2, 1895
Francis Goodschall Johnson.....	April 9, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan.....	Oct. 16, 1900
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan.....	May 11, 1906 ¹
Joseph Ed. Cauchon.....	Dec. 2, 1877	D. C. Cameron.....	Aug. 1, 1911
James C. Aikins.....	Sept. 22, 1882	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	Aug. 3, 1916
J. C. Schultz.....	July 1, 1888	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	Aug. 7, 1921 ¹
		Theodore A. Burrows.....	Oct. 9, 1926

¹ Second term.

9.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1926, and present Ministries—con.

MANITOBA.—concluded.

TWELFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister.....	Hon. John Bracken.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.....	Hon. R. W. Craig.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. W. R. Clubb.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. John Bracken.....	Jan. 12, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Neil Cameron.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Municipal Commissioner.....	Hon. D. L. McLeod.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.....	Hon. A. Prefontaine.....	Jan. 12, 1925
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Chas. Cannon.....	Dec. 3, 1923
Provincial Secretary, Railway Commissioner and Provincial Lands Commissioner.....	Hon. A. Prefontaine.....	Dec. 3, 1923
Minister of Public Welfare.....	Hon. Chas. Cannon.....	Oct. 29, 1924

SASKATCHEWAN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. E. Forget.....	Sept. 1, 1905	H. W. Newlands.....	Feb. 17, 1921
Geo. W. Brown.....	Oct. 5, 1910	H. W. Newlands.....	Feb. 22, 1926 ¹
Sir Richard Stuart Lake.....	Oct. 6, 1915		

¹ Second term.

THIRD MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of Council, Minister of Highways and Minister of Railways.....	Hon. Jas. G. Gardiner.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. A. P. McNab.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Minister of Education and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Publications and the King's Printer's Office.....	Hon. S. J. Latta.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. C. M. Hamilton.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Attorney-General and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Child Protection.....	Hon. J. A. Cross.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Health.....	Hon. J. M. Ulrich.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones.....	Hon. W. J. Patterson.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.....	Hon. T. C. Davis.....	Feb. 26, 1926

ALBERTA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
George H. V. Bulyea.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett.....	Oct. 6, 1915
George H. V. Bulyea.....	Oct. 5, 1910 ¹	Robert George Brett.....	Oct. 20, 1920 ¹
		William Egbert.....	Oct. 20, 1925

¹ Second term.

FIFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier.....	Hon. J. E. Brownlee.....	Nov. 23, 1925
Attorney-General.....	Hon. J. F. Lymburn.....	June 5, 1926
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. R. G. Reid.....	Nov. 23, 1925
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Health and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. George Hoadley.....	Nov. 23, 1925
Minister of Railways and Telephones.....	Hon. V. W. Smith.....	Nov. 23, 1925
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Alex. Ross.....	Nov. 23, 1925
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Perrin Baker.....	Nov. 23, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Irene Farby.....	Nov. 23, 1925

9.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1926, and present Ministries—concluded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
J. W. Trutch.....	July 20, 1871	James Dunsmuir.....	May 11, 1906
Albert Norton Richards.....	July 20, 1876	T. W. Paterson.....	Dec. 3, 1909
Clement F. Cornwall.....	July 20, 1881	Sir Frank S. Barnard.....	Dec. 5, 1914
Hugh Nelson.....	Feb. 8, 1837	Col. Edward G. Prior.....	Dec. 9, 1919
Edgar Dewdney.....	Nov. 1, 1892	Walter C. Nichol.....	Dec. 24, 1920
Thomas R. McInnes.....	Nov. 18, 1897	R. Randolph Bruce.....	Jan. 21, 1926
Sir Henry G. Joly de Lotbinière.....	June 21, 1900		

NINETEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of the Council.....	Hon. John Oliver.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Minister of Finance, Minister of Education and Minister of Industries.....	Hon. J. D. MacLean.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour.....	Hon. A. M. Manson.....	Jan. 28, 1922
Minister of Lands.....	Hon. T. D. Pattullo.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. E. D. Barrow.....	April 25, 1918
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries.....	Hon. William Sloan.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Rail- ways.....	Hon. W. H. Sutherland.....	Jan. 28, 1922

THE TERRITORIES.

NOTE.—In 1888 the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska and Saskatchewan, called the Northwest Territories, with their capital at Regina, were given local responsible government, and the old Northwest Council was replaced by the Northwest Legislature, which existed until Aug. 31, 1905. When the area approximately comprised within their limits was formed into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, these provinces were given systems of government similar to the other provinces of the Dominion. The remaining areas (the Yukon Territory and the provisional districts of Franklin, Keewatin and Mackenzie) are now administered by the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald.....	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal.....	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson.....	April 9, 1872	C. H. Macintosh.....	Oct. 31, 1893
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	M. C. Cameron.....	May 30, 1898
David Laird.....	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget.....	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget.....	Mar. 30, 1904 ¹

¹ Second term.

IV.—THE CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER AND THE PROVINCIAL AGENTS-GENERAL.

The policy of the early North American colonies, of maintaining in London accredited representatives for business and diplomatic purposes, was recognized in the eighteenth century as being a more satisfactory means of communication with the British Government than that provided by occasional official visits or by correspondence. Edmund Burke, the noted British statesman, held the position of agent of the colony of New York for some years following 1771. Of the Canadian colonies, Nova Scotia was the first to adopt this plan, its Legislature having appointed an agent in London in 1761. New Brunswick was similarly represented in 1786, Upper Canada as early as 1794, Lower Canada in 1812 and British Columbia in 1857. For some years after 1845, several of the colonies were represented in London by Crown Agents, appointed by the Secretary of State, and paid by the colonies themselves. This system, however, was of but short duration.

The High Commissioner for Canada.—With the federation of the provinces of British North America in 1867, a new political entity which could not avail itself of the services of the provincial agents was brought into existence. To overcome the inadequacy of the methods of communication between the Canadian and Imperial Governments (carried at on that time by correspondence between the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies), the position of High Commissioner for Canada was created in 1879 (See R.S.C., 1906, c. 15). This official is the representative of the Canadian Government in London, appointed by the Canadian Government and clothed with specific powers as a medium through which constant and confidential communications pass between the Governments of Great Britain and Canada. The duties of the office were defined in the Act as follows:—

(1) To act as representative and resident agent of the Dominion in the United Kingdom, and in that capacity to execute such powers and to perform such duties as may from time to time be conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor in Council;

(2) To take the charge, supervision and control of the immigration offices and agencies in the United Kingdom, under the Minister of the Interior;

(3) To carry out such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Governor in Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of the Dominion in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Sir Alexander Galt was the first Canadian High Commissioner, holding office from November, 1879, until May, 1883, when he was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was appointed in 1896, Sir George H. Perley in 1914, and the present incumbent, Hon. P. C. Larkin, in February, 1922.

The Agent of Canada in Paris.—A somewhat similar office is that of the Agent of Canada in Paris, first occupied in 1882 by the Hon. Hector Fabre, whose duties were defined as:— “to spread information in France and on the continent of Europe regarding Canada, its resources and its advantages as a field for emigration. That he will also solicit the attention of the capitalists of France to the minerals, timber and fish products of Canada and the promise which they offer in return for their development.”

The agent is also instructed “to conform to any instructions which he may receive from the High Commissioner for Canada in London regarding steps to be taken to improve the commercial relations between France and Canada, and to report monthly to the Secretary of State the efforts which he may have made to carry out the duties entrusted to him.”

Hon. Hector Fabre held the office until his death in 1910. His successor, Hon. Philippe Roy, was appointed in May, 1911, under the title “Commissaire Général du Canada en France.”

Agents-General.—The older provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia still adhere to the practice of former days and are represented in London by Agents-General. These officials are appointed by the Legislatures of the provinces under general authority given in the British North America Act, and act for their Governments in capacities very similar to that of the High Commissioner, with the exception, perhaps, that their duties have tended to become of a business rather than a diplomatic nature.

IV.—POPULATION.

The Population section of the Year Book contains in summary form the results of investigations into the number and the constitution of the population made by the censuses of Canada since Confederation, as well as in the general course of continuous administration. It is divided into three sub-sections, the first of which summarizes the growth and distribution of population between 1871 and 1921, as shown by the successive decennial censuses, in regard to the chief matters investigated at the censuses. The second deals with the vital statistics of the population, births, deaths, marriages and natural increase, and the third with immigration statistics and immigration policy. Taken as a whole, therefore, the section includes the chief available data on the population of Canada and its growth.

I.—GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The modern census, now established in all civilized countries as the chief method of measuring periodically the population and its social and economic phenomena, has been described by a modern United States writer as the greatest single peace-time activity in which the government engages, both in respect of the physical extent of its organization and the important part which its results play in the general administration of public affairs.

Under the Canadian constitution, the legal *raison d'être* of the census is to determine representation in the House of Commons; after each decennial census a redistribution of seats in the House, following the course of the movement of population, is made in the manner described on pp. 77 to 80 of this volume. (See also pp. 72-74 of the 1924 Year Book.) But the census, especially since the introduction of methods of mechanical tabulation, has become far more than a counting of heads; it is a great periodical stocktaking of the people and their affairs, designed to show as fully as possible the stage which has been reached in the progress of the nation. Thus the numbers, local distribution, age, sex, racial origin, nationality, language, religion, education, housing and occupations of the people, severally constitute investigations of enormous importance, to which all the continuous and routine statistics collected in the ordinary course of administration must be related, if their importance is to be realized. The census, in fine, rounds out and completes the scheme of information upon which the government relies in conducting the affairs of the country.

On account of the requirements as to parliamentary representation and the payment of provincial subsidies, which are based on population, the Canadian census is taken on the *de jure* principle; *i.e.*, each person is counted as belonging to the locality in which he is regularly domiciled, irrespective of where he may be at the date of the enumeration. Under the *de facto* method each individual is counted as belonging to the locality where he is found on the census date. The *de facto* method is undoubtedly simpler, but the *de jure* plan better portrays the permanent condition of the population. The chief difficulty in its application is found in connection with holiday resorts, in the segregation of "visitors" and the tracing of "absentees"; a date prior to the opening of the holiday season is accordingly chosen for the date of the census. In the Canadian procedure, students and inmates of hospitals are assigned to their home localities, while inmates of prisons, jails, etc., are counted where found.

The material contained in this sub-section on the growth and general distribution of the population is a condensed presentation of the results of Canadian censuses since Confederation. For comparative purposes tables dealing with the population of the various countries and colonies included in the British Empire and of the countries of the world are appended.

1.—Census Statistics of General Population.

Since the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, decennial censuses have been taken on the *de jure* plan as of the dates April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 5, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911, and June 1, 1921. The population of Canada and its percentage distribution as on these dates, together with the absolute and percentage increases from decade to decade, are given in Tables 1 to 4 immediately following.

1.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in the census years 1871 to 1921.¹

Provinces or Territories.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick.....	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776 ²	2,361,199
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292 ²	2,933,662
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394 ²	610,118
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	91,279	492,432	757,510
Alberta.....	—	—	—	73,022	374,295 ³	588,454
British Columbia.....	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	27,219	8,512	4,157
Northwest Territories ⁴	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,537 ²	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	485
Total.....	3,689,257	4,321,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

2.—Percentage Distribution of Canadian Population by Provinces and Territories, 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	2.55	2.52	2.25	1.92	1.30	1.01
Nova Scotia.....	10.51	10.19	9.32	8.56	6.83	5.96
New Brunswick.....	7.74	7.43	6.65	6.16	4.88	4.41
Quebec.....	32.30	31.42	30.80	30.70	27.83	26.87
Ontario.....	43.94	44.56	43.74	40.64	35.07	33.38
Manitoba.....	0.68	1.44	3.16	4.75	6.40	6.94
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1.70	6.84	8.62
Alberta.....	—	—	—	1.36	5.19	6.70
British Columbia.....	0.98	1.14	2.03	3.33	5.45	5.97
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	0.51	0.12	0.05
Northwest Territories ⁴	1.30	1.30	2.05	0.37	0.09	0.09
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹The population of the Prairie Provinces, according to the quinquennial censuses of 1906 and 1916, was given on pp. 139-140 of the 1924 Year Book. ²As corrected as a result of the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. ³As corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (368) to Northwest Territories. ⁴The decrease shown in the population of the Northwest Territories after 1891 is due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

3.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871 and 1921, and numerical increase in each decade from 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	Popula- tion in 1871.	Increase in each decade from 1871 to 1921.					Popula- tion in 1921.	Increase, 1871 to 1921.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.		
P.E. Island.....	94,021	14,870	187	-5,819	-9,531	-5,113	88,615	-5,406
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	31,499	523,837	136,037
New Brunswick...	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	35,987	387,876	102,282
Quebec.....	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	356,878	355,423	2,361,199	1,169,683
Ontario.....	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	344,345	406,370	2,933,662	1,312,811
Manitoba.....	25,228	37,032	90,246	102,705	206,183	148,724	610,118	584,890
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	91,279	401,153	265,078	757,510	757,510
Alberta.....	-	-	-	73,022	301,273	214,159	588,454	588,454
British Columbia..	36,247	13,212	48,714	80,484	213,823	132,102	524,582	488,335
Yukon Territory...	-	-	-	27,219	-18,707	-4,355	4,157	4,157
Northwest Territories ¹	48,000	8,446	42,521	-78,838	-13,622	1,481	7,988	-40,012
Royal Canadian Navy.....	-	-	-	-	-	485	485	485
Canada.....	3,689,257	635,553	508,429	538,076	1,835,328	1,581,840	8,788,483	5,099,226

4.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871, and increase per cent by decades from 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	Popula- tion in 1871.	Per cent increase by decades from 1871 to 1921.					Per cent increase in 50 years.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	15.82	0.17	-5.33	-9.23	-5.46	-5.75
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	13.61	2.23	2.04	7.13	6.40	35.08
New Brunswick.....	285,594	12.48	0.01	3.07	6.27	10.23	35.82
Quebec.....	1,191,516	14.06	9.53	10.77	21.64	17.72	98.17
Ontario.....	1,620,851	18.88	9.73	3.25	15.77	16.08	80.99
Manitoba.....	25,228	146.79	144.95	67.34	80.79	32.23	2,318.42
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	439.48	53.83	-
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	412.58	57.22	-
British Columbia..	36,247	36.45	98.49	81.98	119.68	33.66	1,347.24
Yukon Territory...	-	-	-	-	-68.73	-51.16	-
Northwest Territories ¹	48,000	17.60	75.33	-79.66	-67.67	22.76	-83.36
Canada.....	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.95	138.22

¹The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of immense areas to form the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, as well as to extend the boundaries of the older provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Early Censuses.—The credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1665, the census that of the colony of New France. Still earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1608) are extant; but the census of 1665 was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, taken on the *de jure* principle, on a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation, and conjugal and family condition. A supplementary inquiry in 1667 included the areas under cultivation and the numbers of sheep and cattle. When it is recalled that in Europe the first census dates only from the eighteenth century (those of France and England from the first year of the nineteenth) and that in the United States the census begins only with 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony in instituting what is to-day one of the principal instruments of government may call for more than passing appreciation.

The census of 1665 (the results of which occupy 154 pages in manuscript, still to be seen in the Archives in Paris, with a transcript at Ottawa) showed some 3,215 souls. It was repeated at intervals more or less regularly for a hundred years. By 1685 the total had risen to 12,263, including 1,538 Indians collected in villages. By the end of the century it had passed 15,000, and this was doubled in the next twenty-five years. Not to present further details, it may be said that at the time of the cession (1763) the population of New France was about 70,000, whilst another 10,000 French (thinned to these proportions by the expulsion of the Acadians) were scattered through what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The British population of Nova Scotia was at this time about 9,000.

After the cession, our chief sources of statistics for half a century and more are the reports of colonial governors—more or less sporadic—though censuses of the different sections under British rule were taken at irregular intervals. British settlement on a substantial scale in the Gulf Provinces and in Ontario dates only from the Loyalist movement which followed the American Revolution, at the end of which, *i.e.*, about the year of the Constitutional Act (1791), the population of Lower Canada was approximately 163,000, whilst the newly constituted province of Upper Canada under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe numbered perhaps 15,000, and the addition of the maritime colonies brought the total to well over 200,000. A decade later Canada began the nineteenth century with a population of probably not less than 250,000 or 260,000. Subsequent censuses gave the population of the different colonies as follows:—Upper Canada (1824) 150,069, (1840) 432,159; Lower Canada (1822) 427,465, (1844) 697,084; New Brunswick (1824) 74,176, (1840) 156,162; Nova Scotia (1817) 81,351, (1838) 202,575; Prince Edward Island (1822) 24,600, (1841) 47,042.

The policy of desultory census-taking was ended in 1847 by an Act of the Canadian Legislature creating a "Board of Registration and Statistics," with instructions "to collect statistics and adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same," and providing also for a decennial census. The first census thereunder was taken in 1851, and as similar censuses were taken by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the same year, we have a regular measure of population growth in Canada over the past seventy years. The fifties saw a very rapid development, especially in Ontario, whilst the sixties showed only less substantial gains. In the years following Confederation, again, there was a spurt, the increase between 1871 and 1881 (which included several lean years towards the end) being 635,553, or 17.23 p.c. In neither of the last two decades of the nineteenth century, however, was this record equalled, either absolutely or relatively, the gains in each being under 550,000, or 12 p.c. With the end of the century the population of Canada had reached approximately five and a quarter millions, or twenty times that of 1800.

Expansion in the Twentieth Century.—It is within the confines of the present century that the most spectacular expansion of the Canadian population has taken place. The outstanding feature was, of course, the opening to settlement of the "last best West." The unorganized territories of British North America had been ceded to the Dominion soon after Confederation, and the West had been tapped and traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the eighties and nineties. But though western population was doubled in each of these decades, it was only with the launching of a large-scale immigration movement after 1900 that western settlement and production became a first-rate economic factor. Simultaneously an almost equally striking development occurred in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada,

which formed the immediate basis for the move upon the West. At the back, of course, was the heavy inflow of British and other capital—a total of two and a half billions of dollars within a dozen years—which went to finance the large constructive undertakings (chiefly railway and municipal) which characterized the movement, and which represented at bottom the traditional policy of England in search of cheap and abundant food for her workshop population. The years 1901 to 1911, in brief, form the *decas mirabilis* of Canadian expansion. The immigration movement just mentioned, which had previously run well under 50,000 per annum, rose rapidly to over five times that volume, eventually passing 400,000 in a single year. In the ten years 1901 to 1911 it totalled over 1,800,000, and though at least a third of these were lost (partly in the return to Europe of labour temporarily attracted by the railway and other developments in progress, and partly in the never-ceasing and natural “drag” of the United States upon a virile and less wealthy people), it formed the chief factor in the gain of 34 p.c. which the total population of Canada registered in that decade, and which was larger than the relative growth of any other country during the same period. The movement was continued and even intensified in the first three years of the second decade of the century, after which a recession set in to which the outbreak of war gave a new and wholly unexpected turn. Nevertheless the decade which closed with the census of 1921 again showed over 1,800,000 immigrant arrivals in Canada, and though the proportionate loss of these was very heavy (probably as much as two-thirds), Canada’s relative gain for the decade was again among the largest in the world.

The Census of 1921.—According to the final results of the 1921 census, the total population of the Dominion on June 1, 1921, was 8,788,483, as compared with 7,206,643 on June 1, 1911, an increase of 1,581,840 or 21·95 p.c. in the decade, as compared with 34·17 p.c. during the decade from 1901 to 1911. Reduced as is the rate of increase during the last ten years, it is higher than the rate of increase in any other of the principal countries of the British Empire except Australia, where the rate was only slightly greater, and considerably higher than that of the United States.

The countries which comprise the British Empire, as also the United States, have on the whole suffered much less in actual loss of life from the war and its consequences than have the continental countries of Europe. None of them has actually declined in population during the period, as many continental European countries have done. Their percentage increases, however, have in almost all cases been lower than in the previous decade. Thus the population of England and Wales increased between 1911 and 1921 only from 36,070,492 to 37,885,242, or 4·93 p.c., as compared with an increase of 10·89 p.c. in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,288, or 2·5 p.c., as compared with 6·5 p.c. between 1901 and 1911.

Of the overseas Dominions, New Zealand increased from 1,008,468 to 1,218,270, or 20·8 p.c., as compared with 30·5 p.c., while the white population of South Africa increased from 1,276,242 to 1,522,442, or 19·3 p.c. On the other hand, the Commonwealth of Australia, the only Dominion to grow more rapidly in the second decade of the twentieth century than in the first, increased from 4,455,005 in 1911 to 5,436,794 in 1921, or 22·04 p.c., as compared with 18·05 p.c. The population of the continental United States increased between 1910 and 1920 from 91,972,266 to 105,710,620, an increase of 14·9 p.c., as compared with 21 p.c. in the preceding decade.

Considering now the Dominion of Canada itself, it becomes evident from Table 1 that in this country, as formerly in the United States, there is a distinct movement of population from East to West. In the decade from 1911 to 1921 there occurred in the four western provinces an increase of population from 1,720,601 to 2,480,664, or 44.2 p.c., while the five eastern provinces increased from 5,471,023 to 6,295,189, an increase of 824,166 persons, which, though absolutely larger than the figure for the West, constitutes an increase of only 15 p.c. over the 1911 population. The same conclusion may be deduced from Table 2, which shows that while in 1871 only 2.96 p.c., and in 1881 only 3.88 p.c. of the population of the country dwelt west of the lake of the Woods, the percentage in 1891 was 7.24, in 1901, 12.02, in 1911, 24.09, and in 1921, 28.37. On the other hand, the three eastern Maritime Provinces, which in 1871 contained 20.80 p.c. of the population of the Dominion, had in 1881, 20.14 p.c., in 1891, 18.22 p.c., in 1901, 16.64 p.c., in 1911, 13.01 p.c. and in 1921 only 11.38 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population, their population being in 1921 60.25 p.c. of the total, as compared with 76.24 p.c. in 1871, 75.98 p.c. in 1881, 74.54 p.c. in 1891, 71.34 p.c. in 1901 and 62.90 p.c. in 1911. In other words, the net result of the half century has been that in 1921 only three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces, as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.

In 1881 the “centre” of population east and west was in the county of Prescott, Ontario, not far from Caledonia village. In 1891 it had moved west to the vicinity of Ottawa, where it remained in 1901. In 1911 the county of Victoria, Ontario, contained the centre, and it was probably in Parry Sound district, Ontario, in 1921.

The populations of the several provinces and electoral districts of Canada, as these districts existed in 1921, were given on pp. 87-91 of the 1925 Year Book, while the 1921 populations of the electoral districts as constituted in 1924 will be found in the appendix to this volume, together with the names of their representatives in the sixteenth Parliament. Populations for smaller areas (sub-districts, etc.) are given in the great table extending from page 11 to page 218 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

Density of Population.—The density of population in 1921 (*i.e.*, the number of persons per square mile of the land area), is shown by provinces and for the country as a whole in Table 5. Generally speaking, the density of population decreases as one travels westward, but the enormous area of the province of Quebec reduces the density of its population to the low figure of 3.42. As among the nine provinces, the density of population is greatest in Prince Edward Island and least in British Columbia.

5.—Density of Population in Canada, by Provinces and Territories, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	1911.	1921.	Provinces.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	42.91	40.56	Saskatchewan.....	2.02	3.12
Nova Scotia.....	23.37	24.86	Alberta.....	1.48	2.33
New Brunswick.....	12.61	13.90	British Columbia.....	1.11	1.48
Quebec.....	2.90	3.42	Yukon Territory.....	0.04	0.02
Ontario.....	6.91	8.02	Northwest Territories.....	0.005	0.005
Manitoba.....	1.99	2.63			
			Canada.....	1.97	2.41

Elements of Growth.—The former lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, makes it difficult to determine how far the growth of population since the commencement of the twentieth century is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. The following estimate (Table 6) may, however, be of interest. During the last decade, in addition to some 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also great numbers of residents of Canada—most of them recent immigrants—who left Canada to join the forces of the Mother Country and her allies in the Great War and did not return. The estimated figure given for emigration in the decade 1911-1921 may therefore be regarded as of a distinctly abnormal character.

6.—Movement of Population, including estimated Natural Increase, recorded Immigration, and estimated Emigration, for the intercensal periods 1901-1911 and 1911-1921.

Decades and Items.	No.
Decade 1901-1911—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901.....	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-1911), estimated.....	853,596
Immigration (April 1, 1901 to May 31, 1911).....	1,847,651
Total.....	8,072,562
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated.....	865,889
Decade 1911-1921—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-1921), estimated.....	1,150,659
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921).....	1,728,921
Total.....	10,086,223
Population, Census of June 1, 1921.....	8,788,183
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to June 1, 1921), estimated.....	1,297,740
Net gain in population, 1901-1911.....	1,835,328
Net gain in population, 1911-1921.....	1,581,840

This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in the Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

Annual Estimates of Population, 1922-25.—While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of population are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, in countries so far distant from the other civilized countries of the world as Australia and New Zealand, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of the comparatively few arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. For Canada, on account of her 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed every day by many thousands of people in either direction, this method is impracticable; consequently our annual figure of population must be an estimate pure and simple. This indeed is the case in almost all civilized countries, though their methods of making the estimates vary.

Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in the older countries of the world, and also in the United States; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within

it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial inter-censal period. This method is not yet applicable to Canada, where immigration is still relatively but variably heavy and the growth of population rapid. The method of geometrical progression, involving the addition each year to the population of a certain percentage of the population at the commencement of that year, is also generally inapplicable to Canada, as in only two decades since 1871 has the application of this method given approximately accurate results.

In making the estimates of Canadian population, the Bureau of Statistics has adopted the method of fitting a series of curves to the populations of the different provinces, as ascertained at the six decennial censuses since 1871, using the curve which is found on trial to fit the population-history of the province, and adding the results for the provinces to obtain the population of the Dominion.

The estimated population of each province for each year since 1921 is given in Table 7. The mathematical formulas used in obtaining the estimate for each province may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician. Since the estimates are of a mathematical character, based upon the experience of half a century, they show the normal situation, not necessarily the actual situation at a particular point of time. In such a table of normal growth, good years are not credited with their full addition to the population, while bad years receive more credit than is their due. Nevertheless, the table is believed to represent approximately the broad facts of the situation.

7.—Census Population of Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1921, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1922-1925.

Provinces.	Census Population, 1921.	Estimates.			
		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Prince Edward Island.....	88,615	88,400	88,020	87,700	87,300
Nova Scotia.....	523,837	527,100	530,000	533,600	536,900
New Brunswick.....	387,876	391,700	395,500	399,400	403,300
Quebec.....	2,361,199	2,400,000	2,439,000	2,480,000	2,520,000
Ontario.....	2,933,662	2,976,000	3,019,000	3,062,000	3,103,000
Manitoba.....	610,118	627,000	637,400	647,000	658,400
Saskatchewan.....	757,510	778,000	797,000	815,000	833,000
Alberta.....	588,454	605,000	621,000	637,000	651,700
British Columbia.....	524,582	535,000	544,000	553,000	560,500
Yukon.....	4,157	3,800	3,600	3,550	3,500
Northwest Territories.....	7,988	8,150	8,320	8,490	8,600
Canada.....	8,788,483	8,940,150	9,082,840	9,226,740	9,364,200

2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are:—(1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy, and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the last of these causes results in a general excess of male over female population. Both of these phenomena are exemplified in Table 10.

In Canada there has been such an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census of 1665 showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes decreased, more especially since the French-Canadian population after

about 1680 was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the country. At the middle of the nineteenth century there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada, and since Confederation the same phenomenon of a considerable excess of males has occurred throughout the growing Northwest. The great immigration of the first decade of the present century resulted in raising what is called the "masculinity" of the Canadian population (*i.e.*, the excess of males over females per 100 of population) to the highest point in recent history, *viz.*, 6.07 in 1911. The great war, however, both checked immigration and took some 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the census of 1921 the masculinity of our population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population. Thus masculinity in the country as a whole and also in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, has been since 1911 on the decline—a phenomenon which must be regarded with satisfaction, since an approximation to equality in the numbers of the sexes is desirable both in the interests of morality and also as promotive of the birth rate (an important consideration in a country where the density of population is only 2.41 to the square mile). In Table 8 statistics are presented showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871, while Table 9 shows the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population. The statistics of Table 10 show the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity. A detailed treatment of the sex distribution of the population will be found on pages 245-342 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

8.—Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick.....	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834
Manitoba.....	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories.....	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Total.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	2,188,854	2,135,956	2,460,471	2,372,768

Provinces.	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728
Nova Scotia.....	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	267,365
New Brunswick.....	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525
Quebec.....	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,180,028	1,181,171
Ontario.....	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772
Manitoba.....	138,504	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551
Saskatchewan.....	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810
Alberta.....	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246
British Columbia.....	114,160	64,497	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173
Yukon Territory.....	23,084	4,135	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338
Northwest Territories.....	10,176	9,953	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	485	—
Total.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	3,821,995	3,384,648	4,529,945	4,258,538

9.—Proportion of the Sexes per 1,000 of Population in Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871.			1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.
Prince Edward Island.....	501	499	2	503	497	6	504	496	8
Nova Scotia.....	500	500	—	501	499	2	504	496	8
New Brunswick.....	511	489	22	511	489	22	510	490	20
Quebec.....	500	500	—	499	501	—2	500	500	—
Ontario.....	511	489	22	508	492	16	506	494	12
Manitoba.....	510	490	20	564	436	128	553	447	106
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	571	429	142	597	403	194	642	358	284
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories.....	506	494	12	498	502	—4	543	457	86
Canada.....	507	493	14	506	494	12	509	491	18

Provinces.	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.
Prince Edward Island.....	503	497	6	502	498	4	507	493	14
Nova Scotia.....	508	492	16	510	490	20	509	491	18
New Brunswick.....	509	491	18	511	489	22	509	491	18
Quebec.....	500	500	—	505	495	10	500	500	—
Ontario.....	502	498	4	515	485	30	505	495	10
Manitoba.....	543	457	86	548	452	96	525	475	50
Saskatchewan.....	541	459	82	592	408	184	546	454	92
Alberta.....	562	438	124	598	402	196	551	449	102
British Columbia.....	639	361	278	641	359	282	559	441	118
Yukon Territory.....	848	152	696	765	235	530	678	322	356
Northwest Territories.....	506	494	12	515	485	30	517	483	34
Royal Canadian Navy....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000
Canada.....	512	488	24	530	470	60	515	485	30

10.—Masculinity of the Population of Various Countries.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates a deficiency of males.

Countries.	Year.	Excess of males over females in each 100 population.	Countries.	Year.	Excess of males over females in each 100 population.
Argentine Republic.....	1918	7.27	Spain.....	1920	—1.34
Canada.....	1921	3.00	Belgium.....	1920	—1.59
Union of South Africa ¹	1921	2.92	Switzerland.....	1910	—1.62
India.....	1921	2.84	France.....	1911	—1.74
New Zealand.....	1921	2.26	Italy.....	1911	—1.81
United States of America.....	1920	1.98	Denmark.....	1921	—2.44
Australia.....	1921	1.58	Norway.....	1920	—2.60
Ireland.....	1919	1.08	Scotland.....	1921	—3.79
Rumania.....	1915	0.75	Austria.....	1920	—4.24
Japan.....	1920	0.22	Prussia.....	1919	—4.49
Bulgaria.....	1921	0.04	England and Wales.....	1921	—4.54
Chile.....	1920	—0.57	Poland.....	1920	—4.66
Netherlands.....	1920	—0.65	German Empire.....	1919	—4.78
Greece.....	1920	—0.66	Russia.....	1920	—4.78
Sweden.....	1920	—1.16	Portugal.....	1911	—5.08
Finland.....	1920	—1.31			

¹White population only.

3.—Conjugal Condition.

In Table 11 are given in summary form, together with percentages, the statistics of the conjugal condition of the population, as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, for the six censuses since 1871. Especially notable is the larger percentage of married in the more recent years. This is mainly attributable to the larger percentage of adults to total population in our own time. Noteworthy also is the larger percentage of divorced and legally separated in recent years. The reader should also consult in the index the heading "Divorces," for the number of divorces granted in each year since 1900.

The conjugal condition of the 1921 population is shown by provinces in Table 12; a table showing in detail the conjugal condition of the population in 1921, by quinquennial age-groups from ages 15 to 19 and upwards, will be found on pages 99-100 of the 1924 Year Book. (See also detailed tables on pp. 113-233 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.)

11.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Numbers and Percentages, as shown by the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally Separated.	Not Given.	Total.
1871 ¹ —							
Male.....	1,183,787	543,037	37,487	—	—	—	1,764,311
Female.....	1,099,216	542,339	79,895	—	—	—	1,721,450
1881—							
Male.....	1,447,415	690,544	50,895	—	—	—	2,188,854
Female.....	1,336,981	689,540	109,435	—	—	—	2,135,956
1891—							
Male.....	1,601,541	796,153	62,777	—	—	—	2,460,471
Female.....	1,451,851	791,902	129,015	—	—	—	2,372,768
1901—							
Male.....	1,748,582	928,952	73,837	337	—	—	2,751,708
Female.....	1,564,011	904,091	151,181	324	—	—	2,619,607
1911—							
Male.....	2,369,766	1,331,853	89,154	839	1,286	29,097	3,821,995
Female.....	1,941,886	1,251,468	179,656	691	1,584	9,363	3,384,648
1921—							
Male.....	2,698,754	1,698,395	119,708	3,670	2	9,418	4,529,945
Female.....	2,378,844	1,631,761	236,522	3,731	2	7,680	4,258,538
1871 ¹ —	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Male.....	67.10	30.78	2.12	—	—	—	100
Female.....	63.85	31.51	4.64	—	—	—	100
1881—							
Male.....	66.12	31.55	2.33	—	—	—	100
Female.....	62.59	32.28	5.13	—	—	—	100
1891—							
Male.....	65.09	32.36	2.55	—	—	—	100
Female.....	61.18	33.38	5.44	—	—	—	100
1901—							
Male.....	63.55	33.76	2.68	.01	—	—	100
Female.....	59.71	34.51	5.77	.01	—	—	100
1911—							
Male.....	62.01	34.85	2.33	.02	.03	.76	100
Female.....	57.37	36.97	5.31	.02	.05	.28	100
1921—							
Male.....	59.53	37.49	2.64	.08	2	.21	100
Female.....	55.86	38.32	5.55	.09	2	.18	100

¹The figures for 1871 are for the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, only. ²Legally separated included with divorced.

12.—Conjugal Condition of the People of Canada, classified as Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced and not given, by Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Males.					Total.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced. ¹	Not given.	
Prince Edward Island.....	27,634	15,668	1,549	24	12	44,867
Nova Scotia.....	162,835	94,808	8,440	217	172	266,472
New Brunswick.....	121,428	69,674	5,918	125	206	197,351
Quebec.....	736,144	406,540	32,912	603	3,829	1,180,028
Ontario.....	828,538	607,186	42,954	1,135	2,077	1,481,890
Manitoba.....	196,072	117,480	6,472	2-6	297	320,567
Saskatchewan.....	263,186	142,431	7,456	337	290	413,700
Alberta.....	199,741	117,081	6,667	413	306	324,208
British Columbia.....	159,629	125,656	7,118	547	459	293,409
Yukon Territory.....	1,880	735	152	22	102	2,819
Northwest Territories.....	1,460	935	66	1	1,667	4,129
Royal Canadian Navy.....	279	201	4	—	1	485
Total.....	2,698,754	1,698,395	119,705	3,670	9,418	4,529,945

Provinces.	Females.					Total.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced. ¹	Not given.	
Prince Edward Island.....	24,717	15,616	3,358	18	19	43,728
Nova Scotia.....	144,859	93,384	18,752	210	160	257,365
New Brunswick.....	109,670	68,860	11,676	106	213	190,525
Quebec.....	720,362	399,271	57,809	758	2,971	1,181,171
Ontario.....	759,901	589,518	99,256	1,369	1,725	1,451,772
Manitoba.....	162,928	113,795	12,349	260	219	289,551
Saskatchewan.....	196,499	136,270	10,567	233	241	343,810
Alberta.....	143,958	110,190	9,607	286	202	264,246
British Columbia.....	114,199	103,433	12,846	493	212	231,173
Yukon Territory.....	582	576	78	4	98	1,338
Northwest Territories.....	1,169	848	221	1	1,620	3,859
Total.....	2,378,844	1,631,761	236,522	3,731	7,680	4,258,538

¹Includes legally separated.

4.—Dwellings and Families.²

In 1921 the number of occupied dwellings in Canada, exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, for which statistics are not available, was 1,768,129, and the number of families 1,901,227, as compared with 1,408,689 dwellings and 1,482,980 families in the same area in 1911, and 1,018,015 dwellings and 1,058,386 families in 1901.

The average number of persons per dwelling in 1921, as respects the 8,775,853 persons in the nine provinces, was 4·96, as against 5·11 in 1911, 5·23 in 1901, 5·33 in 1891, 5·76 in 1881 and 6·08 in 1871; this would imply that the Canadian people are not less adequately housed than in the past. The average number of persons per family was 4·62 in 1921, as against 4·85 in 1911, 5·03 in 1901, 5·26 in 1891, 5·33 in 1881, and 5·60 in 1871, indicating a continuous decline since 1871 in the average number of persons constituting a household. For details see Table 13.

²DWELLINGS.—A dwelling for census purposes is a place in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a hotel, boarding house, institution, or the like. A boat, a tent, a railway car, or a room in a factory or office building, although occupied by only one person, is counted as a dwelling house. On the other hand, an entire apartment house, containing many families, constitutes only one dwelling.

FAMILIES.—The term "family," as used in the census, signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family. Thus, a clerk in a store who regularly sleeps there is returned as a family and the store as his dwelling. On the other hand, all the occupants and employees of a hotel or lodging house, if that is their regular abode, and all the inmates of an institution, whether a hospital, poor house, insane asylum, prison, school of learning, home for the aged, etc., are treated as constituting a single family.

In 1921 the urban families numbered 958,371 in 843,588 dwellings, or 1.14 families per dwelling. The number of persons per dwelling was 5.16 and the number of persons per family 4.54.

In the rural districts the number of families was 942,856 in 924,541 dwellings, or 1.02 families per dwelling. The number of persons per family was 4.69 and the number of persons per dwelling 4.79. For more detailed information see Bulletin XIII of the Census of 1921.

13.—Dwellings and Family Households, by Provinces, 1871-1921.¹

Provinces.	Census years.	Population.	Number of dwellings.	Number of families.	Persons per dwelling.	Persons per family.	Families per dwelling.
P. E. Island.....	1881	108,891	17,724	17,973	6.14	6.06	1.01
	1891	109,078	18,389	18,601	5.93	5.86	1.01
	1901	103,259	18,530	18,746	5.57	5.51	1.01
	1911	93,728	18,237	18,425	5.14	5.09	1.01
	1921	88,615	18,628	18,801	4.76	4.71	1.01
Nova Scotia.....	1871	387,800	62,501	67,811	6.20	5.72	1.08
	1881	440,572	74,154	79,596	5.94	5.54	1.07
	1891	450,396	79,102	83,733	5.69	5.38	1.06
	1901	459,574	85,313	89,386	5.39	5.14	1.05
	1911	492,338	93,784	98,491	5.25	5.00	1.05
	1921	523,837	102,807	108,723	5.10	4.82	1.06
New Brunswick....	1871	285,594	43,579	49,384	6.55	5.78	1.13
	1881	321,233	51,166	56,948	6.28	5.64	1.11
	1891	321,263	54,718	58,462	5.87	5.50	1.07
	1901	331,120	58,226	62,695	5.69	5.28	1.08
	1911	351,889	60,930	67,093	5.78	5.24	1.10
	1921	387,876	70,428	76,949	5.51	5.04	1.09
Quebec.....	1871	1,191,516	180,615	213,303	6.59	5.58	1.18
	1881	1,359,027	216,432	254,841	6.28	5.33	1.18
	1891	1,488,535	246,644	271,991	6.04	5.47	1.10
	1901	1,648,898	291,427	307,304	5.66	5.37	1.05
	1911	2,005,776	340,196	371,590	5.90	5.40	1.09
	1921	2,361,199	398,384	442,353	5.93	5.34	1.11
Ontario.....	1871	1,620,851	236,018	292,221	5.66	5.54	1.02
	1881	1,926,922	359,293	366,444	5.36	5.26	1.02
	1891	2,114,321	406,948	414,789	5.20	5.10	1.02
	1901	2,182,947	445,310	455,264	4.90	4.79	1.02
	1911	2,527,292	529,190	545,229	4.78	4.64	1.03
	1921	2,933,662	637,552	681,629	4.60	4.30	1.07
Manitoba.....	1881	62,260	12,803	14,169	4.86	4.39	1.11
	1891	152,506	30,790	31,786	4.95	4.80	1.03
	1901	255,211	49,784	51,056	5.13	5.00	1.03
	1911	461,394	85,720	91,230	5.38	5.06	1.06
	1921	610,118	117,541	128,984	5.19	4.73	1.10
Saskatchewan.....	1901	91,279	17,645	19,089	5.17	4.78	1.08
	1911	492,432	118,283	120,751	4.16	4.03	1.02
	1921	757,510	163,661	168,555	4.63	4.49	1.03
Alberta.....	1901	73,022	14,842	16,401	4.92	4.45	1.11
	1911	374,295	87,672	90,346	4.27	4.14	1.03
	1921	588,454	136,125	141,190	4.32	4.17	1.04
British Columbia..	1881	49,459	9,793	10,439	5.05	4.74	1.07
	1891	98,173	20,016	20,718	4.90	4.74	1.04
	1901	178,657	36,938	38,445	4.84	4.65	1.04
	1911	392,480	74,677	79,825	5.26	4.92	1.07
	1921	524,582	123,003	134,040	4.26	3.91	1.09
Canada ¹	1871	3,485,761	572,713	622,719	6.08	5.60	1.10
	1881	4,268,364	741,365	800,410	5.76	5.33	1.08
	1891	4,734,272	856,607	900,080	5.53	5.26	1.05
	1901	5,323,937	1,018,015	1,058,386	5.23	5.03	1.04
	1911	7,191,624	1,408,689	1,482,960	5.11	4.85	1.05
	1921	8,775,853	1,768,129	1,901,227	4.96	4.62	1.08

¹ Exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Material of Construction of Dwellings.—Statistics regarding the material of construction of Canadian dwellings, as given in Table 14, show that the enormous quantity of wood available in Canada has made wooden houses the predominant type of dwelling, though their percentage to the total has declined from 81.48 in 1891 to 72.98 in 1921. Their number, however, has increased from 686,614 in 1891 to 1,290,396 in 1921. Brick houses have increased from 131,421 in 1891 to 383,032 in 1921, or from 15.38 to 21.66 p.c., while stone houses have declined from 3.04 p.c. to 1.83 p.c. of the total during the thirty-year period. Concrete houses increased from 4,518 in 1911 to 11,163 in 1921 or from 0.32 to 0.63 p.c.

14.—Dwellings, by Materials of Construction and by Provinces, Numbers and Percentages, 1891-1921.

Provinces.	Number of houses built of—					Total dwellings.	Percentage of houses built of—				
	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Concrete.	Other.		Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Concrete.	Other.
P. E. Island—											
1891.....	18,264	72	20	—	33	18,389	99.48	.39	.11	—	.02
1901.....	18,219	52	14	—	245	18,530	98.32	.28	.08	—	1.32
1911.....	18,075	68	21	1	72	18,237	99.11	.37	.12	.01	.39
1921.....	18,511	66	13	5	33	18,628	99.37	.35	.07	.03	.18
Nova Scotia—											
1891.....	77,955	257	154	—	736	79,102	99.39	.33	.20	—	.08
1901.....	83,990	311	112	—	900	85,313	98.45	.37	.13	—	1.05
1911.....	92,338	1,018	193	17	218	93,784	98.46	1.09	.20	.02	.23
1921.....	101,324	760	90	407	226	102,807	98.56	.73	.09	.40	.22
New Brunswick—											
1891.....	53,199	850	73	—	596	54,718	98.18	1.57	.13	—	.12
1901.....	55,058	766	114	—	2,288	58,226	94.57	1.31	.19	—	3.93
1911.....	59,879	868	65	8	110	60,930	98.28	1.42	.11	.01	.18
1921.....	68,572	1,265	87	127	377	70,428	97.36	1.80	.12	.18	.54
Quebec—											
1891.....	188,605	43,566	12,152	—	2,321	246,644	77.13	17.81	4.97	—	.09
1901.....	203,095	54,127	17,400	—	16,805	291,427	69.69	18.57	5.97	—	5.77
1911.....	224,619	93,345	18,718	248	3,266	340,196	66.13	27.48	5.51	.08	.96
1921.....	261,505	110,576	19,242	1,534	5,477	398,384	65.64	27.76	4.83	.40	1.37
Ontario—											
1891.....	304,432	85,230	13,136	—	4,150	406,948	75.54	21.15	3.26	—	.05
1901.....	281,042	105,264	10,859	—	48,145	445,310	63.11	23.64	2.44	—	10.81
1911.....	305,899	178,302	12,075	3,591	29,323	529,190	57.90	33.75	2.29	.68	5.54
1921.....	326,357	256,386	11,627	7,863	35,319	637,552	51.19	40.21	1.82	1.23	5.54
Manitoba—											
1891.....	27,783	1,066	262	—	1,679	30,790	95.22	3.65	.90	—	.23
1901.....	43,287	2,527	342	—	3,628	49,784	86.95	5.07	.69	—	7.29
1911.....	76,758	5,083	389	271	3,219	85,720	90.83	6.01	.46	.32	3.76
1921.....	108,667	5,915	457	442	2,060	117,541	92.45	5.03	.39	.38	1.75
Saskatchewan—											
1901.....	12,683	487	286	—	4,189	17,645	68.91	2.65	1.55	—	23.74
1911.....	112,139	1,532	471	224	3,917	118,283	94.81	1.29	.40	.19	3.31
1921.....	156,156	3,222	418	216	3,649	163,661	95.41	1.97	.26	.13	2.23
Alberta—											
1901.....	10,587	97	17	—	4,141	14,842	76.76	.72	.12	—	27.90
1911.....	84,345	1,173	149	57	1,948	87,672	96.20	1.34	.17	.07	2.22
1921.....	130,686	3,023	95	251	2,070	136,125	96.00	2.22	.07	.19	1.52
British Columbia—											
1891.....	16,376	380	19	—	3,241	20,016	97.62	2.27	.11	—	—
1901.....	30,679	935	56	—	5,268	36,938	83.06	2.63	.15	—	14.26
1911.....	72,714	1,080	80	101	702	74,677	97.37	1.44	.11	.14	.94
1921.....	118,618	1,819	275	268	2,023	123,003	96.44	1.48	.22	.22	1.64
Canada—											
1891.....	686,614	131,421	25,816	—	12,756	856,607	81.48	15.38	3.04	—	.10
1901.....	738,640	164,566	29,200	—	85,609	1,018,015	72.58	16.17	2.87	—	8.41
1911.....	1,046,766	282,469	32,161	4,518	42,775	1,408,689	74.45	20.09	2.29	.32	3.04
1921.....	1,290,396	383,032	32,304	11,163	51,234	1,768,129	72.98	21.66	1.83	.63	2.90

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

5.—Age Distribution.

The same causes which in the past have rendered the sex distribution of population in Canada somewhat unusual have also affected its age distribution. In the first stages of the settlement of a new colony, men in the prime of life constitute the bulk of the population, and women and children are conspicuous by their absence, so that there is a disproportionately large male population between the ages of 20 and 50, together with a low birth rate. Later on in the settlement of a new country where there is land and food for all and where the early disproportion of the sexes has been overcome, there is a very high rate of natural increase, and an extraordinarily large proportion of children among the population. Thus in 1871 (see Table 15), no fewer than 287 out of every 1,000 of the population of Canada were children under 10 years of age, and over half the total population (526.76 out of every 1,000) were under 20 years of age. But with the growing urbanization of population, the average age at marriage increased and children came to be regarded as a liability rather than an asset. Thus in 1911, out of every 1,000 of the population, only 231.83 were under 10 years of age and 423.42 under 20 years of age. In 1921, however, 239.68 per 1,000 of the population were under 10 years of age and 434.82 per 1,000 under 20 years, the increase since 1911 being probably attributable to the decline in the proportion of adult immigrants to the total population.

Again, the change in the age distribution of the population of Canada since 1871 may be illustrated as follows:—taking the Canadian who in 1921 was at the median age (*i.e.*, had exactly as many of the population younger than he as were older than he), we find that as nearly as can be estimated, this Canadian in 1921 was 23.94 years of age. Taking the males alone, their median age in 1921 was 24.73 years, while the median age for females was 23.17 years. Now, taking the population of the four original provinces as taken at the census of 1871, and securing its median age as nearly as can be estimated, we find that that age was for the total population 18.80 years, for the male population 18.78 years and for the female population 18.82 years. Thus the Canadian of median age, with exactly as many people younger as there are older, was 5.14 years older in 1921 than in 1871—a fact mainly attributable to the smaller proportion of children in the population in the more recent year, but partly to the longer average period of life. The median age in Ontario in 1921 was 26.76 years, while the median age in Quebec was only 20.79 years, a difference of nearly six years between these two provinces. A table showing by sex the age distribution of the population at the census of 1881 and subsequent censuses was published on pp. 103-104 of the 1925 Year Book. For more detailed information on the age distribution of the population, see pp. 1-111 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

15.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, 1871-1921.

Age-Periods.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Under 1 year.....	30.567	28.019	24.922	24.497	25.734	23.859
1—4 years.....	115.649	108.508	99.963	95.211	97.413	96.486
5—9 ".....	140.691	128.251	121.242	114.663	108.685	119.334
10—19 ".....	239.854	227.404	219.712	210.906	191.585	195.138
20—29 ".....	171.436	175.957	178.080	173.550	189.335	159.041
30—39 ".....	111.404	113.099	122.079	129.259	141.938	146.246
40—49 ".....	79.995	83.817	88.441	98.494	100.071	109.480
50—59 ".....	54.788	58.086	62.360	67.886	69.121	73.080
60 and over.....	55.128	63.269	70.141	76.396	71.027	74.915
Not given.....	0.487	13.589	13.059	9.137	5.090	2.421

**16.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, by Provinces, 1921,
with Totals for 1911.**

Provinces.	0-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-44 years.	45-69 years.	70 years and over.	Age not given.
Prince Edward Island.....	218·83	204·31	312·33	203·79	60·24	0·50
Nova Scotia.....	229·58	208·32	331·50	182·53	47·26	0·81
New Brunswick.....	247·07	213·41	327·19	172·58	38·53	1·22
Quebec.....	264·22	219·26	335·09	150·52	27·08	3·83
Ontario.....	207·66	180·66	377·44	197·82	34·87	1·55
Manitoba.....	258·99	197·44	379·89	145·82	16·87	0·99
Saskatchewan.....	289·93	190·67	382·89	123·82	11·65	1·04
Alberta.....	262·36	183·38	400·39	141·18	11·70	0·99
British Columbia.....	198·31	158·07	424·57	198·89	18·42	1·74
Average for Canada, 1921¹.	239·68	195·14	365·27	169·38	28·11	2·42
Average for Canada, 1911¹.	231·83	191·59	385·35	158·03	28·12	5·09

¹ The statistics for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are not given in the table but are included in the total population of Canada.

6.—Racial Origin.²

In five out of the six censuses of Canada since Confederation the racial origin of each person has been secured, the exception being in 1891. The object of this question is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Of this procedure of the census, criticism has been received on two main grounds:—(a) that there are Canadians whose family is of several generations' residence in the country who may not know their ultimate racial origin, or who may be of very mixed racial origin; and (b) that the practice tends to perpetuate racial distinctions which it is desirable to obliterate. As against these criticisms respectively, the following must be considered:—(a) that Canadians whose family is of three or more generations residence are enumerated and differentiated through the census question regarding the birthplace of parents; (b) that notwithstanding the desirability of racial assimilation, there are special features in connection with the process that require appraisalment and study; for example, 295 children of Chinese fathers and 618 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada (not including the province of Quebec) in 1921. Again, the fact that the constitution of Canada is based on the presence of two dominant races points to the desirability of a measurement of these factors; only recently it has been widely pointed out that the original French colony, numbering 75,000 at the date of the Conquest, has expanded to over three millions today; measurements of this kind would be impossible if the answer "Canadian" instead of "French" were accepted under the heading of racial origin, yet undoubtedly if the descendants of the original French colonists are not "Cana-

² For detailed material on racial origins, see pp. 351-565 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

dians," no one is; (c) finally, racial origin is an important subject for study in a "new" country like Canada from a scientific standpoint, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the student of ethnology, criminology, and the social and "biometric" sciences in general.

To accept the answer "Canadian" to the question on racial origin would confuse the data and defeat the purpose for which the question is asked.

Racial Distribution, 1871, 1881, 1901-1921.—The racial origins of the people of Canada as collected at the censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921 are shown in Table 17, while percentage figures are given in Table 18 for the populations of the various racial origins at the above censuses. Details as to the racial origins of the 1921 population were given by provinces on pp. 108-109 of the 1924 Year Book, and the racial origins of the population of the nine largest cities on p. 110 of the same volume.

During the past decade the total increase of population was 1,581,840. The increase in the population of English origin was 722,346, or 45.67 p.c. of the total; of Irish, 57,433, or 3.63 p.c.; of Scottish, 175,757, or 11.11 p.c.; of other British, 16,382, or 1.04 p.c.; of French 397,861, or 25.15 p.c. The British races were responsible for 61.66 p.c. of the total increase in population during the decade, and, together with the French population, which is almost wholly a native-born population, account for 1,369,779, or more than 86.6 p.c. of the total increase for the decade.

When the changes in the racial distribution of the population during the first two decades of the century are considered, one of the most notable features is the increase in the population of English race from 23.47 p.c. in 1901 to 25.30 p.c. in 1911 and 28.96 p.c. in 1921. The Irish element in the population has declined from 18.41 p.c. in 1901 to 14.58 p.c. in 1911 and 12.61 p.c. in 1921, and the Scottish from 14.90 in 1901 to 13.85 in 1911 and 13.35 in 1921. The total population of the British races was 57.03 p.c. in 1901, 54.08 p.c. in 1911, and 55.40 p.c. in 1921. The other great racial element in the population is the French, which constituted 30.70 p.c. of the total population in 1901, 28.52 p.c. in 1911 and 27.91 p.c. in 1921. Thus 87.73 p.c. of the population were in 1901 of the two great racial stocks, 82.60 p.c. in 1911 and 83.31 p.c. in 1921. So, taking the twenty years from 1901 to 1921, there has been a decline in the percentage of the British and French racial elements to the total population.

This decline has in the main been due to the immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past twenty years, which have seen the growth of the Scandinavian element in our population from 0.58 to 1.90 p.c., of the Hebrews from 0.30 p.c. to 1.44 p.c., and of the Italians from 0.20 to 0.76 p.c. The population of German race, if we may accept the statistics furnished, has declined from 5.78 p.c. of the total in 1901 to 3.35 p.c., but on the other hand, the Dutch have increased from 0.63 p.c. in 1901 to 1.34 p.c. in 1921. Altogether, the percentage of the total population of European racial origin, other than British and French, increased from 8.51 p.c. of the total in 1901 to 14.15 p.c. in 1921.

Asiatic immigration to Canada in the past twenty years has been responsible for the increase of the Asiatic population from 0.44 p.c. to 0.75 p.c. of the population. In the same period the population of Negro origin has declined from 0.32 p.c. to 0.21 p.c. of the total, and that of Indian origin from 2.38 p.c. to 1.26 p.c.

Details of the racial distribution of the people at each census are given by actual numbers and by percentages in Tables 17 and 18 respectively.

17.—Origins of the People according to the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

NOTE.—The figures for 1871 are for the four original provinces (Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia) only. Origins were not recorded in 1891.

Origins.	1871.	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British—					
English.....	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,823,150	2,545,496
Irish.....	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,050,384	1,107,817
Scotch.....	549,946	699,863	800,154	997,880	1,173,637
Other.....	7,773	9,947	13,421	25,571	41,953
Total British.....	2,110,502	2,548,514	3,063,195	3,896,985	4,868,903
French.....	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,054,890	2,452,751
Austrian.....	—	—	10,947	42,535	107,671
Belgian.....	—	—	2,994	9,593	20,234
Bulgarian and Rumanian.....	—	—	354	5,875	15,235
Chinese.....	—	4,383	17,312	27,774	39,587
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian).....	—	—	—	—	8,840
Dutch.....	29,662	30,412	33,845	54,986	117,506
Finnish.....	—	—	2,502	15,497	21,494
German.....	202,991	254,319	310,501	393,320	294,636
Greek.....	—	—	291	3,594	5,740
Hebrew.....	125	667	16,131	75,681	126,196
Hungarian.....	—	—	1,549	11,605	13,181
Indian.....	23,035	108,547	127,941 ¹	105,492	110,814
Italian.....	1,035	1,849	10,834	45,411	66,769
Japanese.....	—	—	4,738	9,021	15,868
Negro.....	21,496	21,394	17,437	16,877	18,291
Polish.....	—	—	6,285	33,365	53,403
Russian.....	607	1,227	19,825	43,142	100,064
Scandinavian ²	1,623	5,223	31,042	107,535	167,359
Serbo-Croatian.....	—	—	—	—	3,906
Swiss.....	2,962	4,588	3,865	6,625	12,837
Turkish.....	—	—	1,681	3,880	313
Ukranian—Bukovinian.....	—	—	—	9,960	1,616
Galician.....	—	—	5,682	35,158	24,456
Ruthenian.....	—	—	—	29,845	16,861
Ukranian.....	—	—	—	—	63,788
Various.....	1,222	3,952	1,454	20,652	18,915
Unspecified.....	7,561	40,806	81,539	147,345	21,249
Grand Total.....	3,485,761	4,324,810	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,493

¹ Includes "half-breeds". ² Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish; in 1921 they were respectively 21,124, 15,876, 68,856 and 61,503. ³ Included with Austrians. ⁴ Included with Galicians.

18.—Proportion per cent which the People of each Racial Origin form of the total Population, 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Origins.	Number per cent of population.				
	1871.	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British—					
English.....	20.26	20.38	23.47	25.30	28.96
Irish.....	24.28	22.14	18.41	14.58	12.61
Scotch.....	15.78	16.18	14.90	13.85	13.35
Other.....	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.35	0.48
Total British.....	60.55	58.93	57.03	54.08	55.40
French.....	31.07	30.03	30.70	28.52	27.91
Austrian.....	—	—	0.20	0.59	1.23
Belgian.....	—	—	0.06	0.13	0.23
Bulgarian and Rumanian.....	—	—	0.01	0.08	0.17
Chinese.....	—	0.10	0.32	0.39	0.45
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian).....	—	—	—	—	0.10
Dutch.....	0.85	0.70	0.63	0.76	1.34
Finnish.....	—	—	0.05	0.22	0.24
German.....	5.82	5.88	5.78	5.46	3.35

18.—Proportion per cent which the People of each Racial Origin form of the total Population, 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921.—concluded.

Origins.	Number per cent of population				
	1871.	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Greek.....	-	-	0.01	0.05	0.06
Hebrew.....	-	0.02	0.30	1.05	1.44
Hungarian.....	-	-	0.03	0.16	0.14
Indian.....	0.66	2.51	2.38	1.46	1.26
Italian.....	0.03	0.04	0.20	0.63	0.76
Japanese.....	-	-	0.09	0.13	0.18
Negro.....	0.62	0.50	0.32	0.23	0.21
Polish.....	-	-	0.12	0.46	0.61
Russian.....	0.02	0.03	0.37	0.60	1.14
Scandinavian.....	0.05	0.12	0.58	1.49	1.90
Serbo-Croatian.....	-	-	-	-	0.04
Swiss.....	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.15
Turkish.....	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.01
Ukranian—Bukovinian.....	-	-	-	0.14	0.02
Galician.....	-	-	0.11	0.49	0.28
Ruthenian.....	-	-	-	0.41	0.19
Ukranian.....	-	-	-	-	0.73
Various.....	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.29	0.22
Unspecified.....	0.22	0.94	0.59	2.04	0.24
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7.—Religions.¹

The religions of the people of Canada have been recorded at each of the censuses taken since 1871, the instruction book issued to the enumerators at the census of 1921 stating that the religion of each person should be recorded, specifying the denomination, sect or community to which the person belonged or adhered, or which he or she favoured. The number of persons stating their preference for each of the principal religious bodies at each of the censuses is given in Table 19, while percentage figures are presented in Table 20.

In recent years there will be noted certain changes in the religious distribution of the population, corresponding to a considerable degree to the changes in racial origin noted above. For example, contemporaneously with the increase in the percentage of persons of English race during the past 20 years, there has taken place an increase in the Anglicans from 12.69 p.c. of the population in 1901 to 16.02 p.c. in 1921. The Presbyterians, to some extent as a result of Scottish immigration, have also increased from 15.68 p.c. of the total population in 1901 to 16.04 p.c. in 1921. Further, synchronizing with increasing immigration from continental Europe, the Lutherans have increased in the same period from 1.72 to 3.26 p.c., the Greek Church from 0.29 to 1.93 p.c., and the Jews from 0.31 to 1.42 p.c., while increasing Asiatic immigration is reflected in the growth of the adherents of Eastern religions from 0.29 to 0.46 p.c.

Of the total population of 1921 (8,788,483) 8,572,100, or 97.5 p.c., are classified as belonging to some Christian denomination or sect, 172,529, or 1.9 p.c., as non-Christian, this figure including 125,197 Jews, 40,554 of Eastern religions and 6,778 Pagans, leaving less than 0.5 p.c. otherwise reported.

On pages 112-113 of the 1924 Year Book appears a table giving for Canada and for the provinces the number of adherents of each of 64 specified religions, as well as (in a footnote) the totals for Canada for 57 others. In addition, there were 119 sects enumerated, each with fewer than 10 adherents. Thus altogether 240 distinct sects or denominations are reported, as compared with 203 in 1911 and 157 in 1901.

¹For detailed information on the religions of the population, see pp. 567-768 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

19.—Religions of the People at each Decennial Census, 1871-1921.

Religions.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adventists.....	6,179	7,211	6,354	8,053	10,406	14,179
Agnostics.....	—	—	—	3,€13	3,110	594
Anglicans.....	494,049	574,818	646,059	681,494	1,043,017	1,407,994
Baptists ¹	239,343	296,525	303,839	318,005	382,720	421,731
Brethren.....	2,305	8,831	11,637	8,014	9,278	11,580
Buddhists.....	—	—	—	10,407	10,012	11,281
Christians.....	—	—	—	7,484	17,264	12,566
Christian Science.....	—	—	—	2,619	5,073	13,826
Confucians.....	—	—	—	5,115	14,552	27,114
Congregationalists.....	21,829	26,900	28,157	28,293	34,054	30,730
Disciples of Christ.....	—	20,193	12,763	14,900	11,329	9,367
Doukhobors.....	—	—	—	8,775	10,493	12,648
Evangelical Association.....	4,701	—	—	10,193	10,595	13,905
Friends (Quakers).....	7,345	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149
Greek Church.....	18	—	—	15,630	88,507	169,832
Jews.....	1,115	2,393	6,414	16,401	74,564	125,197
Lutherans.....	37,935	46,350	63,982	92,524	229,864	286,458
Mennonites (inc. Hutterites).....	—	—	2	31,797	44,625	58,797
Methodists.....	567,091	742,981	847,765	916,886	1,079,993	1,150,458
Mormons.....	534	—	—	6,891	15,971	19,622
No Religion.....	5,146	2,634	—	4,810	26,027	21,739
Pagans.....	1,886	4,478	—	15,107	11,840	6,778
Plymouth Brethren.....	2,229	—	—	3,040	3,438	6,482
Presbyterians.....	544,998	676,165	755,326	842,531	1,116,071	1,409,407
Protestants.....	10,146	6,519	12,253	11,612	30,265	30,754
Roman Catholics.....	1,492,029	1,791,982	1,992,017	2,229,600	2,833,041	3,389,636
Salvation Army.....	—	—	13,949	10,308	18,834	24,733
Union Church.....	—	—	—	29	633	8,728
Unitarians.....	2,275	2,126	1,777	1,934	3,224	4,926
Other sects.....	27,553	21,382	36,942	17,923	31,316	55,918
Not given.....	17,055	86,769	89,355	43,222	32,490	19,354
Total.....	3,485,761	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,296,643	8,788,493

¹Including Tunkers in 1871, 1881, 1891. ²Included with Baptists in 1891.

20. Percentage of Specified Denominations to Total Population in Census Years, 1871-1921.

Denominations.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Adventists.....	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.16
Anglicans.....	14.17	13.35	13.37	12.69	14.47	16.02
Baptists.....	6.87	6.86	6.29	5.92	5.31	4.80
Christians.....	—	—	—	0.13	0.23	0.14
Congregationalists.....	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.53	0.47	0.35
Disciples of Christ.....	—	0.47	0.26	0.28	0.16	0.11
Eastern religions ¹	—	—	0.19	0.29	0.39	0.46
Evangelical Association.....	0.13	—	—	0.19	0.15	0.16
Greek Church.....	—	—	—	0.29	1.23	1.93
Jews.....	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.31	1.03	1.42
Lutherans.....	1.09	1.06	1.32	1.72	3.19	3.26
Mennonites ²	—	—	—	0.59	0.62	0.67
Methodists.....	16.27	17.11	17.54	17.07	14.98	13.19
Mormons.....	0.02	—	—	0.13	0.22	0.22
No religion.....	0.15	—	—	0.09	0.36	0.25
Pagans.....	0.05	0.10	0.56	0.28	0.16	0.08
Presbyterians.....	15.63	15.64	15.63	15.68	15.48	16.04
Protestants.....	0.29	0.15	0.25	0.22	0.42	0.35
Roman Catholics.....	42.80	41.43	41.21	41.51	39.31	38.57
Salvation Army.....	—	—	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.28
All others.....	1.20	0.37	0.59	0.94	0.95	1.32
Unspecified.....	0.49	2.07	1.66	0.80	0.47	0.22
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹Eastern Religions includes Confucians, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Shintos, Sikhs, Hindus, Bahais, Taoists²Included with Baptists in 1891.

8.—Birthplaces.¹

The nativity of the population of Canada, as at each of the six censuses since Confederation, is shown by Canadian-born, British-born, United States-born and other foreign-born in Table 21. The table shows that in 1871, 97.28 p.c. of the population were born under the British flag, while half a century later the percentage had declined to 89.87. Among these, the Canadian-born population was at its maximum percentage in 1901, with 86.98 p.c. of the total, while in 1921 that percentage was at its minimum, 77.75. As a consequence of the large immigration from the United Kingdom in the first two decades of the century, the British-born population has increased from 7.84 p.c. in 1901 to 12.12 p.c. in 1921.

The foreign-born population has been divided into United States-born and other foreign-born. Worthy of note is the fairly steady increase of the United States-born population from 1.85 p.c. in 1871 to 4.25 p.c. in 1921. Other foreign-born increased from 0.87 p.c. in 1871 to 6.23 p.c. in 1911, but declined slightly to 5.88 p.c. of the total population in 1921, in spite of a numerical increase from 449,052 to 516,258.

21.—Birthplaces of the Population of Canada, according to the Censuses of 1871-1921.

Years.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.		Total Population.	Percentages of Total Population.			
			Born in United States.	Born in other Foreign Countries.		Canadian-born.	British-born.	United States-born.	Other Foreign-born.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871....	2,894,186	496,477	64,447	30,651	3,485,761	83.04	14.24	1.85	0.87
1881....	3,721,826	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86.06	11.07	1.79	1.08
1891....	4,189,368	490,573	80,915	72,383	4,833,239	86.68	10.15	1.67	1.50
1901....	4,671,815	421,051	127,899	150,550	5,371,315	86.98	7.84	2.38	2.80
1911....	5,619,682	834,229	303,680	449,052	7,206,643	77.08	11.58	4.21	6.23
1921....	6,832,747	1,065,454	374,024	516,258	8,788,483	77.75	12.12	4.25	5.88

¹Figures for 1871 include the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only.

The nativity of the 1921 population is indicated by sex in Table 22, for the various provinces and territories. In the Maritime Provinces, the population is shown by the census to be about 93 p.c. native-born, and in Quebec about 92 p.c. In Ontario, however, the proportion sinks to about 78 p.c., in Manitoba to about 63 p.c., in Saskatchewan to about 64 p.c., in Alberta to about 53 p.c., and in British Columbia to barely over 50 p.c.

About 40 p.c. of the total British-born population is in Ontario, while the British-born element bears the greatest proportion to the total in British Columbia, *viz.*, 30.6 p.c. The foreign-born element reaches its maximum percentage in the rapidly growing provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where it constitutes 26.3 p.c. and 29.5 p.c. of the total population respectively.

¹For more detailed information on this subject, see pp. 235-368 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

22.—Population classified by Sex and Nativity, by Provinces and Territories, according to the Census of 1921, with Totals for 1911.

Provinces and Territories.	Total.			Canadian-born.		British-born.		Foreign-born.	
	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P. E. Island....	44,887	43,728	88,615	43,702	42,548	509	565	676	615
Nova Scotia....	266,472	257,365	523,837	243,181	237,151	15,445	14,074	7,846	6,140
New Brunswick	197,351	190,525	387,876	186,417	180,001	5,405	5,214	5,439	5,310
Quebec.....	1,180,028	1,181,171	2,361,199	1,082,483	1,090,140	44,830	45,034	52,715	45,997
Ontario.....	1,481,890	1,451,771	2,933,662	1,139,262	1,152,717	237,220	222,357	105,408	76,698
Manitoba.....	320,667	289,561	610,118	198,284	189,462	61,651	51,463	60,632	48,626
Saskatchewan..	413,700	343,810	757,510	241,557	216,276	57,430	42,925	114,713	84,609
Alberta.....	324,208	264,246	588,454	166,176	148,914	55,724	43,668	102,308	71,564
British Columbia.....	293,409	231,173	524,582	136,758	127,288	87,769	72,983	68,882	30,902
Yukon Territ'y.	2,819	1,338	4,157	1,583	1,017	486	86	750	235
N.W. Territories.....	4,129	3,859	7,988	3,951	3,830	80	13	98	16
Royal Canadian Navy.....	485	—	485	49	—	433	—	3	—
Canada—1921..	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	3,443,403	3,389,344	567,072	498,382	519,470	370,812
Canada—1911..	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	2,849,442	2,770,240	501,138	332,254	471,415	282,124

The Interprovincial Migration of Canadian-born.—Table 23 shows the extent of the migration of the population born in the eastern provinces to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Of the total population born in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and living in Canada, 9.88 p.c. had moved from the province of birth to some other province in 1921, as against 9.46 p.c. in 1911. Of the total migration (568,965) from the eastern provinces reported in the 1921 census, 68.88 p.c. took up residence in the western provinces, while out of a total migration (481,935) from the eastern provinces in the previous census, 73.20 p.c. were living in the west. The interprovincial movement of the Maritime Provinces-born has been largely to the extreme west, Alberta and British Columbia, while that from Quebec and Ontario has been more largely to the middle west, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

23.—Interprovincial Movement of Population from Eastern to Western Provinces, 1921 and 1911.

Provinces of birth.	Born in specified province.	Migrants.				Distribution of migrants in the Western Provinces.			
		Total.		Living in the West.		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent of all migrants				
Prince Edward Island...1921	101,513	17,331	17.07	8,431	48.65	1,103	2,375	2,458	2,495
1911	103,410	13,966	13.51	6,810	48.76	967	1,515	1,846	2,482
Nova Scotia.....1921	506,824	42,963	8.48	24,342	56.66	3,229	5,120	7,423	8,570
1911	476,210	32,311	6.79	19,761	61.16	2,955	3,400	5,003	8,403
New Brunswick.....1921	378,902	33,295	8.79	14,929	44.84	1,767	2,824	4,041	6,297
1911	345,253	25,961	7.52	12,513	48.20	1,569	1,916	2,876	6,152
Quebec.....1921	2,266,062	145,179	6.41	52,739	36.33	11,794	17,735	14,970	8,240
1911	1,939,886	113,068	5.83	41,342	36.56	10,765	12,969	10,112	7,496
Ontario.....1921	2,505,562	330,197	13.18	291,447	88.26	67,206	104,961	68,919	50,361
1911	2,232,325	296,629	13.29	272,364	81.82	73,110	96,206	57,530	45,518
Total.....1921	5,758,863	568,965	9.88	391,888	68.88	85,099	133,015	97,811	75,963
1911	5,097,084	481,935	9.46	352,790	73.20	89,366	116,006	77,367	70,051

Increase of British-born (including Canadian-born) and Foreign-born Population.—In Table 24 it is shown that of the total increase (1,581,840) in population from 1911 to 1921, the Canadian-born account for 1,213,065 or 76·7 p.c.; natives of the British Islands, 220,887 or 13·9 p.c.; natives of other British possessions, including born "at sea", 10,338 or 0·7 p.c., leaving 137,550 or 8·7 p.c. of the total increase from 1911 to 1921 attributable to non-British sources. Of these 137,550 added to the population from alien birthplaces, immigrants born in United States numbered 70,344 or 51·1 p.c. The census of 1911 showed a ten-year increase in population of 1,835,328, of which Canadian-born contributed 947,867 or 51·7 p.c., born elsewhere in the Empire, 413,178 or 22·5 p.c., and alien-born, 474,283 or 25·8 p.c.

24.—Birthplaces of the Population, by Provinces and Countries, 1911 and 1921.

NOTE.—The classification of the birthplaces of the foreign-born population shown in the following table has been made on a post-war basis, the statistics of 1911 having been revised to correspond with the territorial re-arrangements consequent upon the World War of 1914-1918 and existing at the date of the census, June 1, 1921. For details see p. 111 of the 1925 Year Book.

Birthplaces.	Population.		Increase in 10 years.		Per cent of total population born in specified country.	
	1911.	1921.	No.	p.c.	1911.	1921.
BRITISH-BORN	6,453,911	7,898,201	1,444,290	22·38	89·56	89·87
Canada	5,619,682	6,832,747	1,213,065	21·59	77·98	77·75
Prince Edward Island.....	103,410	101,513	-1,897	-1·83	1·43	1·16
Nova Scotia.....	476,210	506,824	30,614	6·43	6·61	5·77
New Brunswick.....	345,253	378,902	33,649	9·75	4·79	4·31
Quebec.....	1,939,886	2,266,062	326,176	16·81	26·92	25·78
Ontario.....	2,232,325	2,505,562	273,237	12·24	30·98	28·51
Manitoba.....	214,566	351,444	136,878	63·79	2·98	4·00
Saskatchewan.....	108,149	314,830	206,681	191·11	1·50	3·58
Alberta.....	78,205	211,643	133,438	170·63	1·08	2·41
British Columbia.....	87,935	167,169	79,234	90·11	1·22	1·90
Yukon.....	1,824	1,751	-73	-4·00	·02	·02
Northwest Territories.....	7,684	6,919	-765	-9·96	·11	·08
Not stated.....	24,235	20,128	-4,107	-16·95	·34	·23
British Isles	804,234	1,025,121	220,887	27·47	11·16	11·66
England.....	510,674	686,663	175,989	34·46	7·09	7·81
Ireland.....	92,874	93,301	427	·46	1·29	1·06
Scotland.....	169,391	226,483	57,092	33·70	2·35	2·58
Wales.....	8,727	13,779	5,052	57·89	·12	·16
Lesser Isles.....	2,860	4,807	1,947	68·08	·04	·05
Country not stated.....	19,708	88	-19,620	-99·55	·27	-
British Possessions	29,188	39,680	10,492	35·95	·41	·45
Australia.....	2,655	2,855	200	7·53	·04	·03
India.....	4,491	3,848	-643	-14·32	·06	·05
Newfoundland.....	15,469	23,107	7,638	49·38	·21	·26
New Zealand.....	903	1,085	182	20·16	·01	·01
South Africa.....	1,166	1,760	594	50·94	·02	·02
West Indies.....	1,878	4,270	2,392	127·37	·03	·05
Other British Possessions.....	2,626	2,755	129	4·91	·04	·03
FOREIGN-BORN	752,732	890,282	137,550	18·27	10·44	10·13
Europe	404,941	459,328	54,387	13·43	5·62	5·23
Austria.....	67,502	57,535	-9,967	-14·77	·94	·65
Belgium.....	7,975	13,276	5,301	66·47	·11	·15
Bulgaria.....	19,937	1,005	-	-	·28	·01
Czechoslovakia.....	1,689	4,322	2,633	155·89	·02	·05
Denmark.....	4,937	7,192	2,255	45·68	·07	·08
Finland.....	10,987	12,156	1,169	10·64	·15	·14
France.....	17,619	19,249	1,630	9·25	·24	·22
Galicia.....	81,373	38,025	4,652	14·83	·44	·41
Germany.....	39,577	25,266	-14,311	-36·16	·55	·29
Greece.....	2,640	3,769	1,129	42·77	·04	·04
Holland.....	3,808	5,828	2,020	53·05	·05	·07

24.—Birthplaces of the Population, by Provinces and Countries, 1911 and 1921—con.

Birthplaces.	Population.		Increase in 10 years.		Per cent of total population born in specified country.	
	1911.	1921.	No.	p.c.	1911.	1921.
Europe—concluded						
Hungary.....	10,586	7,493	-3,093	-29.22	.15	.09
Iceland.....	7,109	6,776	-333	-4.68	.10	.08
Italy.....	34,739	35,531	792	2.28	.48	.40
Jugo-Slavia.....	—	1,946	—	—	—	.02
Norway.....	20,968	23,127	2,159	10.30	.29	.26
Poland.....	¹	29,279	—	—	—	.33
Rumania.....	²	22,779	—	—	—	.26
Russia.....	89,984	101,055	—	—	1.25	1.15
Sweden.....	28,226	27,700	-526	-1.86	.39	.32
Switzerland.....	—	3,479	—	—	—	.04
Ukraine.....	—	11,357	—	—	—	.13
Other.....	5,285	3,183	-2,102	-39.77	.07	.04
Asia	40,946	53,636	12,690	30.99	.57	.61
China.....	27,083	36,924	9,841	36.34	.37	.42
Japan.....	8,425	11,650	3,225	38.28	.12	.13
Syria.....	2,907	3,879	972	33.44	.04	.04
Turkey.....	1,861	401	-1,460	-78.45	.03	.01
Other.....	670	782	112	16.72	.01	.01
United States.....	303,680	374,024	70,344	23.16	4.21	4.25
West Indies.....	211	123	-88	-41.71	—	—
Other Countries.....	2,954	3,171	217	7.35	.04	.04
At Sea.....	807	653	-154	-19.08	.01	.01
Total Population.....	7,206,643	8,788,483	1,581,840	21.95	100.00	100.00

¹ Included with Russia. ² Included with Bulgaria.

Rural and Urban Distribution of Those Born Outside of Canada.—In determining the classification of the immigrant population as rural or urban (see table on pp. 118-119 of the 1924 Year Book), the population of cities, towns and incorporated villages was counted as urban and the remainder as rural. Out of the 1,065,454 immigrant persons of British birth, 369,724 were rural and 695,730 urban residents, being 34.70 p.c. rural and 65.30 p.c., or nearly two-thirds, urban.

Of the 890,282 foreign-born, 483,615 or 54.32 p.c. were resident in rural districts and 406,667 or 45.68 p.c. in urban communities. Immigrants from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Galicia are found more largely in rural communities than in urban ones. Also, out of 374,024 persons born in the United States, 214,563 or 57.36 p.c. are rural residents. On the other hand only a small proportion of persons born in Greece (10.67 p.c.), in Italy (24.19 p.c.), or in Poland, exclusive of Galicia (32.70 p.c.), are found outside of cities or towns. The great majority of Asiatics resident in Canada are dwellers in cities and towns, the only exception being the Japanese immigrants, of whom 61.84 p.c. reside in communities outside of cities and towns. The greater number of Japanese so classified are engaged in truck gardening in suburban areas and in fishing on the Pacific coast.

Year of Immigration of Those Born Outside of Canada.³—Of the total immigrant population of 1,955,736 reported in the census, 1,065,454 or 54.48 p.c. were British-born, *i.e.*, born either in the British Isles or in some other part of the British Empire outside of Canada, and 890,282 or 45.52 p.c. were foreign-born. Resident British-born immigrants exceeded foreign-born in each of the periods for which the numbers are given in Table 25 except in the war years of 1915-1918, when they were only 35.33 p.c. of the total. United States-born immigrants constituted over two-thirds of the foreign-born immigrants of that period resident in Canada at the date of the census.

³For detailed information on this subject, see pp. 369-419 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

25.—British-born and Foreign-born Immigrant Population of Canada, by Sex and Year of Immigration, 1921.

Year of Immigration.	Immigrant Population as at June 1, 1921.								
	British-born.			Foreign-born.			Grand Total.	Per cent of immigrants	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		British.	Foreign.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
1921—5 mos.....	22,632	11,796	10,836	18,999	10,825	8,174	41,631	51.36	45.64
1920.....	67,424	31,611	35,813	36,239	20,203	16,036	103,663	65.04	34.96
1919.....	46,831	16,156	30,675	23,154	12,498	10,656	69,985	66.92	33.08
1915-1918.....	41,033	17,400	23,633	75,095	41,195	33,900	116,128	35.33	64.67
1911-1914.....	291,480	145,598	145,882	232,003	138,084	93,919	523,483	55.68	44.32
1900-1910.....	386,042	225,900	160,142	356,030	212,731	143,299	742,072	52.02	47.98
Before 1900.....	195,239	110,845	84,394	136,834	77,097	59,737	332,073	58.79	41.21
With year reported.....	1,050,681	559,306	491,375	878,354	512,633	365,721	1,929,035	54.47	45.53
With year not reported	14,773	7,766	7,007	11,928	6,837	5,091	26,701	55.33	44.67
Total for all years....	1,065,454	567,072	493,382	890,282	519,470	370,812	1,955,736	54.48	45.52

Immigrant Population of Canadian Cities.—In Table 26 will be found an analysis of the birthplaces of the people in cities of 15,000 population and over, as in 1921, by numbers and percentages. It will be observed that Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie have the largest percentage of foreign-born and Quebec the smallest, while Victoria, Calgary and Vancouver have the highest percentage of British-born.

26.—Native-born, British-born and Foreign-born Population of Cities of 15,000 Population and over, with Percentage Distribution of Population, 1921.

Cities.	Population.					Per cent of population			
	Total.	Native.	Immigrants.			Native.	Immigrants.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.		British.	Foreign.	Total.
Brandon, Man.....	15,397	9,434	3,986	1,977	5,963	61.3	25.9	12.8	38.7
Brantford, Ont.....	29,440	20,128	7,293	2,019	9,312	68.3	24.8	6.9	31.7
Calgary, Alta.....	63,305	33,097	20,991	9,217	30,208	52.2	33.2	14.6	47.8
Edmonton, Alta.....	58,821	32,692	16,092	10,037	26,129	55.5	27.4	17.1	44.5
Fort William, Ont.....	20,541	11,936	4,496	4,109	8,605	58.1	21.9	20.0	41.9
Glace Bay, N.S.....	17,007	13,789	2,373	845	3,218	81.0	14.0	5.0	19.0
Guelph, Ont.....	18,128	13,187	3,953	988	4,941	72.7	21.8	5.5	27.3
Halifax, N.S.....	58,372	49,376	7,040	1,956	8,996	84.5	12.1	3.4	15.5
Hamilton, Ont.....	114,151	69,805	33,412	10,934	44,346	61.1	29.3	9.6	38.9
Hull, Que.....	24,117	23,379	264	474	738	96.9	1.1	2.0	3.1
Kingston, Ont.....	21,753	17,331	3,531	891	4,422	79.7	16.2	4.1	20.3
Kitchener, Ont.....	21,763	17,613	1,478	2,672	4,150	80.9	6.8	12.3	19.1
Lachine, Que.....	15,404	12,153	2,190	1,061	3,251	78.9	14.2	6.9	21.1
London, Ont.....	60,959	44,258	13,714	2,987	16,701	72.6	22.5	4.9	27.4
Moncton, N.B.....	17,488	16,290	719	479	1,198	93.2	4.1	2.7	6.8
Montreal, Que.....	618,506	502,924	54,807	60,775	115,582	81.3	8.9	9.8	18.7
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	19,285	11,370	5,528	2,387	7,915	58.9	28.7	12.4	41.1
Ottawa, Ont.....	107,843	89,748	12,297	5,798	18,095	83.2	11.4	5.4	16.8
Peterborough, Ont.....	20,994	16,395	3,556	743	4,599	78.1	18.4	3.5	21.9
Quebec, Que.....	95,193	92,314	1,240	1,639	2,879	97.0	1.3	1.7	3.0
Regina, Sask.....	34,432	19,412	9,042	5,978	15,020	56.3	26.3	17.4	43.7
St. Catharines, Ont.....	19,881	13,416	4,766	1,699	6,465	67.5	24.0	8.5	32.5
Saint John, N.B.....	47,166	42,330	3,039	1,797	4,836	89.8	6.4	3.8	10.2
St. Thomas, Ont.....	16,026	11,980	3,541	705	4,046	74.8	20.8	4.4	25.2
Saskatoon, Sask.....	25,739	14,553	7,394	3,787	11,181	56.6	28.7	14.7	43.4
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	21,092	14,057	2,606	4,419	7,025	66.6	12.4	21.0	33.4
Sherbrooke, Que.....	23,515	20,907	1,197	1,411	2,608	88.9	5.1	6.0	11.1
Stratford, Ont.....	16,094	12,183	3,369	542	3,911	75.7	20.9	3.4	24.3
Sydney, N.S.....	22,545	17,024	3,710	1,811	5,521	75.5	16.5	8.0	24.5
Three Rivers, Que.....	22,367	21,201	323	843	1,166	94.8	1.4	3.8	5.2
Toronto, Ont.....	521,893	324,768	149,184	47,941	197,125	62.2	28.6	9.2	37.8
Vancouver, B.C.....	117,217	57,260	38,712	21,245	59,957	48.9	33.0	18.1	51.1

26.—Native-born, British-born and Foreign-born Population of Cities of 15,000 Population and over, with Percentage Distribution of Population, 1921—concluded.

Cities.	Population.					Per cent of population			
	Total.	Native.	Immigrants.			Native.	Immigrants.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.		British.	Foreign.	Total.
Victoria, B.C.	38,727	17,975	15,387	5,365	20,752	46.4	39.7	13.9	53.6
Verdun, Que.	25,001	16,730	7,373	898	8,271	66.9	29.5	3.6	33.1
Westmount, Que.	17,593	13,669	2,885	1,439	4,324	75.4	16.4	8.2	24.6
Windsor, Ont.	38,591	27,624	5,819	5,148	10,967	71.6	15.1	13.3	28.4
Winnipeg, Man.	179,087	93,854	50,671	34,562	85,233	52.4	28.3	19.3	47.6

9.—Citizenship of the Foreign-born.¹

At the last three decennial censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 inquiry has been made into the citizenship of the foreign-born population. The relevant instructions to enumerators at the 1921 census were as follows:—

"It is proper to use 'Canadian' as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as 'Canadian'; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality or citizenship according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

"A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

"A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents."

The fact that foreign-born persons who have been in Canada less than five years (the length of residence required to obtain naturalization) are reported as "Canadian citizens" is in virtue of the operation of the Naturalization Act of 1914, which provides that the following persons shall be deemed to be British subjects:—

(a) "Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; and

(b) "Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and

(c) "Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not."

Provided (1) "that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects."

(2) "The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject."

(3) "A woman, who having been an alien, has by or in consequence of her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be a British subject."

The Progress of Naturalization.—The foreign-born residents of Canada numbered 890,282 in 1921, as compared with 752,732 in 1911 and 278,449 in 1901; among these the naturalized numbered 514,182 in 1921, 344,557 in 1911 and 153,908 in 1901, or 57.75 p.c., 45.77 p.c. and 55.27 p.c. respectively. Alien residents in Canada thus showed a rather remarkable absolute decline from 408,175 in 1911 to 376,100 in 1921, or from 5.66 p.c. to 4.28 p.c. of the total population. The largest single group of aliens, United States-born aliens, declined from 151,372 in 1911 to 136,030 in 1921, though the total of U.S.-born persons in Canada increased from 303,680 to 374,024. The percentage of naturalized to total U.S.-born, therefore, rose from 50.15 p.c. to 63.63 p.c., and it may be added that, as is shown in Table 27, the percentage of naturalized to total foreign-born was greater in 1921 than in 1911 among those born in each foreign country except China, in which case it declined from 9.52 to 4.78.

¹For more detailed information on this subject, see pp. 421-490 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

27.—Naturalized Persons among the Foreign-born Residents of Canada, by Countries of Birth, Numbers and Percentages, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Countries of Birth.	Foreign-born population resident in Canada.								
	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Total.	Naturalized.		Total.	Naturalized.		Total.	Naturalized.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Austria-Hungary.....	28,407	9,320	32·81	121,430	60,949	50·19	127,292	76,055	59·75
Belgium.....	2,280	1,296	56·84	7,975	3,265	40·91	13,276	5,536	42·08
China.....	17,043	668	3·92	27,033	2,578	9·52	36,924	1,766	4·78
Denmark.....	2,075	1,301	62·70	4,937	2,359	47·78	7,192	4,052	56·34
France.....	7,944	4,975	62·63	17,619	8,911	50·58	19,249	10,617	55·16
Germany.....	27,300	20,883	76·49	39,577	23,283	58·83	35,025	21,630	61·76
Greece.....	213	95	44·60	2,640	476	18·03	3,769	1,105	29·32
Holland.....	385	198	51·43	3,803	1,128	29·62	5,828	2,870	48·39
Iceland.....	6,057	4,013	66·25	7,109	5,864	82·49	6,776	5·85	86·35
Italy.....	6,854	1,692	24·69	34,739	6,900	19·86	35,531	10,739	30·22
Japan.....	4,674	1,062	22·72	8,425	1,898	22·53	11,650	3,902	33·49
Norway and Sweden.....	10,256	6,094	59·42	49,194	21,891	44·50	50,827	35,249	69·35
Rumania and Bulgaria.....	1,066	378	35·46	9,657	3,755	38·88	23,784	14,010	58·91
Russia.....	31,231	11,394	36·48	100,971	43,887	43·46	110,814	68,039	61·40
Turkey and Syria.....	1,579	481	30·46	4,768	1,839	39·02	4,280	2,452	57·29
United States.....	127,899	87,049	68·06	303,680	152,308	50·15	374,024	237,994	63·63
Other Countries.....	3,186	3,009	94·44	9,120	3,216	35·26	24,041	12,314	51·22
Total.....	278,449	153,908	55·27	752,732	344,557	45·77	890,282	514,182	57·75

Naturalized Population of Voting Age.—Among the 514,182 naturalized persons in 1921, there were 111,099 under 21 years of age, naturalized as a result of the provisions of the Naturalization Act in regard to minors—children who were born in the homeland to parents who since immigration have become naturalized Canadians, or who were born to British nationals in a foreign country. The wives of British or Canadian nationals, whether over or under 21 years of age, were also reported as naturalized, in accordance with the law.

Deducting the 111,099 from the total of 514,182, there remain 403,083 naturalized persons of voting age. The distribution of these persons, by sex and by provinces, is shown in Table 28. These voters constituted in 1921 8·4 p.c. of the total possible voters throughout the Dominion. In Saskatchewan these naturalized voters numbered 29 p.c. of the total, in Alberta 27 p.c., in Manitoba 19 p.c., in British Columbia 10 p.c., in Ontario less than 4 p.c., in Quebec about 3 p.c., and in the Maritime Provinces a little over 2 p.c.

28.—Total Foreign-born and Naturalized Foreign-born Population of 21 Years and over, with Percentage of Naturalized to Total, by Sex and Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.		
	Total.	Voters.		Total.	Voters.		Total.	Voters.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	220	137	62·27	251	224	89·24	471	361	76·65
Nova Scotia.....	5,567	2,299	41·30	4,028	2,597	64·47	9,595	4,896	51·03
New Brunswick.....	3,506	1,730	49·34	3,354	2,620	78·12	6,860	4,350	63·41
Quebec.....	40,935	18,368	44·87	34,194	20,551	60·10	75,129	38,919	51·80
Ontario.....	86,414	31,411	36·35	58,218	34,069	58·52	144,632	65,480	45·27
Manitoba.....	50,851	31,976	62·88	39,074	27,715	70·93	89,925	59,691	66·38
Saskatchewan.....	90,298	62,691	69·43	61,984	48,023	77·48	152,282	110,714	72·70
Alberta.....	80,317	48,270	60·10	51,655	36,424	70·51	131,972	84,694	64·18
British Columbia.....	61,063	18,570	30·41	24,645	14,970	60·74	85,708	33,540	39·13
Yukon.....	726	202	27·82	221	123	55·66	947	325	34·32
Northwest Territories.....	96	96	100·00	16	16	100·00	112	112	100·00
Total.....	419,994	215,751	51·37	277,640	187,332	67·47	697,634	403,083	57·78

¹ Including 1 person belonging to the Canadian Navy.

Naturalization by Year of Immigration.—Comparative details as to the year of immigration and as to the naturalization of the foreign-born residents of Canada in 1921 were given by countries of birth in a table on pp. 117-118 of the 1925 Year Book, roughly indicating the respective willingness of our immigrants born in different foreign countries to assume the duties of Canadian citizenship and therefore showing their comparative rate of assimilation. Those born in Iceland had the highest percentage, 86.36 p.c. of them being Canadian citizens at the date of the census. Hungarian-born came next with 72.32 p.c. and Norwegian-born third with 71.65 p.c. The numerically largest group, the United States-born, showed a percentage of naturalization of 63.63.

The above method of ascertaining the assimilability of the foreign-born is, however, a rather crude one, inasmuch as it takes no account of the relative length of residence of these born in the various countries. Thus, for example, comparatively few Icelanders have come to Canada since 1910, while immigration from Italy was comparatively active between 1919 and 1921—such immigrants having no opportunity of changing their allegiance on account of the five years' residence required. If then we consider the large group of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1900 and 1910 as supplying the means of a better test, we find that out of the 356,030 immigrants of this period who were in Canada at the date of the census, 257,767 or 72.40 p.c. were naturalized. Icelanders led with 86.86 p.c. naturalized, followed by Norwegians with 84.82, Hungarians with 83.94, United States-born with 80.85, Danes with 79.80 and Swedes with 79.00.

It may be added that the percentage of naturalization of U.S.-born is higher than that of "all foreign-born" and of European foreign-born in each of the groupings by years of immigration. The explanation of this is doubtless to be found in the fact that among the 374,024 U.S.-born persons resident in Canada at the date of the census, no fewer than 205,189 were of British stock; detailed statistics as to the racial origin of the United States-born population of Canada will be found in Table 71 on p. 474 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.

10.—Rural and Urban Population.¹

In Table 29 are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population respectively since 1891. For the purposes of the census, the population residing in cities, towns and incorporated villages has been defined as urban, and that outside of such localities as rural. Thus the distinction here made between "rural" and "urban" population is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregations of population within limited areas. Since the laws of the various provinces differ in regard to the population necessary before a municipality may be incorporated as urban (the laws of Saskatchewan, for example, making provision that 50 people actually resident on an area not greater than 640 acres may claim incorporation as a village, while the Ontario law now requires that villages asking for incorporation shall have a population of 750 on an area not exceeding 500 acres), the line of demarcation between rural and urban population is not uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned. To a limited extent, however, Table 31

¹ See also pp. 343-349 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

will permit the student of population statistics to make, at least for Canada as a whole, his own line of demarcation between rural and urban population.¹

While a summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1921 and in the United States in 1920 would lead us to the conclusion that our country, though far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, *viz.*, 49.52 in Canada as compared with 51.4 in the United States, the fact that in the United States inhabitants of places having under 2,500 population are included with rural population, while in Canada the inhabitants of many places with less than 100 population are classed as urban, must be taken into account. A fairer basis of comparison is secured if the same population limits are taken for both countries, as may be done by using Table 31. Thus, at the census of 1920, the United States had 25.9 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 and over, while Canada in 1921 had only 18.87 p.c. of its population in such places. The United States had an additional 16.4 p.c. of its population residing in cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population and 4.7 p.c. in cities and towns of 5,000 to 10,000, while Canada had in places of these categories only 13.32 p.c. and 4.36 p.c. respectively of its population. Thus, taking all places of 5,000 and over—the lowest population for which comparative figures are readily available—47 p.c. of the population of the United States resided in such places as compared with 36.55 p.c. of the population of Canada, showing the much higher degree of urbanization which has been reached in the United States—a natural thing in an older settled and more densely peopled country.

On the basis of the census classification, it is obvious from Table 29 that in the last decade, as in the previous one, urban communities absorbed somewhat over two-thirds of the total increase in population, with the result that the urban population of Canada was in 1921 nearly equal to the rural. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 505 were resident on June 1, 1921, in rural and 495 in urban communities, as compared with 546 in rural and 454 in urban communities on June 1, 1911, 625 in rural and 375 in urban communities in 1901, and 682 in rural and 318 in urban communities in 1891.

From Table 31, showing the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of cities and towns, it becomes evident that for the first time in its census history Canada possesses cities of more than half a million population. These are Montreal and Toronto, with 618,506 and 521,893 inhabitants respectively, the former having in its neighbourhood several "satellite" cities, Verdun, Westmount, Lachine, Outremont, which, with other smaller towns in its vicinity, bring the population of "Greater Montreal" to the 700,000 mark. No other city has attained the 200,000 mark, but during the past decade Hamilton and Ottawa have been added to Winnipeg and Vancouver as cities of over 100,000 population, while Quebec, which in 1911 was, together with Hamilton and Ottawa, in the 50,000 to 100,000 class, has been joined in that class, though at a considerable interval, by Calgary, London, Edmonton and Halifax. In the 25,000 to 50,000 class, there were in 1921 the seven cities of St. John, Victoria, Windsor, Regina, Brantford, Saskatoon and Verdun. Details of the population of these and other smaller cities and towns of 5,000 and over are given by censuses from 1871 to 1921 in Table 33, while the populations of urban communities having a population of from 1,000 to 5,000 in 1921 are given for 1901, 1911 and 1921 in Table 34.

¹ In the United States, urban population is classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, and in "towns" having 2,500 inhabitants or more in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. While such "towns", under the forms of local government existing in these states, are partly rural in character, the United States Census Bureau considers that the total urban population of these states is not greatly exaggerated thereby.

**29.—Rural and Urban Population, by Provinces and Territories,
1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.**

Provinces.	1891.		1901.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,823	14,255	88,304	14,955
Nova Scotia.....	373,403	76,993	330,191	129,383
New Brunswick.....	272,362	48,901	253,835	77,285
Quebec.....	988,820	499,715	994,833	654,065
Ontario.....	1,295,323	818,998	1,246,969	935,978
Manitoba.....	111,498	41,008	184,775 ³	70,436 ³
Saskatchewan.....	1	—	77,013 ³	14,266 ³
Alberta.....	1	—	54,489 ²	18,533 ²
British Columbia.....	60,945	37,228	88,478	90,179
Yukon Territory.....	1	—	18,077	9,142
Northwest Territories.....	1	—	20,129	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3,296,141	1,537,098	3,357,093	2,014,222

Provinces.	1911.		1921.		Numerical increase in decade 1911-21.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	78,753	14,970	69,522	19,093	-9,236	4,123
Nova Scotia.....	306,210	186,128	296,799	227,038	-9,411	40,910
New Brunswick.....	252,342	99,547	263,432	124,444	11,090	24,897
Quebec.....	1,038,934 ⁵	966,842 ⁵	1,038,630	1,322,569	-304	355,727
Ontario.....	1,198,803 ⁴	1,328,489	1,227,030	1,706,632	28,227	378,143
Manitoba.....	261,029 ⁴	200,365	348,502	261,616	87,473	61,251
Saskatchewan.....	361,037 ³	131,395 ³	538,552	218,958	177,515	87,563
Alberta.....	236,633 ²	137,662 ²	365,550	222,904	128,917	85,242
British Columbia.....	188,796	203,684	277,020	247,562	88,224	43,878
Yukon Territory.....	4,647	3,865	2,851	1,306	-1,796	-2,559
Northwest Territories.....	6,507 ⁴	—	7,988	—	1,481	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	485	—	485	—
Total.....	3,933,696	3,272,947	4,436,361	4,352,122	502,665	1,079,175

¹ The population (98,967) in territory now comprised in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the census of 1891. ² Volume I, Census 1911, places the urban population of Alberta for that year at 141,937. Included in this figure was the population (5,250) of twelve places which, according to the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Alberta, were not then incorporated. These places were Aetna, Banff, Bankhead, Bellevue, Bickerdike, Cannore, Cardiff, Exshaw, Hillcrest, Passburg, Queenston and Elmpark. The correction resulting from this and from other small adjustments consequent upon more definite knowledge as to incorporated areas, places the urban population for 1911 at 137,662. Similar corrections have been made in the urban and rural figures for the census of 1901. ³ As corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. ⁴ As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. ⁵ The urban population of 970,791 shown in Volume I, Census 1911, is reduced to 966,842 by the transfer of the population of Maniwaki, Martinville, Moisie, St. Bruno, St. Martin and St. Vincent de Paul from urban to rural, by adjustments in area of the villages of Ste. Anne and Ste. Geneviève; and Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912.

30.—Percentage Distribution of Rural and Urban Population by Provinces and Territories, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

NOTE.—In the use of this table, reference should be made to the notes appended to the preceding table showing rural and urban population by numbers.

Provinces.	1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	86.93	13.07	85.52	14.48	84.03	15.97	78.45	21.55
Nova Scotia.....	82.91	17.09	71.85	28.15	62.20	37.80	56.66	43.34
New Brunswick.....	84.78	15.22	76.66	23.34	71.71	28.29	67.92	32.08
Quebec.....	66.43	33.57	60.33	39.67	51.80	48.20	43.99	56.01
Ontario.....	61.26	38.74	57.12	42.88	47.43	52.57	41.83	58.17
Manitoba.....	73.11	26.89	72.40	27.60	56.57	43.43	57.12	42.88
Saskatchewan.....	1	—	84.37	15.63	73.32	26.68	71.10	28.90
Alberta.....	1	—	74.62	25.38	63.22	36.78	62.12	37.88
British Columbia.....	62.08	37.92	49.52	50.48	48.10	51.90	52.81	47.19
Yukon Territory.....	1	—	66.41	33.59	54.59	45.41	68.58	31.42
Northwest Territories.....	1	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—
Total.....	68.20	31.80	62.50	37.50	54.58	45.42	50.48	49.52

¹ The population in the territory now comprised in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon and Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the census of 1891.

31.—Urban Population of Canada, divided by Size of Municipality Groups, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

In Cities and Towns of	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Number of Places	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.
Over 500,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,140,399	12.97
Between—									
400,000 and 500,000	—	—	—	1	490,504	6.81	—	—	—
300,000 and 400,000	1	328,172	6.11	1	381,833	5.30	—	—	—
200,000 and 300,000	1	209,892	3.91	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 and 200,000	—	—	—	2	236,436	3.28	4	518,298	5.90
50,000 and 100,000	3	181,402	3.38	3	247,741	3.44	5	336,050	3.83
25,000 and 50,000	5	188,869	3.52	6	241,853	3.34	7	239,096	2.72
15,000 and 25,000	3	55,499	1.03	11	193,977	2.69	19	370,990	4.22
10,000 and 15,000	8	96,913	1.80	18	226,251	3.14	18	224,033	2.55
5,000 and 10,000	36	270,032	5.03	45	321,179	4.46	54	382,762	4.36
3,000 and 5,000	51	195,621	3.64	67	216,152	3.00	72	272,720	3.10
1,000 and 3,000	196	331,136	6.16	235	409,845	5.68	293	491,012	5.59
500 and 1,000	167	121,591	2.26	238	173,414	2.41	289	214,779	2.44
Under 500.....	—	35,095	0.65	—	133,757	1.86	—	161,383	1.84
Total.....	—	2,014,222	37.50	—	3,272,947	45.42	—	4,352,122	49.52

32.—Percentage of Males to Females in Rural and Urban Populations, 1921.

Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.	Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	107	89	Alberta.....	134	106
Nova Scotia.....	108	98	British Columbia.....	131	115
New Brunswick.....	109	92	Yukon Territory.....	219	195
Quebec.....	107	94	N.W. Territories.....	107	—
Ontario.....	113	95	Canada.....	116	97
Manitoba.....	119	101			
Saskatchewan.....	126	107			

33.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11.

NOTE.—The cities and towns in which a Board of Trade exists are indicated by an asterisk (*), and Chamber of Commerce by a dagger (†). In all cases the population is for the city or town municipality as it existed in 1921.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Montreal.....	Quebec.....	115,000	155,238	219,616	328,172	490,504 ¹	618,506
*Toronto.....	Ontario.....	59,000	96,196	181,215	209,892	381,833 ²	521,893
*Winnipeg.....	Manitoba.....	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,087
*Vancouver.....	British Columbia...	—	—	13,709	27,010	100,401	117,217
†Hamilton.....	Ontario.....	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151
*Cttawa.....	".....	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062	107,843
*Quebec.....	Quebec.....	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710	95,193
*Calgary.....	Alberta.....	—	—	3,876	4,392	43,704	63,305
†London.....	Ontario.....	18,000	26,266	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,959
*Edmonton.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	4,176	31,064 ³	58,821
*Halifax.....	Nova Scotia.....	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372
*Saint John.....	New Brunswick.....	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166
†Victoria.....	British Columbia...	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727
*Windsor.....	Ontario.....	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829	38,591
*Regina.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	2,249	30,213	34,432
†Brantford.....	Ontario.....	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132	29,440
*Saskatoon.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	113	12,004	25,739
Verdun.....	Quebec.....	—	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001
†Hull.....	".....	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117

**33.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921,
compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11—continued.**

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Sherbrooke.....	Quebec.....	4,432	7,227	10,110	11,765	16,405	23,515
*Sydney.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	1,480	2,427	9,909	17,723	22,545
*Three Rivers.....	Quebec.....	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367
*Kitchener.....	Ontario.....	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763
*Kingston.....	".....	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874	21,753
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	".....	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920 ⁴	21,092
†Peterborough.....	".....	4,611	6,812	9,717	12,886	18,360	20,994
*Fort William.....	".....	-	-	-	3,633	16,499	20,541
St. Catharines.....	".....	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881
*Moose Jaw.....	Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	1,558	13,823	19,285
*Guelph.....	Ontario.....	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128
Westmount.....	Quebec.....	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593
*Moncton.....	New Brunswick.....	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345	17,488
Glace Bay.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	-	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007
Stratford.....	Ontario.....	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946	16,094
*St. Thomas.....	".....	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054	16,026
†Lachine.....	Quebec.....	1,696	2,406	3,761	6,365	11,688 ⁵	15,404
*Brandon.....	Manitoba.....	-	-	3,778	5,620	13,839	15,397
*Port Arthur.....	Ontario.....	-	-	-	3,214	11,220	14,886
†Sarnia.....	".....	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877
*Niagara Falls.....	".....	1,600	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248	14,764
*New Westminster.....	British Columbia.....	-	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199	14,495
*Chatham.....	Ontario.....	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,256
Outremont.....	Quebec.....	-	387	795	1,148	4,820	13,249
†Galt.....	Ontario.....	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299	13,216
*St. Boniface.....	Manitoba.....	-	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821
*Charlottetown and Royalty.....	P. E. Island.....	8,807	11,485	11,373	12,080	11,203	12,347
†Belleville.....	Ontario.....	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206
*Owen Sound.....	".....	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190
*Oshawa.....	".....	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,594	7,436	11,940
*Lethbridge.....	Alberta.....	-	-	-	2,072	9,035	11,097
†St. Hyacinthe.....	Quebec.....	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,859
*North Bay.....	Ontario.....	-	-	-	2,530	7,737	10,692
Shawinigan Falls.....	Quebec.....	-	-	-	-	4,265	10,625
†Lévis.....	".....	6,691	7,597	7,301	9,242	8,703 ⁶	10,470
*Brockville.....	Ontario.....	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,043
†Amherst.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973	9,998
*Woodstock.....	Ontario.....	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320	9,935
*Medicine Hat.....	Alberta.....	-	-	-	1,570	5,608	9,634
†Valleyfield.....	Quebec.....	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215
†Joliette.....	".....	3,047	3,268	3,347	4,220	6,346	9,113
*Nanaimo and suburbs.....	British Columbia.....	-	1,645	4,595	6,130	8,306	9,088
New Glasgow.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383	8,974
†Chicoutimi.....	Quebec.....	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880	8,937
Welland.....	Ontario.....	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,654
*Sudbury.....	".....	-	-	-	2,027	4,150	8,621
*Sydney Mines.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470	8,327
†Sorel.....	Quebec.....	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174
*Fredericton.....	New Brunswick.....	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114
*Dartmouth.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,053	7,899
Thetford Mines.....	Quebec.....	-	-	-	3,256	7,261	7,886
Pembroke.....	Ontario.....	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875
*St. Johns.....	Quebec.....	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903	7,734
Rivière du Loup.....	".....	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703
*North Vancouver.....	British Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	8,196 ⁷	7,652
*Orillia.....	Ontario.....	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,631
*Grand'Mère.....	Quebec.....	-	-	-	2,511	4,783	7,631
*Lindsay.....	Ontario.....	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,620
*Truro.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107	7,562
*Prince Albert.....	Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	1,785	6,254	7,558
*Cornwall.....	Ontario.....	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,419
*Yarmouth.....	Nova Scotia.....	2,500	3,485	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073
Walkerville.....	Ontario.....	-	-	-	1,595	3,302	7,059
*Midland.....	".....	-	1,095	2,098	3,174	4,663	7,016
Barrie.....	".....	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,936
*Smiths Falls.....	".....	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,790
*Granby.....	Quebec.....	-	1,040	1,710	3,773	4,750	6,785
*Portage la Prairie.....	Manitoba.....	876	-	3,363	3,901	5,892	6,766
Cap de la Madeleine.....	Quebec.....	-	-	-	-	-	6,738
*North Sydney.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	1,520 ⁸	2,513	4,646	5,418	6,585
*Prince Rupert.....	British Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	4,184	6,393
Trenton.....	Ontario.....	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	3,988	5,902
*Waterloo.....	".....	1,594	2,066	2,941	3,537	4,359	5,883

33.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Collingwood.....	Ontario.....	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090	5,882
Ford City.....	".....	—	—	—	—	—	5,870
Springhill.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681
New Waterford.....	".....	—	—	—	—	—	5,615
La Tuque.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	2,934	5,603
*Campbellton.....	New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	2,652	3,817	5,570
*Hawkesbury.....	Ontario.....	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544
†St. Jérôme.....	Quebec.....	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491
*Preston.....	Ontario.....	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423
*Kenora.....	".....	—	—	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407
*Cobourg.....	".....	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327
Eastview.....	".....	—	—	—	776	3,169	5,324
Stellarton.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	2,335	3,910	5,312
*Nelson.....	British Columbia.....	—	—	—	5,273 ⁸	4,476	5,230
Magog.....	Quebec.....	—	—	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159
*Yorkton.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	700	2,309	5,151
Ingersoll.....	Ontario.....	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150

¹ Includes Maisonneuve, Cartierville, Bordeaux and Sault-au-Récollet. ² Includes North Toronto, less 67 in 1911 transferred to Township of York. ³ Includes town of Strathcona and villages of North and West Edmonton. ⁴ Includes town of Steelton. ⁵ Includes parish of Lachine and Summerlea town. ⁶ Includes Notre-Dame de la Victoire. ⁷ Includes North Vancouver District. ⁸ Includes suburbs in 1901.

34.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911.

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.				New Brunswick—concluded.			
Summerside.....	2,875	2,678	3,228	Grand Falls.....	644	1,280	1,327
Souris.....	1,140	1,089	1,094	Sunny Brae.....	—	—	1,171
Nova Scotia.				Richibucto.....	100	871	1,158
Westville.....	3,471	4,417	4,550	St. George.....	733	988	1,110
Windsor.....	3,398	3,452	3,591	St. Andrews.....	1,064	987	1,065
Bridgewater.....	2,203	2,775	3,147	Quebec.			
Pictou.....	3,235	3,179	2,988	Lauzon.....	3,416	3,978	4,966
Inverness.....	306	2,719	2,963	Jonquière.....	—	2,354	4,851
Trenton.....	1,274	1,749	2,844	Longueuil (city).....	2,835	3,972	4,682
Lunenburg.....	2,916	2,681	2,792	Montmagny.....	1,919	2,617	4,145
Parrsboro.....	3,391	2,856	2,748	St. Lambert.....	1,362	3,344	3,890
Kentville.....	1,731	2,304	2,717	Buckingham.....	2,936	3,854	3,835
Dominion.....	1,546	2,539	2,390	East Angus.....	—	—	3,802
Liverpool.....	1,937	2,109	2,294	Victoriaville.....	1,693	3,028	3,759
Antigonish.....	1,838	1,787	1,746	Rimouski.....	1,804	3,097	3,612
Wolfville.....	1,412	1,458	1,743	Coaticook.....	2,880	3,165	3,554
Joggins.....	1,088	1,648	1,732	St. Pierre.....	505	2,201	3,535
Canso.....	1,479	1,617	1,626	Farnham.....	3,114	3,560	3,843
Wedgeport.....	1,026	1,392	1,424	Beauport.....	—	—	3,240
Oxford.....	1,285	1,392	1,402	St. Laurent.....	1,390	1,860	3,232
Shelburne.....	1,445	1,435	1,360	Mégantic.....	2,171	2,816	3,140
Digby.....	1,153	1,247	1,230	St. Jérôme de Matane.....	1,176	2,056	3,050
Mahone Bay.....	866	951	1,177	Ste. Thérèse.....	1,541	2,120	3,043
Louisburg.....	1,046	1,006	1,152	Aylmer.....	2,291	3,109	2,970
Bridgetown.....	858	996	1,086	Drummondville.....	1,450	1,725	2,852
New Brunswick.				St. Agathe des Monts.....	1,073	2,020	2,812
Chatham.....	4,868	4,666	4,506	Mont Joli.....	822	2,141	2,799
Edmundston.....	—	1,821	4,035	Black Lake.....	1,316	2,645	2,656
Newcastle.....	2,507	2,945	3,507	Pointe Claire St. Joachim.....	555	793	2,617
St. Stephen.....	2,840	2,836	3,452	Bromptonville.....	—	1,239	2,063
Woodstock.....	3,644	3,856	3,380	Lachute.....	2,022	2,407	2,592
Bathurst.....	1,044	960	3,327	Kenogami.....	—	—	2,557
Sussex.....	1,398	1,906	2,198	Iberville.....	1,512	1,905	2,454
Sackville.....	1,444	2,039	2,173	Richmond.....	2,057	2,175	2,450
Milltown.....	2,044	1,804	1,976	Nicolet.....	2,225	2,593	2,342
Shediac.....	1,075	1,442	1,973	Windsor.....	2,149	2,233	2,330
Dalhousie.....	862	1,650	1,953	Baie St. Paul.....	1,408	1,857	2,291
Devon.....	—	—	1,924	Beauharnois.....	1,976	2,015	2,250
Marysville.....	1,892	1,837	1,614	Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	1,343	1,416	2,212
				Mont-Laurier.....	—	752	2,211

**34.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants
in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911—continued.**

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Quebec—concluded.				Ontario.			
Bagoiville.....	507	1,011	2,204	Dundas.....	3,173	4,299	4,978
Berthier.....	1,364	1,335	2,193	Renfrew.....	3,153	3,846	4,906
Asbestos.....	783	2,224	2,189	Thorold.....	1,979	2,273	4,825
Laprairie.....	1,451	2,388	2,153	Brampton.....	2,748	3,412	4,527
Rodervail.....	1,248	1,737	2,068	Port Hope.....	4,188	5,092	4,456
Loretteville.....	1,555	1,588	2,066	Cobalt.....	—	5,638	4,449
Waterloo.....	1,797	1,886	2,063	Sandwich.....	1,450	2,302	4,415
Terrebonne.....	1,822	1,990	2,053	Paris.....	3,229	4,098	4,368
Plessisville.....	1,586	1,559	2,032	Sturgeon Falls.....	1,418	2,199	4,125
Laval des Rapides.....	—	—	1,939	Goderich.....	4,153	4,522	4,107
Pointe Gatineau.....	1,583	1,751	1,919	Arnprior.....	4,152	4,405	4,077
Montmorency.....	—	1,717	1,901	Penetanguishene.....	2,422	3,568	4,037
Malbaie.....	826	1,449	1,833	Wallaceburg.....	2,763	3,438	4,006
Montreal West.....	352	703	1,832	Simcoe.....	2,627	3,227	3,953
Ste. Rose.....	1,154	1,480	1,811	St. Marys.....	3,384	3,388	3,847
Saindon.....	—	—	1,793	Timmins.....	—	—	3,843
St. Tite.....	991	1,438	1,783	Carleton Place.....	4,059	3,621	3,841
Montreal East.....	—	—	1,776	Perth.....	3,588	3,588	3,790
Loiseauville.....	1,565	1,675	1,772	Mimico.....	437	1,373	3,751
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	—	1,167	1,764	Haileybury.....	—	3,874	3,743
Chandler.....	—	—	1,756	Leamington.....	2,451	2,652	3,675
Marieville.....	1,306	1,587	1,748	Newmarket.....	2,125	2,996	3,626
Grande Baie.....	—	1,355	1,735	Gananoque.....	3,526	3,804	3,604
Sacré-Cœur de Jésus.....	206	996	1,709	Parry Sound.....	2,884	3,429	3,546
St. Raymond.....	1,272	1,653	1,693	Rockland.....	1,998	3,397	3,496
Bedford.....	1,364	1,432	1,669	Port Colborne.....	1,253	1,624	3,415
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	1,199	1,602	1,667	Pictou.....	3,698	3,564	3,356
St. Joseph (Richelieu).....	647	1,416	1,658	Oakville.....	1,643	2,372	2,298
Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	847	2,066	1,648	Bowmanville.....	2,731	2,814	3,233
Disraeli.....	1,018	1,606	1,646	Dunnville.....	2,105	2,861	3,224
Lennoxville.....	1,120	1,211	1,554	Weston.....	1,083	1,875	3,166
Acton Vale.....	1,175	1,402	1,549	Petrolia.....	4,135	3,518	3,148
St. Marc-des-Carrières.....	296	1,224	1,492	Fort Frances.....	697	1,611	3,109
Amos.....	—	—	1,488	Napanee.....	3,143	2,807	3,038
Dorval.....	481	1,005	1,466	Tilsonburg.....	2,241	2,753	2,974
Bienville.....	851	1,004	1,462	Campbellford.....	2,485	3,051	2,890
St. Casimir.....	—	—	1,457	Whitby.....	2,110	2,248	2,800
Trois-Pistoles.....	—	—	1,454	Hanover.....	1,392	2,342	2,781
Beauceville.....	—	1,677	1,448	Hespeler.....	2,457	2,368	2,777
St. Joseph (Beauce).....	1,117	1,440	1,445	Amherstburg.....	2,222	2,560	2,769
Rock Island.....	615	861	1,442	Burlington.....	1,119	1,831	2,709
Pont Rouge.....	—	—	1,419	Strathroy.....	2,933	2,823	2,691
Beleil.....	702	1,501	1,418	New Toronto.....	209	686	2,669
St. Benoit Joseph Labre.....	—	1,070	1,416	Cochrane.....	—	1,715	2,655
Huntingdon.....	1,122	1,265	1,401	Meaford.....	1,916	2,811	2,650
Pierreville.....	1,108	1,363	1,394	Frescott.....	3,019	2,801	2,636
Montreal North.....	—	—	1,360	Copper Cliff.....	2,500	3,082	2,597
Lac-au-Saumon.....	—	1,171	1,354	Merritton.....	1,710	1,670	2,544
St. Jacques.....	—	—	1,332	Listowel.....	2,693	2,289	2,477
L'Assomption.....	1,605	1,747	1,320	Bracebridge.....	2,479	2,776	2,451
Ste. Marie.....	—	—	1,311	Almonte.....	3,023	2,452	2,426
St. Félicien.....	—	581	1,306	Bridgeburg.....	1,355	1,770	2,401
Courville.....	—	—	1,293	Portsmouth.....	1,827	1,786	2,351
Danville.....	1,017	1,331	1,290	Walkerton.....	2,971	2,601	2,344
Charlesbourg.....	—	—	1,267	Aurora.....	1,590	1,901	2,307
Giffard.....	—	—	1,254	New Liskeard.....	—	2,108	2,268
Arthabaska.....	995	1,458	1,234	Huntsville.....	2,152	2,358	2,246
Donnacanna.....	—	—	1,225	Alexandria.....	1,911	2,323	2,195
Baie Shawinigan.....	—	1,024	1,213	Aylmer.....	2,204	2,102	2,194
Port Alfred.....	—	—	1,213	Orangeville.....	2,511	2,340	2,187
Almaville.....	—	—	1,174	Wingham.....	2,392	2,238	2,092
Laurentides.....	934	1,128	1,150	Kincardine.....	2,077	1,956	2,077
Como.....	628	898	1,146	Georgetown.....	1,313	1,533	2,061
Deschailons.....	1,213	1,161	1,142	Clinton.....	2,547	2,251	2,018
St. Rémi.....	1,080	1,021	1,135	Elmira.....	1,060	1,782	2,016
Greenfield Park.....	—	—	1,112	Grimsby.....	1,001	1,669	2,004
Macamic.....	—	—	1,104	Milton.....	1,372	1,654	1,873
St. Eustache.....	1,079	996	1,098	Ridgetown.....	2,405	1,954	1,855
Cowansville.....	699	881	1,094	Deseronto.....	3,527	2,013	1,847
La Providence.....	819	894	1,078	Blind River.....	2,655	2,553	1,843
Chambly Basin.....	849	900	1,068	Seaforth.....	2,245	1,983	1,829
St. George East.....	544	1,410	1,053	Mitchell.....	1,945	1,766	1,800
Rawdon.....	—	—	1,042	Fergus.....	1,396	1,534	1,796
Montreal South.....	—	790	1,030	Kingsville.....	1,537	1,427	1,783
Abord-à-Plouffe.....	—	—	1,011	Warton.....	2,443	2,266	1,726

34.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911—concluded.

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Ontario—concluded.				Manitoba—concluded.			
Acton.....	1,484	1,720	1,722	Carmar.....	1,439	1,271	1,591
Mount Forest.....	2,019	1,839	1,718	Minnedosa.....	1,052	1,483	1,505
Chesley.....	1,743	1,734	1,708	Virden.....	901	1,550	1,361
Tilbury.....	1,012	1,308	1,673	Morden.....	1,522	1,130	1,298
Thessalon.....	1,205	1,945	1,651	Stonewall.....	589	1,005	1,112
Essex.....	1,391	1,353	1,588	Tuxedo.....	-	-	1,062
Blenheim.....	1,653	1,387	1,565				
Fort Erie.....	890	1,146	1,546	Saskatchewan.			
Southampton.....	1,636	1,685	1,537	North Battleford (city).....	-	2,105	4,108
Humberstone.....	-	-	1,524	Swift Current (city).....	121	1,852	3,518
Palmerston.....	1,850	1,665	1,523	Weyburn (city).....	113	2,210	3,193
Vankleek Hill.....	1,674	1,577	1,490	Melville.....	-	1,816	2,808
Durham.....	1,422	1,581	1,494	Estevan.....	141	1,981	2,290
Port Dalhousie.....	1,125	1,152	1,492	Kamsack.....	-	473	2,002
Gravenhurst.....	2,146	1,624	1,478	Humboldt.....	-	859	1,822
Victoria Harbour.....	989	1,616	1,463	Melfort.....	-	599	1,746
Port Dover.....	1,177	1,138	1,462	Biggar.....	-	315	1,535
Mattawa.....	1,400	1,524	1,462	Indian Head.....	768	1,285	1,439
Morrisburg.....	1,693	1,696	1,444	Canora.....	-	435	1,230
Rainy River.....	-	1,578	1,444	Battleford.....	609	1,335	1,229
Exeter.....	1,792	1,555	1,442	Shaunavon.....	-	-	1,146
Forest.....	1,553	1,445	1,422	Gravelbourg.....	-	-	1,106
Brighton.....	1,378	1,320	1,411	Watrous.....	-	781	1,101
Alliston.....	1,256	1,279	1,376	Moo-omin.....	868	1,143	1,099
Niagara.....	1,258	1,318	1,357	Rosthern.....	413	1,172	1,074
New Hamburg.....	1,208	1,484	1,351	Assiniboia.....	-	-	1,006
Dresden.....	1,613	1,551	1,339	Kindersley.....	-	459	1,003
Tweed.....	1,168	1,368	1,339	Maple Creek.....	382	936	1,002
Keewatin.....	1,156	1,242	1,327				
L'Orignal.....	1,026	1,347	1,298	Alberta.			
Port Elgin.....	1,313	1,235	1,291	Drumheller.....	-	-	2,499
Capreol.....	-	-	1,287	Red Deer (city).....	323	2,118	2,328
Havelock.....	984	1,436	1,268	Wetaskiwin (city).....	550	2,411	2,061
Harrison.....	1,637	1,491	1,263	Camrose.....	-	1,586	1,892
Point Edward.....	780	874	1,258	Macleod.....	796	1,844	1,723
Beamsville.....	832	1,096	1,256	Taber.....	-	1,400	1,705
Cardinal.....	1,378	1,111	1,241	Cardston.....	639	1,207	1,612
Caledonia.....	801	952	1,223	Ponoka.....	151	642	1,594
Kemptville.....	1,523	1,192	1,204	Coleman.....	-	1,557	1,590
Lakefield.....	1,244	1,397	1,189	Blairmore.....	231	1,137	1,552
Iroquois Falls.....	-	-	1,178	Vegreville.....	-	1,029	1,479
Norwich.....	1,269	1,112	1,176	Stettler.....	-	1,444	1,416
Hagersville.....	1,020	1,106	1,169	Raymond.....	-	1,465	1,394
Riverside.....	-	-	1,155	Hanna.....	-	-	1,364
Parkhill.....	1,430	1,289	1,152	Vermilion.....	-	625	1,272
Port Perry.....	1,465	1,148	1,143	High River.....	153	1,182	1,198
Chippawa.....	460	707	1,137	Edson.....	-	497	1,138
Elora.....	1,187	1,197	1,136	Redcliff.....	-	220	1,137
Sioux Lookout.....	-	550	1,127	Lacombe.....	499	1,029	1,133
Winchester.....	1,101	1,143	1,126	Magrath.....	424	995	1,009
Port Credit.....	-	-	1,123	Grande Prairie.....	-	-	1,061
Waterford.....	1,122	1,083	1,123	Big Valley.....	-	-	1,057
Arthur.....	1,285	1,102	1,104	Beverly.....	-	-	1,039
Bobcaygeon.....	914	1,000	1,095				
Port McNicoll.....	-	-	1,074	British Columbia.			
Shelburne.....	1,188	1,113	1,072	Kamloops.....	-	3,772	4,501
Watford.....	1,279	1,092	1,059	Fernie.....	-	3,146	4,343
Madoc.....	1,157	1,053	1,058	Vernon.....	802	2,671	3,685
Richmond Hill.....	629	652	1,055	Cumberland.....	732	1,237	3,176
Stouffville.....	1,223	1,034	1,053	Trail.....	1,360	1,460	3,020
Chelmsford.....	493	550	1,045	Revelstoke.....	1,600	3,017	2,782
Fenelon Falls.....	1,132	1,053	1,031	Cranbrook.....	1,196	5,090	2,725
Dryden.....	140	715	1,019	Kelowna.....	261	1,663	2,520
Eganville.....	1,107	1,189	1,015	Port Coquitlam.....	-	-	2,148
Markham.....	967	909	1,012	Rossland.....	6,156	2,826	2,097
Tavistock.....	403	981	1,011	Prince George.....	-	-	2,053
				Ladysmith.....	746	3,295	1,967
Manitoba.				Chilliwack.....	277	1,657	1,767
Transcona.....	-	-	4,185	Merritt.....	-	703	1,721
Dauphin.....	1,135	2,815	3,885	Grand Forks.....	1,012	1,577	1,469
Selkirk.....	2,188	2,977	3,726	Duncan.....	-	-	1,178
Neepawa.....	1,418	1,864	1,857	Port Alberni.....	-	-	1,056
The Pas.....	-	-	1,858	Port Moody.....	-	-	1,030
Souris.....	839	1,854	1,710				

11.—Literacy.¹

The results of the census of 1921 with regard to literacy furnish most encouraging evidence of the progressive elimination of illiteracy in Canada. Indeed, the rate of progress is not adequately shown by the comparison made in Table 35 between literacy in 1921 and in the two preceding censuses, since this comparison can be made only for the ages of 5 years and over, and experience has shown that the illiteracy of children in the quinquennial age group between 5 and 9 years of age is practically meaningless.

35.—Literacy among the Population 5 Years of Age and over, by Provinces, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	Population.		Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read nor write.	Per cent 5 years and over.		
	Total.	5 years of age and over.				Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read nor write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island—								
1901	103,259	91,860	77,372	4,591	9,897	84.23	5.00	10.77
1911	93,728	83,792	76,259	1,153	6,380	91.01	1.38	7.61
1921	88,015	78,969	72,147	1,335	5,487	91.36	1.69	6.95
Nova Scotia—								
1901	459,574	407,152	331,007	18,143	58,002	81.30	4.46	14.24
1911	492,358	433,801	384,605	4,358	44,838	88.66	1.00	10.34
1921	523,837	463,442	413,952	6,026	43,464	89.32	1.30	9.38
New Brunswick—								
1901	331,120	290,732	233,060	10,618	47,054	80.16	3.65	16.19
1911	351,889	308,896	261,160	2,622	43,114	85.10	.85	14.05
1921	387,876	338,996	293,454	3,286	42,256	86.57	.97	12.46
Quebec—								
1901	1,648,898	1,411,324	1,099,693	61,614	250,017	77.92	4.37	17.71
1911	2,005,776	1,714,545	1,483,301	12,977	218,267	86.51	.76	12.73
1921	2,361,199	2,044,181	1,814,953	17,955	211,273	88.79	.88	10.33
Ontario—								
1901	2,182,947	1,958,635	1,758,427	28,830	171,378	89.78	1.47	8.75
1911	2,527,292	2,264,419	2,108,485	7,302	148,632	93.11	.32	6.57
1921	2,933,662	2,632,085	2,447,588	15,207	169,290	92.99	.58	6.43
Manitoba—								
1901	255,211	219,290	184,295	3,083	31,912	84.04	1.41	14.55
1911	461,394	398,078	340,870	1,231	55,977	85.63	.31	14.06
1921	610,118	532,306	464,369	4,011	63,926	87.24	.75	12.01
Saskatchewan—								
1901	91,279	78,185	49,941	797	27,447	63.88	1.02	35.10
1911	492,432	421,432	362,768	926	57,738	86.08	.22	13.70
1921	757,510	644,335	566,038	4,609	73,688	87.85	.71	11.44
Alberta—								
1901	73,022	62,554	42,731	707	19,116	68.31	1.13	30.56
1911	374,295	325,916	283,513	1,198	41,205	86.99	.37	12.64
1921	588,454	509,896	453,572	3,259	53,065	88.95	.64	10.41
British Columbia—								
1901	178,657	163,336	121,782	973	40,581	74.56	.60	24.84
1911	392,480	356,603	314,183	1,013	41,407	88.11	.28	11.61
1921	524,582	474,787	427,374	2,552	44,861	90.01	.54	9.45
Yukon—								
1901	27,219	26,864	17,374	54	9,436	64.67	.20	35.13
1911	8,512	8,006	6,843	76	1,087	85.47	.95	13.58
1921	4,157	3,880	2,732	8	1,140	70.41	.21	29.38
Northwest Territories—								
1901	20,129	18,699	3,233	174	15,292	17.29	.93	81.78
1911	6,507	5,672	857	7	4,808	15.11	.12	84.77
1921	7,988	7,471	749	6	6,716	10.03	.08	89.89
Canada—								
1901	5,371,315	4,728,631	3,918,915	129,584	680,132	82.88	2.74	14.38
1911	7,206,643	6,319,160	5,622,844	32,563	663,453	88.98	.52	10.50
1921	8,788,483	7,730,833	6,957,412	58,254	715,167	90.00	.75	9.25

Literacy of Population over 10 years of age by Age-groups and Birth-places.—The proportion of the population 10 years of age and over totally illiterate—that is, unable to read and write in any language—was 5.10 p.c. in 1921, as shown in Table 36. This population included Indians, exclusive of whom

¹For more detailed information see tables on pp. 645-689 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

the percentage was 4.49. If we include Indians the percentage of illiteracy among persons 10 to 14 years was 2.0; among persons 15 to 20 years it was 2.7; among those 21 to 34 years it was 3.9; among those 35 to 64 years it was 6.5; and for those 65 years and over it was 13.1. Further, 55,112 or about one-sixth of all illiterates of specified ages were 65 years and over, while two-thirds were 35 years and over, although the population over 35 years formed only about 40 p.c. of the population of stated ages. The important point, however, is that illiteracy is reduced by about one-third in the case of each successive younger group below 65.

The above rate of progress shown in the case of the younger groups ought to mean that the practical extinction of illiteracy in Canada is in sight. How far the situation is in hand may be seen from the fact that the percentage of illiterates first quoted (5.10) does not by any means represent the general level of the Canadian population. The high percentage of illiteracy—and by “high” is meant anything above the average 5.10—is confined to certain areas containing only 30 p.c. of the Canadian population. Fifty p.c. of the illiterate persons in Canada reside in areas containing only 18 p.c. of the population, while 11 p.c. of the illiterates are residents of areas containing only 1 p.c. of the population.

36.—Literacy among the Population 10 Years of Age and over, classified as Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born, by Age-Groups, 1921.

Nativity and age-groups.	Total.	Can read and write.		Can read only.		Cannot read nor write.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Canadian-born	4,799,370	4,540,488	94.60	28,674	.60	230,208	4.80
10-14 years.....	800,725	783,010	97.79	795	.10	16,920	2.11
15-20 years.....	759,114	735,448	96.88	2,127	.28	21,539	2.84
21 and over.....	3,239,531	3,022,030	93.29	25,752	.79	191,749	5.92
21-34 years.....	1,284,216	1,238,560	96.45	5,166	.40	40,490	3.15
35-64 years.....	1,623,468	1,509,131	92.96	13,072	.80	101,265	6.24
65 and over.....	311,932	259,423	83.16	7,477	2.40	45,032	14.44
Age not stated.....	19,915	14,916	74.90	37	.18	4,962	24.92
British-born¹	1,032,453	1,021,423	98.93	3,222	.31	7,808	.76
10-14 years.....	53,634	53,475	99.70	20	.04	139	.26
15-20 years.....	95,438	94,988	99.53	162	.17	288	.30
21 and over.....	883,381	872,960	98.82	3,040	.34	7,381	.84
21-34 years.....	314,792	312,900	99.40	674	.21	1,218	.39
35-64 years.....	494,372	489,355	98.98	1,375	.28	3,642	.74
65 and over.....	73,750	70,273	95.29	989	1.34	2,488	3.37
Age not stated.....	467	432	92.50	2	.43	33	7.07
Foreign-born	850,249	735,793	86.66	10,453	1.23	103,003	12.11
10-14 years.....	58,790	57,438	97.70	72	.12	1,280	2.18
15-20 years.....	93,825	88,633	94.47	491	.52	4,701	5.01
21 and over.....	697,634	590,722	84.67	9,890	1.42	97,022	13.91
21-34 years.....	305,049	268,109	87.89	3,779	1.24	33,161	10.87
35-64 years.....	358,265	296,809	82.85	5,367	1.50	56,089	15.65
65 and over.....	33,425	25,094	75.08	739	2.21	7,592	22.71
Age not stated.....	895	710	79.33	5	.56	180	20.11
Total	6,682,072	6,298,704	94.26	42,349	.64	341,019	5.10
10-14 years.....	913,149	893,923	97.88	887	.10	18,339	2.01
15-20 years.....	948,379	919,069	96.90	2,780	.29	26,528	2.70
21 and over.....	4,820,546	4,485,712	93.05	38,682	.80	296,152	6.14
21-34 years.....	1,904,057	1,819,569	95.56	9,619	.50	74,869	3.93
35-64 years.....	2,476,105	2,295,295	92.60	19,814	.80	160,996	6.52
65 and over.....	419,107	354,790	84.65	9,205	2.19	55,112	13.14
Age not stated.....	21,277	16,058	75.47	44	.02	5,175	24.22

¹This term includes those born in the British Empire outside of Canada.

Literacy by Sexes and Provinces.—In a table on p. 129 of the 1925 Year Book, dealing with literacy by sexes in the various provinces, it is shown that illiteracy is greater among males, 5.73 p.c. of the male population 10 years and over being illiterate, as compared with 4.43 p.c. among the female population.

In the Prairie Provinces, however, illiteracy among females is higher than among males—a fact due probably to the large percentage of persons from the European continent among the population.

Literacy by Nativity of Population.—The literacy by nativity of the population 10 years of age and over in 1921 is shown by provinces for Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born in a table on p. 131 of the 1924 Year Book, these figures showing that the foreign-born are much the most illiterate group of the population, with illiteracy of 12·11 p.c., as compared with 4·80 p.c. for Canadian-born and 0·76 p.c. for British-born. In considering this table it should be remembered that the term “Canadian-born” includes the Indian population.

Perhaps the most interesting and significant feature of the achievement of the schools of Canada is illustrated by the difference between the proportion of illiterates among foreign-born immigrants and among the children of these immigrants. Here it is necessary to differentiate between such foreign-born immigrants as Americans and certain Europeans, who enjoyed excellent educational advantages in their own country, and the immigrants who belong to illiterate countries. Of the latter, a group of 367,838 foreign-born persons over the age of 10, belonging to seventeen of the less literate races, showed an illiteracy of 24·8 p.c. The children of these immigrants who were born in the Empire, *i.e.*, practically all in Canada, to the number of 133,010, showed an illiteracy of only 5·1 p.c., or exactly the same percentage as shown by the general Canadian population.

The element of the Canadian-born population showing the lowest percentage of illiteracy is that with one parent Canadian, the other British. This element existed in 1921 to the number of 375,068 persons over the age of 10 years, and shows an illiteracy of 1·08 p.c., as compared with 1·25 p.c. in the case of the next lowest, the persons both of whose parents were British-born.

Literacy of Adult Population.—There were in the nine provinces in 1921, exclusive of Indians, 4,760,815 persons 21 years of age and over, of whom 261,579 or 5·49 p.c. were unable to “read and write.” The highest percentage of illiteracy (8·57 p.c.) for this class of the population was in New Brunswick, followed by Quebec with 7·97 p.c. and Manitoba with 7·70 p.c. illiterate. Table 37 summarizes by provinces the number and percentage of illiterates in the population 21 years of age and over in 1921. In comparing these figures with those for the voting population, allowance should be made for the inclusion here of a considerable number of illiterate alien nationals.

37.—Numbers and Percentages of Illiterates in the Adult Population of the Nine Provinces, 1921 (Indians excluded).

Provinces.	Total.			Illiterate.					
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
				No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	49,493	24,908	24,585	1,836	3·71	1,067	4·28	769	3·31
Nova Scotia.....	284,121	145,231	138,890	17,618	6·20	9,758	6·72	7,860	5·66
New Brunswick.....	201,458	103,244	98,214	17,259	8·57	10,647	10·31	6,612	6·73
Quebec.....	1,170,491	587,226	583,265	93,322	7·97	59,386	10·11	33,936	5·82
Ontario.....	1,734,310	876,341	857,969	56,325	3·25	35,120	4·01	21,205	2·47
Manitoba.....	315,265	171,348	143,917	24,281	7·70	11,887	6·94	12,394	8·61
Saskatchewan.....	376,307	219,215	157,092	22,919	6·09	10,991	5·01	11,928	7·59
Alberta.....	310,539	182,176	128,363	13,723	4·42	7,110	3·90	6,613	5·15
British Columbia.....	318,831	189,471	129,360	14,296	4·48	10,636	5·61	3,660	2·83
Total.....	4,760,815	2,499,160	2,261,655	261,579	5·49	156,602	6·27	104,977	4·64

Literacy among Urban Populations.—In a table on page 133 of the 1924 Year Book, statistics were given of the literacy of the population 10 years of age and over in cities and towns of 10,000 and over, as in 1921. Here it was noted that the largest cities of Canada, which receive a large number of immigrants, make by no means the best showing in regard to literacy. The lowest percentage of illiteracy in Canada is found in Westmount and Outremont—0.34 p.c. and 0.57 p.c. respectively. These, however, can hardly be considered as independent communities, but rather as suburbs of Montreal. Apart from these, Stratford, with 0.77 p.c., Galt, with 0.80 p.c., and St. Thomas, with 0.84 p.c. of illiteracy, stand highest among the self-contained urban communities of the country.

12.—School Attendance.¹

The census statistics of school attendance for the population between the ages of 5 and 19 years of age are presented for 1901, 1911 and 1921 in Tables 38 and 39 for Canada as a whole. In comparing the statistics of school attendance for the census of 1921 with those of 1911 and 1901, it must be taken into account that in 1921 the record of school attendance covered the nine months ended May 31, 1921, while in 1911 the period of school attendance had reference to the calendar year 1910; in the 1901 census it had reference to the census year ended March 31, 1901; moreover, the records for 1901 were compiled and published only for the age-groups 5 to 9 and 10 to 19 years.

In the 1921 census, the population 5 to 19 years of age numbered 2,763,728, or 31.5 p.c. of the total population of stated ages (8,767,206), as compared with 2,163,937 or 30.2 p.c. in a population of 7,169,960 of stated ages in 1911 and 1,748,741 or 32.8 p.c. in a population of 5,322,238 of stated ages in 1901.

In 1901, 52.13 p.c. of the population 5 to 19 years of age (1,748,741) attended school for some period; in 1911 there was a slight improvement, the percentage rising to 52.88 p.c. of the population of this age (2,163,937), while in 1921 the proportion of the population (2,763,728) in this age-group attending school rose to 61.32 p.c., being a gain of 8.44 p.c. as compared with the previous census. It is also worthy of note that the percentage of school attendance of males 5 to 19, which showed a falling off from 1901 to 1911, increased from 52.15 p.c. in 1911 to 60.79 p.c. of the total in 1921. The proportion of the female population 5 to 19 reported attending school for any period rose from 51.99 p.c. of the total female population in this age-group in 1901 to 53.63 p.c. in 1911 and to 61.86 p.c. in 1921 (Tables 38 and 39).

38.—School Attendance of the Total Population² 5 to 19 Years of Age, inclusive, for all Canada in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Schedule.	Both sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
5-9 years—Total...	615,899	783,252	1,048,761	311,134	395,045	528,700	304,765	388,207	520,061
At school.....	367,903	459,682	686,616	187,045	232,581	345,496	180,858	227,101	341,120
Not at school....	247,996	323,570	362,145	124,089	162,464	183,204	123,907	161,106	178,941
10-19 years—Total 1,132,842	1,380,685	1,714,967	575,949	706,155	861,579	556,893	674,530	850,388	850,388
At school.....	543,758	684,599	1,008,178	276,601	341,745	501,520	267,157	342,854	506,658
Not at school....	589,084	696,086	706,789	299,348	364,410	363,059	289,736	331,076	343,730
5-19 years—Total. 1,748,741	2,163,937	2,763,728	887,083	1,101,200	1,393,229	861,658	1,062,737	1,370,449	1,370,449
At school.....	911,661	1,144,281	1,694,794	463,646	574,326	847,016	448,015	569,955	847,778
1-3 months.....	51,986	42,514	72,544	27,946	21,904	36,596	24,040	20,610	35,948
4-6 ".....	114,861	131,343	133,419	60,333	68,468	68,078	54,528	62,875	65,311
7-9 ".....	744,814	970,424	1,488,831	375,367	483,954	742,342	369,447	486,470	746,489
Not at school....	837,080	1,019,656	1,068,934	423,437	526,874	546,263	413,643	492,782	522,671

¹For more detailed information, see pp. 691-743 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. ²Including population 5-19 years of age of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

39.—Percentage of School Attendance of Total Population¹ 5 to 19 Years of Age, inclusive, for all Canada in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Schedule.	Both Sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911- 1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911- 1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911- 1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
5-9 years—Total—												
At school.....	59·73	58·69	65·47	+6·78	60·12	58·97	65·35	+6·48	59·34	58·50	65·59	+7·09
Not at school.....	40·27	41·31	34·53	-6·78	39·88	41·13	34·65	-6·48	40·66	41·50	34·41	-7·09
10-19 years—Total—												
At school.....	48·00	49·58	58·79	+9·21	48·03	48·40	58·01	+9·61	47·97	50·83	59·58	+8·75
Not at school.....	52·00	50·42	41·21	-9·21	51·97	51·60	41·99	-9·61	52·03	49·17	40·42	-8·75
5-19 years—Total—												
At school.....	53·13	52·88	61·32	+8·44	52·27	52·15	60·79	+8·64	51·99	53·63	61·86	+8·23
1-3 months.....	2·97	1·97	2·62	+0·65	3·15	1·99	2·62	+0·63	2·79	1·94	2·62	+0·68
4-6 "	6·57	6·07	4·83	-1·24	6·80	6·22	4·89	-1·33	6·33	5·92	4·77	-1·15
7-9 "	42·59	44·84	53·87	+9·03	42·32	43·94	53·28	+9·34	42·87	45·77	54·47	+8·70
Not at school.....	47·87	47·12	38·68	-8·44	47·73	47·85	39·21	-8·64	48·01	46·37	38·14	-8·23

¹Including population 5-19 years of age of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

School Attendance at the Generally Compulsory Ages.—In Table 40 the records of school attendance are presented for 1911 and 1921 for the total population 7 to 14 years (Indians included). The table shows that there were 1,526,948 persons, including Indians, in the nine provinces of the Dominion in 1921 between the ages of 7 and 14, of whom 1,352,711 or 88·59 p.c. attended school in the school year, as compared with 922,429 or 79·78 p.c. out of a total population of 1,156,270 in this age-period who were reported as having attended school in 1911.

For Canada (exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories), out of every 1,000 children 7 to 14 years of age, 886 attended school for some period in 1921, as against 798 in 1911. Perhaps the improvement in school attendance in the decade will be more evident if it be noted that the number of children (7-14) not attending school was reduced from 202 per 1,000 in 1911 to 114 in 1921. The betterment in school attendance shown for Canada as a whole is reflected in each of the provinces. In 1911 Prince Edward Island held the premier position with 84·60 p.c. of the population 7-14 at school; in 1921 the first position goes to Ontario with 91·48 p.c. of the population 7-14 at school for some period in the year, followed by British Columbia with 90·02 p.c. The greatest relative improvement in school attendance is shown by the Prairie Provinces and the smallest by the Maritime Provinces, but this is largely due to the fact that in 1911 Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each showed a school attendance of better than 80 p.c., whereas Alberta reported an attendance of less than 63 p.c., Saskatchewan was under 67 p.c. and Manitoba had a school attendance of slightly more than 74 p.c. of the population of compulsory school age.

In comparing the two years it should be noted that the figures in the 1911 census refer to the calendar year 1910, while those in the 1921 census refer to the nine months immediately preceding June 1, 1921. It is particularly necessary to remember this when comparing the number and proportions attending from 7 to 9 months. The difference, however, is not so great as it might seem from the fact that one census referred apparently to twelve months, while the other referred to nine. Out of the twelve months would have to be deducted the vacation periods of about two months, although during these vacations summer schools (which were in existence in 1911 to a greater extent than in 1921) were in operation.

40.—School Attendance of the Population 7 to 14 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	Total	At school for any period.		Not at school.		At school by months.					
						1-3.		4-6.		7-9.	
						No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
P. E. Island.....	1921 15,169	13,357	88·05	1,812	11·95	812	5·35	1,985	13·09	10,560	69·61
	1911 16,616	14,057	84·60	2,559	15·40	563	3·39	2,211	13·31	11,283	67·90
Nova Scotia.....	1921 92,944	81,139	87·39	11,805	12·61	2,778	2·99	7,550	8·13	70,811	76·27
	1911 84,367	69,903	82·86	14,464	17·14	2,679	3·18	9,974	11·82	57,250	67·86
New Brunswick.	1921 71,481	59,518	83·26	11,963	16·74	3,329	4·66	8,753	12·24	47,436	66·36
	1911 62,588	50,100	80·05	12,488	19·95	1,965	3·14	7,928	12·67	40,207	64·24
Quebec.....	1921 455,919	394,587	86·55	61,332	13·45	7,006	1·54	14,934	3·28	372,647	81·73
	1911 372,551	301,482	80·92	71,069	19·08	3,975	1·07	12,831	3·44	284,676	76·45
Ontario.....	1921 456,757	417,846	91·48	38,911	8·52	7,172	1·57	17,999	3·94	392,675	85·97
	1911 377,704	318,042	84·20	59,662	15·80	7,415	1·96	29,810	7·89	280,817	74·35
Manitoba.....	1921 112,607	100,692	89·42	11,915	10·58	3,054	2·71	7,745	6·88	89,893	79·83
	1911 72,552	53,956	74·37	18,596	25·63	2,013	2·77	7,420	10·23	44,523	61·37
Saskatchewan...	1921 142,042	124,929	87·95	17,113	12·05	7,466	5·26	23,182	16·32	94,281	66·37
	1911 72,426	48,316	66·71	24,110	33·29	2,538	3·51	14,082	19·44	31,696	43·76
Alberta.....	1921 102,605	90,943	88·63	11,662	11·37	5,296	5·16	12,520	12·20	73,127	71·27
	1911 54,928	34,527	62·86	20,401	37·14	2,330	4·24	7,616	13·87	24,581	44·75
Brit. Columbia..	1921 77,424	69,700	90·02	7,724	9·98	968	1·25	3,207	4·14	65,525	84·63
	1911 42,538	32,046	75·33	10,492	24·67	817	1·92	2,580	6·06	28,649	67·35
Total¹.....	1921 1,526,948	1,352,711	88·59	174,237	11·41	37,881	2·48	97,875	6·41	1,216,955	79·70
	1911 1,156,270	922,429	79·78	233,841	20·22	24,295	2·10	94,452	8·17	803,682	69·51

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Table 41 shows the number and proportion of the population 7 to 14 years in each province, exclusive of Indians, who attended school for any period, and of those who attended for a full term. As stated elsewhere, 89·10 p.c. of the 1,508,846 children 7 to 14 years of age in the nine provinces (Indians excluded) attended school for some period and 80·25 p.c. were at school from 7 to 9 months in the school year.

41.—Number and Percentage of the Population 7-14 Years of Age who attended School for any Period in 1921 (Indians excluded).

Provinces.	Total.	Attending school for any period.		Not attending school for any period.		Attending school 7 to 9 months.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	15,121	13,322	88.10	1,799	11.90	10,538	69.69
Nova Scotia.....	92,553	80,914	87.42	11,639	12.58	70,728	76.42
New Brunswick.....	71,252	59,314	83.25	11,938	16.75	47,328	66.42
Quebec.....	453,398	393,142	86.71	60,256	13.29	371,510	81.94
Ontario.....	452,750	415,947	91.87	36,803	8.13	391,285	86.42
Manitoba.....	110,228	99,548	90.31	10,680	9.69	89,068	80.80
Saskatchewan.....	139,640	124,071	88.85	15,569	11.15	93,609	67.04
Alberta.....	100,362	90,178	89.85	10,184	10.15	72,439	72.18
British Columbia.....	73,542	67,935	92.38	5,607	7.62	64,273	87.40
Total.....	1,508,846	1,344,371	89.10	164,475	10.90	1,210,778	80.25

A table showing the percentage of the population of from 5 to 19 years of age who attended school in 1921, classified by age-periods and by sex, will be found on page 139 of the 1924 Year Book, while the school attendance of children from 7 to 14 years of age is shown for cities of 10,000 and over in a table on page 138 of the same volume.

13.—Mother Tongue and Language Spoken.¹

Every person of 10 years of age and over in Canada was required at the census of 1921 to answer the three questions:—(a) Can you speak English, (b) Can you speak French, (c) Language other than English and French spoken as mother tongue. "Mother tongue" was defined as the "language of customary speech employed by the person." The ascertained mother tongues of the people of Canada, exclusive of aborigines, as thus defined, are presented by provinces in Table 42, while more detailed statistics of the total English-speaking and French-speaking populations are furnished in Tables 43 to 45.

Of the population 10 years or over in the nine provinces (6,595,040) 4,099,246 or 62.12 p.c. gave English as their mother tongue and 1,757,193 or 26.64 p.c. French, 196,619 or 2.98 p.c. German, while 103,977 or 1.58 p.c. spoke one or other of the four Scandinavian languages (Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Icelandic) as their mother tongue. Languages of the Slavic group were spoken as the mother tongue by 187,347 or 2.84 p.c. and Yiddish by 85,149 or 1.29 p.c.

As for the population of 10 years and over in the individual provinces, English was the mother tongue of 88.40 p.c. in Nova Scotia, of 87.16 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, of 84.87 p.c. in Ontario, of 80.02 p.c. in British Columbia, of 70.27 p.c. in New Brunswick, of 69.79 p.c. in Alberta, of 64.48 p.c. in Manitoba, of 61.08 p.c. in Saskatchewan and of 17.09 p.c. in Quebec. French was the mother tongue of 79.29 p.c. of the population 10 years old and over in Quebec, of 28.71 p.c. in New Brunswick, of 12.70 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, of 9.89 p.c. in Nova Scotia, of 7.38 p.c. in Ontario, of 6.52 p.c. in Manitoba, of 5.78 p.c. in Saskatchewan, of 5.73 p.c. in Alberta and of 1.94 p.c. in British Columbia.

¹ For detailed information, see pp. 491-593 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

42.—Mother Tongue of Persons 10 Years of Age and over, exclusive of Aborigines, by Provinces, 1921.

Mother Tongues.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
English.....	60,195	355,432	204,524	295,529	1,956,298	285,207	323,069	295,741	323,251	4,099,246
Chinese and Japanese.....	11	306	178	2,191	5,319	1,307	2,676	3,715	33,535	49,238
Finnish.....	—	14	20	76	9,077	335	1,207	2,080	2,324	15,133
Germanic group.....	7	1,351	287	4,261	66,447	87,635	77,556	32,111	5,776	225,431
Dutch.....	1	249	42	287	1,728	8,868	5,583	2,112	652	19,522
Flemish.....	—	359	65	1,227	1,586	2,813	1,383	1,167	690	9,290
German.....	6	743	180	2,747	63,133	25,954	70,590	28,832	4,434	196,619
Hungarian ¹	—	92	4	49	907	323	3,675	424	105	5,579
Latin and Greek group.....	8,778	40,891	83,833	1,383,421	195,430	30,833	30,622	24,277	14,899	1,812,984
Belgian (Walloon).....	—	—	22	22	321	29	20	21	9	424
French.....	8,770	39,785	83,560	1,370,793	170,197	28,836	27,420	19,982	7,850	1,757,193
Greek.....	3	93	43	1,269	1,385	165	271	251	513	3,993
Italian.....	4	884	194	10,010	21,229	1,206	415	2,784	5,989	42,715
Portuguese.....	—	12	8	11	17	7	—	9	30	94
Rumanian.....	—	61	8	1,023	1,845	500	2,440	1,118	183	7,178
Spanish.....	1	56	18	293	436	90	56	112	325	1,387
Magyar.....	—	10	—	74	163	279	1,508	180	25	2,242
Scandinavian group.....	8	309	864	1,067	7,334	18,354	36,468	26,784	12,789	103,977
Swedish.....	1	121	146	484	4,204	5,608	11,875	9,876	6,897	39,212
Norwegian.....	4	100	194	285	1,987	2,484	19,742	13,275	4,353	42,424
Danish.....	3	86	524	295	1,048	1,193	2,204	3,270	1,100	9,723
Icelandic.....	—	2	—	3	95	9,069	2,647	363	439	12,618
Slavic group.....	3	1,864	368	7,009	29,215	55,939	47,798	36,017	9,134	187,347
Austrian ²	—	144	17	366	2,096	2,596	2,647	2,146	205	10,317
Bohemian.....	—	125	5	18	234	557	1,221	872	406	3,438
Bulgarian.....	—	11	10	51	1,134	28	37	54	29	1,354
Lettish.....	—	1	—	3	23	133	40	143	31	374
Lithuanian.....	—	115	7	742	222	65	72	106	58	1,387
Polish.....	2	634	43	2,221	11,046	13,483	5,473	4,217	937	38,056
Russian.....	1	513	271	2,936	7,215	4,536	13,196	7,068	5,641	41,377
Serbo-Croatian.....	—	3	4	19	751	19	445	161	367	1,769
Slovak.....	—	77	1	30	673	146	761	1,249	681	3,618
Ukranian ³	—	241	10	623	5,821	34,376	23,906	20,001	679	85,657
Bukovinian.....	—	1	—	—	47	61	340	10	4	463
Galician.....	—	30	9	93	910	1,624	1,466	585	133	4,850
Ruthenian.....	—	44	1	62	1,503	16,372	10,354	7,275	77	35,688
Ukranian.....	—	166	—	468	3,361	16,319	11,746	12,131	465	44,656
Syrian and Arabic.....	44	595	314	1,714	1,725	176	305	136	140	5,149
Yiddish.....	13	1,199	636	33,280	32,060	11,677	3,652	1,741	891	85,149
Various.....	1	24	14	224	1,052	224	394	536	1,096	3,565
Total	69,060	402,087	291,042	1,728,895	2,305,027	442,289	528,930	423,742	403,968	5,595,040

¹ Those reporting their mother tongue as "Hungarian" should probably in most cases have stated it as "Magyar"—the word in general use to describe the official language of Hungary.

² Where "Austrian" was reported as "mother tongue," it has been presumed that one of the Austrian Slavic tongues was intended.

³ Under this group the enumerator returned the mother tongue as the same as the racial origin. It is however probable that, with the exception of the Bukovinians, all these peoples belong to the Slavic group of tongues. Of the total population of Bukovina, 41 p.c. are Ruthenians, 32 p.c. Rumanians, 22 p.c. Germans and about 5 p.c. Poles.

English-speaking Population.—Throughout Canada as a whole, 5,665,527 persons, or 84.79 p.c. of the total population 10 years old and over, exclusive of aborigines, could speak English, the language of the majority, in 1921, while 1,016,545 persons of 10 years old and over, or 15.21 p.c., were unable to do so. English was the only language spoken by 58.61 p.c., while 16.03 p.c. spoke English and French, 9.49 p.c. spoke English and a foreign language, and about 0.66 p.c. or 43,970 persons, largely foreign-born Austrians, Belgians and Jews, were reported as being able to speak English and French in addition to their mother tongue. Numbers and percentages of the total population, of the British-born (including Canadian-born) population, and of the foreign-born population of 10 years and over, unable to speak English, are given by racial origins in Table 43.

43.—Numbers and Percentages of Total Population, of British-born Population and of Foreign-born Population of 10 Years old and over, unable to speak English, by Racial Origins, 1921.

Origins.	Total population, 10 years old and over.			British-born population, 10 years old and over. ²			Foreign-born population, 10 years old and over.		
	Total.	Unable to speak English.		Total.	Unable to speak English.		Total.	Unable to speak English.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
British Races ¹	3,845,921	4,821	-13	3,653,523	4,712	-13	192,398	109	-06
French.....	1,771,077	870,163	49.13	1,706,095	857,325	50.25	64,982	12,838	19.76
Austrian.....	69,653	12,726	18.27	18,750	1,139	6.07	50,903	11,587	22.76
Belgian.....	15,416	2,637	17.11	2,762	284	10.28	12,654	2,353	18.59
Chinese.....	37,537	12,081	32.18	1,064	52	4.89	36,473	12,029	32.98
Czech.....	6,351	408	6.42	1,548	16	1.03	4,803	392	8.16
Danish.....	15,798	221	1.40	4,402	9	.20	11,396	212	1.86
Dutch.....	88,381	6,823	7.72	69,495	5,168	7.44	18,886	1,655	8.76
Finnish.....	15,795	2,339	14.81	2,658	55	2.07	13,137	2,284	17.39
German.....	221,280	4,220	1.91	142,645	998	.70	78,635	3,222	4.10
Greek.....	4,201	317	7.55	358	12	3.35	3,843	305	7.94
Hebrew.....	93,412	5,277	5.65	24,894	161	.65	68,518	5,116	7.47
Hungarian.....	8,742	916	10.48	2,289	24	1.05	6,453	892	13.82
Icelandic.....	12,308	727	5.91	5,317	22	.41	6,991	705	10.08
Indian.....	80,037	36,472	45.57	79,437	36,276	45.67	600	196	32.67
Italian.....	45,386	8,599	18.95	9,135	865	9.47	36,251	7,734	21.33
Japanese.....	12,057	4,959	41.13	632	73	11.55	11,425	4,886	42.77
Negro.....	14,274	24	.17	11,221	13	.12	3,053	11	.36
Norwegian.....	50,379	685	1.36	7,244	45	.62	43,135	640	1.48
Polish.....	35,412	4,878	13.77	10,406	517	4.97	25,006	4,361	17.44
Rumanian.....	8,715	1,190	13.65	1,401	106	7.57	7,314	1,084	14.82
Russian.....	67,131	11,406	16.99	18,470	2,366	12.81	48,661	9,040	18.58
Swedish.....	47,041	1,061	2.26	8,764	23	.26	38,277	1,038	2.71
Swiss.....	9,935	245	2.47	5,330	26	.49	4,605	219	4.76
Syrian.....	5,573	515	9.24	1,571	94	5.98	4,002	421	10.52
Ukranian.....	67,654	17,753	26.24	19,289	1,780	9.23	48,365	15,973	33.03
Unspecified.....	19,138	488	2.55	16,655	472	2.83	2,483	16	.64
Various.....	13,468	4,594	34.11	6,468	3,660	56.59	7,000	934	13.34
Total.....	6,682,072	1,016,545	15.21	5,831,823	916,293	15.71	850,249	100,252	11.79

¹ English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, etc. ² Includes Canadian-born.

The percentage of persons 10 years old and over unable to speak English in the various provinces, ranging from 0.46 p.c. in P.E.I. to 10.40 p.c. in New Brunswick and 47.27 p.c. in Quebec, is given by racial origins in Table 44.

44.—Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and over unable to speak English, by Provinces and Racial Origins, 1921.

Origins.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ¹
British Races ²	3.43	0.01	0.11	1.36	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.13
French.....	—	13.26	35.65	58.84	12.52	12.42	9.39	8.19	1.75	49.13
Austrian.....	—	7.73	15.09	15.71	15.04	10.80	17.95	21.88	3.29	18.27
Belgian.....	—	12.04	20.69	37.00	12.01	18.34	12.97	8.55	2.53	17.11
Danish.....	—	0.44	0.87	1.44	1.25	2.67	1.13	1.32	0.58	1.40
Dutch.....	—	0.21	0.03	2.15	0.12	30.02	21.99	0.96	0.26	7.72
Finnish.....	—	—	4.55	25.93	20.37	8.20	6.78	7.54	5.82	14.81
German.....	—	0.07	0.34	10.03	0.47	6.26	4.27	1.87	0.35	1.91
Hebrew.....	—	2.17	1.68	6.10	5.26	7.87	3.46	2.69	1.14	5.65
Hungarian.....	—	5.65	—	5.63	7.79	9.54	12.22	4.69	3.89	10.48
Icelandic.....	—	—	—	—	0.88	6.77	4.82	2.02	1.27	5.91
Italian.....	—	13.61	13.71	31.53	17.28	8.18	9.26	12.86	10.49	18.95
Norwegian.....	—	—	0.25	6.09	1.18	2.17	1.22	1.40	1.09	1.36
Polish.....	—	12.54	9.09	14.32	13.60	15.87	12.88	12.61	3.54	13.77
Rumanian.....	—	14.47	—	10.38	13.43	12.50	14.72	15.59	3.38	13.65
Russian.....	—	16.33	3.28	15.39	16.12	10.90	16.71	9.83	47.66	16.99
Swedish.....	—	0.28	0.25	3.80	2.61	3.86	2.67	1.76	0.85	2.26
Swiss.....	—	—	—	11.13	0.73	9.97	3.30	1.73	1.13	2.47
Syrian.....	—	1.37	4.21	21.36	4.80	3.65	2.83	3.95	1.34	9.24
Ukranian.....	—	28.14	—	15.80	18.50	25.30	27.62	30.21	7.32	26.24
Total.....	0.46	1.54	10.40	47.27	1.90	6.98	5.73	4.60	5.86	15.21

¹ Yukon and Northwest Territories included in total.

² Less than one hundredth of one per cent.

³ English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, etc.

French-speaking Population.—French, the second official language of the Dominion, was spoken in 1921 by 1,997,074 persons of 10 years old and over, or 29.89 p.c. of the total population of these ages. Of these, 1,070,752 also spoke English as a second language, 4,838 spoke their mother tongue other than English as a second language and 43,970 spoke English as well as their mother tongue and French, while 877,514 spoke French only, being about 13 p.c. of the total population of 10 years old and over. Statistics of the French-speaking population are given by racial origins in Table 45, from which it appears that in 1921, 182,633 persons belonging to the British races, 13,196 Hebrews, 10,163 Belgians and 10,138 Italians were able to speak French.

45.—Numbers of the Population of 10 Years old and over able to speak French, by Racial Origins, 1921.

Racial origins.	English and French only.	French only.	Mother tongue and French.	Mother tongue and English and French.	Total able to speak French.
British races.....	176,870	4,664	11	1,088	182,633
French.....	878,850	869,872	175	1,383	1,750,280
Armenian.....	9	1	32	58	100
Austrian.....	157	13	44	965	1,179
Belgian.....	3,783	1,123	884	4,373	10,163
Bulgarian.....	11	3	2	49	65
Chinese.....	16	—	33	350	399
Czech.....	18	5	8	119	150
Danish.....	211	7	—	312	530
Dutch.....	1,087	18	22	723	1,850
Eskimo.....	—	—	—	—	—
Finnish.....	20	—	10	146	176
German.....	2,604	356	46	2,650	5,656
Greek.....	85	12	32	654	783
Hebrew.....	698	13	182	12,303	13,196
Hungarian.....	23	—	5	132	160
Icelandic.....	21	—	—	106	127
Indian.....	747	410	806	4,267	6,230
Italian.....	961	246	2,010	6,921	10,138
Japanese.....	1	—	1	69	71
Lithuanian.....	30	1	18	237	286
Negro.....	405	24	—	10	439
Norwegian.....	272	27	7	522	828
Polish.....	210	24	50	1,150	1,434
Rumanian.....	43	8	19	378	448
Russian.....	164	15	46	936	1,161
Serbo-Croatian.....	7	3	—	66	76
Swedish.....	266	11	10	517	804
Swiss.....	1,081	136	55	763	2,035
Syrian.....	123	34	261	1,606	2,024
Ukranian.....	36	2	25	758	821
Unspecified.....	1,793	453	2	13	2,261
Various.....	150	33	42	346	571
Total.....	1,070,752	877,514	4,838	43,970	1,997,074

14.—Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

In recent censuses, questions have been inserted to secure particulars concerning the blind and the deaf-mutes in Canada, the instructions to enumerators in the 1921 census being as follows:—

"Blind.—Include as Blind any person who cannot see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses. The test in the case of infants and generally for persons under 14 must be whether they can distinguish forms and objects; the same test should be applied to older persons who are illiterate. Do not include any person who is blind in one eye only."

"Deaf-mutes.—Include as Deaf-mutes (1) any child under 8 years of age who is totally deaf and (2) any older person who has been totally deaf from childhood. In general make a record only of persons who cannot hear nor talk."

The results for the 1921 census are shown in Table 46, while the comparative numbers and proportions of blind and of deaf-mutes in the population at the different censuses since 1891 are shown in Tables 47 and 48. The increase in the number of the blind in Nova Scotia in 1921 was to some extent due to the explosion on the S.S. Mont Blanc on Dec. 6, 1917, when 41 persons were permanently blinded. The Great War accounts in large measure for the increase in blind between 1911 and 1921.

Statistics showing ages, conjugal condition, racial origins, birthplaces, literacy, occupations, etc., of blind and deaf-mutes as in 1921 will be found at pages 747-768 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.

46.—Blind, Deaf-Mutes and Blind-Deaf-Mutes in Canada, by Provinces, 1921.

T—Total, M—Male, F—Female.

Provinces.	Blind.			Deaf-Mutes.			Blind-Deaf-Mutes.			All Classes.		
	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
P. E. Island.....	75	40	35	40	17	23	—	—	—	115	57	58
Nova Scotia.....	576	334	242	437	240	197	3	2	1	1,016	576	440
New Brunswick.....	257	157	100	297	161	136	4	4	—	558	322	236
Quebec.....	1,253	646	607	1,891	937	954	9	5	4	3,153	1,588	1,565
Ontario.....	1,570	897	673	1,842	1,005	837	17	8	9	3,429	1,910	1,519
Manitoba.....	179	109	70	273	156	117	3	2	1	455	267	188
Saskatchewan.....	156	93	63	256	156	100	2	2	—	414	251	163
Alberta.....	101	72	29	163	92	71	3	2	1	267	166	101
British Columbia.....	221	153	68	132	83	49	1	1	—	354	237	117
Total.....	4,388	2,501	1,887	5,331	2,847	2,484	42	26	16	9,761	5,374	4,387

47.—Blind, by Totals, and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1891-1921.

Provinces.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Proportion per 10,000 population.			
					1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	82	67	58	75	7.5	6.5	6.2	8.5
Nova Scotia.....	406	485	332	576	9.0	10.5	6.7	11.0
New Brunswick.....	252	283	232	257	7.8	8.5	6.6	6.6
Quebec.....	1,219	1,035	1,117	1,253	8.2	6.3	5.6	5.3
Ontario.....	1,227	1,063	1,077	1,570	5.8	4.9	4.3	5.3
Manitoba.....	36	104	123	179	2.4	4.1	2.7	2.9
Saskatchewan.....	—	54	78	156	—	5.9	1.6	2.1
Alberta.....	—	60	71	101	—	8.2	1.9	1.7
British Columbia.....	128	115	138	221	13.0	6.4	3.5	4.2
Total for Canada¹.....	3,368	3,279	3,238	4,396	7.0	6.1	4.5	5.0

¹ Includes totals of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

48.—Deaf-Mutes, by Totals, and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1891-1921.

Provinces.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Proportion per 10,000 population.			
					1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	87	98	46	40	8.0	9.5	5.0	4.5
Nova Scotia.....	495	627	472	437	11.0	13.6	9.6	8.3
New Brunswick.....	354	443	273	297	11.0	13.4	7.8	7.6
Quebec.....	2,108	2,488	1,635	1,891	14.2	15.1	8.2	8.0
Ontario.....	1,603	2,002	1,410	1,842	7.6	9.2	5.6	6.3
Manitoba.....	102	291	296	273	6.7	11.4	6.5	4.5
Saskatchewan.....	—	73	180	256	—	8.0	3.7	3.4
Alberta.....	—	45	147	163	—	6.2	3.9	2.8
British Columbia.....	44	92	108	132	4.5	5.1	2.8	2.5
Total for Canada¹.....	4,819	6,174	4,584	5,334	10.0	11.5	6.4	6.1

¹ Includes totals of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

15.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces.

The Census and Statistics Act, 1905, provided for taking a census of population and agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1906 and in every tenth year thereafter, thus instituting, in addition to the general decennial census for all Canada, a quinquennial census of population and agriculture for the three Prairie Provinces. The quinquennial census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was therefore taken as of June 24, 1906, and ten years later a similar census was taken as of June 1, 1916, the complete results of which were published in a report dated Jan. 12, 1918. A summary of the principal data was published in the Year Book for 1918, pages 105-112, and tables showing the growth of the Prairie Provinces by quinquennial periods were published at pages 139 to 140 of the Year Book of 1924.

Under section 17 of the Statistics Act of 1918 (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43), a census of the population and agriculture of the Prairie Provinces was to be taken by the Bureau of Statistics on a date to be fixed by the Governor in Council in June, 1926, and every tenth year thereafter. The census of 1926 was taken as of date June 1. Summary results of the enumeration will be found in the appendix to this volume, immediately preceding the index.

16.—Population of the British Empire.

During the decade 1911-1921 the boundaries of the British Empire were contracted by the voluntary giving up of Egypt and expanded by the addition of various territories as a result of the war. The increases of territory were mainly in Africa, where the Tanganyika Territory, Southwest Africa, and portions of the Cameroons and Togoland were added to the Empire, with an aggregate area of 731,000 square miles and an estimated population of slightly over 5,000,000. In Asia the territories acquired by mandate from the League of Nations include Palestine and Mesopotamia (Iraq), with 3,606,464 inhabitants on an area of 152,250 square miles. In the Pacific, the territories added to the Empire include Western Samoa, the Territory of New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago and part of the Solomon islands, all of which were formerly German possessions. According to the most reliable estimates, the total area of these regions is 90,812 square miles with a population of 592,157.

Statistics of the area and population of the territories included in the British Empire in 1921 are given in Table 49, together with comparative figures of population for 1911.

49.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries, 1911 and 1921.

(From the British Statistical Abstract, Statesman's Year Book and other sources. For foot-notes see end of table.)

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Europe.			
England and Wales ¹	58,340	36,070,492	37,885,242
Scotland.....	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Northern Ireland.....	32,586	1,250,531	1,284,000 ²
Irish Free State.....		(3,139,688)	3,165,000 ⁴
Isle of Man.....	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands.....	75	96,899	89,614
Gibraltar.....	2	19,120	20,638
Malta ³	117	211,564	213,024
Total, Europe.....	121,752	45,601,214	47,600,044

**49.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries,
1911 and 1921—continued.**

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Asia.			
Aden, including Perim.....	80	46,165	54,923
Socotra.....	1,382	12,000	12,000 ³
Borneo—			
British North Borneo.....	31,106	208,183	257,804
Brunei.....	4,000	21,718	25,454
Sarawak.....	42,000	500,000	600,000
Total, Borneo.....	77,106	729,901	883,258
Bahrein Is. Prot.....	275	—	110,000 ⁴
Ceylon ⁶	25,331	4,106,350	4,504,549
Maldivé Is.....	—	—	70,000 ⁴
Cyprus ^{6,7}	3,584	274,108	310,709
Hong Kong ⁶	391	366,145	625,166
New Territories.....		90,594	
India, British.....	1,093,074	244,221,377	247,003,293
Native States.....	709,555	70,888,854	71,939,187
Total, India.....	1,802,629	315,110,231	318,942,480
Straits Settlements.....	1,572	715,529	883,769
Labuan.....	28	6,546	
Christmas Is.....	62	1,463	
Cocos or Keeling Is.....	—	749	
Total, Straits Settlements and dependencies.....	1,662	724,237	885,669
Asiatic Mandates—			
Palestine.....	9,000	—	757,182
Mesopotamia (Iraq).....	143,250	—	2,849,282 ¹⁶
Total, Asiatic Mandates.....	152,250	—	3,606,464
Federated Malay States—			
Perak.....	7,875	494,057	599,055
Selangor.....	3,138	294,035	401,009
Negri Sembilan.....	2,573	130,199	178,762
Pahang.....	14,037	118,708	146,064
Total, Federated Malay States.....	27,623	1,036,999	1,324,890
Unfederated Malay States—			
Johore.....	7,500	180,412	282,234
Kedah.....	3,800	245,986	338,554
Perlis.....	316	32,746	40,091
Kelantan.....	5,870	286,751	309,293
Trengganu.....	6,000	154,073	153,092
Total, Unfederated Malay States.....	23,486	899,968	1,123,264
Wei-Hai-Wei.....	285	147,133	154,416
Total, Asia.....	2,116,084	323,543,881	332,607,788
Africa.			
British East Africa—			
Kenya Colony and Prot.....	245,060	2,402,863 ⁸	2,376,000
Tanganyika Terr. (late German East Africa).....	365,000	—	4,124,438
Uganda Prot.....	110,300 ⁹	2,843,325	3,066,327 ¹⁰
Zanzibar Prot.....	640	114,000	197,000 ⁴
Pemba.....	380	83,000	
Dependencies of.....	720	368,791	
Mauritius.....	89	6,690	385,074
Nyasaland Prot.....	39,573	970,430	1,201,983
St. Helena.....	47	3,477	3,747
Ascension.....	34	400	250
Tristan da Cunha.....	—	—	130
Seychelles.....	156	22,691	24,523
Somaliland Prot.....	68,000	344,323	300,000

**49.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries,
1911 and 1921—continued.**

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Africa—concluded.			
South Africa—			
Basutoland.....	11,716	404,507	498,781
Bechuanaland Prot.....	275,000	125,350	152,983
Rhodesia, Southern.....	149,000	771,077	806,620
Rhodesia, Northern.....	291,000	822,482	931,500
Swaziland.....	6,678	99,959	133,563
Union of South Africa—			
Cape of Good Hope.....	276,966	2,564,965	2,782,719
Natal.....	35,284	1,194,043	1,429,398
Orange Free State.....	50,389	528,174	628,827
Transvaal.....	110,450	1,686,212	2,087,636
Southwest Africa.....	322,400	—	227,732
Total, Union of South Africa.....	795,489	5,973,394	7,156,312
West Africa—			
Nigeria, Colony and Protectorate of.....	336,700	{ 9,269,000 ²⁰ 7,857,983	} 18,750,000
British Cameroon.....	31,000	—	550,000 ⁴
Gambia ¹⁹	4,132	146,101	209,000 ⁴
Gold Coast, Ashanti and Prot.....	79,506	1,503,386	2,078,043
Northern Terr. Prot.....	31,100	360,000	527,914
Togoland.....	12,600	—	188,265
Sierra Leone ¹⁹	30,000	1,403,132 ¹¹	1,539,095
Total, West Africa.....	525,038	20,539,602	23,839,288
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1,014,000	3,400,000 ¹²	5,850,000
Total, Africa.....	3,897,920	39,296,361	51,048,519
America.			
Bermuda ⁶	19	18,994	20,127
Dominion of Canada.....	3,797,123	7,206,643	8,788,483
Falkland Is.....	7,500	3,275	3,424
British Guiana ¹³	89,480	296,041	307,391
British Honduras.....	8,592	40,458	45,317
Newfoundland.....	42,734	238,670	259,259
Labrador.....	120,000	3,949	3,774
West India Islands—			
Bahamas.....	4,404	55,944	53,031
Barbados.....	166	171,983	156,312
Jamaica.....	4,207	831,383	858,188
Cayman Is.....	89	5,486	5,253
Turks and Caicos Is.....	166	5,615	5,612
Leeward Islands—			
Virgin Is.....	56	5,557	
St. Christopher.....	68	26,283	
Nevis.....	50	12,945	
Anguilla.....	34	4,075	
Antigua, including Barbuda.....	170	32,265	122,242
Montserrat.....	33	12,200	
Dominica.....	305	33,863	
Trinidad.....	1,862	312,803	365,913
Tobago.....	114	20,749	
Windward Islands—			
St. Lucia.....	233	48,637	52,250
St. Vincent.....	150	41,877	44,925
Grenada and the Grenadines.....	133	73,636	73,406
Total, West India Islands.....	12,239	1,695,321	1,737,132
Total, America.....	4,077,687	9,503,351	11,164,907

**49.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries,
1911 and 1921—concluded.**

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Australasia.			
Australia, Commonwealth of—			
New South Wales.....	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371
Federal Capital Terr.....	940	1,714	2,572
Victoria.....	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280
South Australia.....	380,070	408,553	495,160
Northern Terr.....	523,620	3,310	3,867
Western Australia.....	975,920	282,114	332,732
Tasmania.....	26,215	191,211	213,780
Queensland.....	670,500	605,813	755,972
Total, Commonwealth ¹⁴	2,974,531	4,455,005	5,435,734
Territory of Papua.....	90,540	380,000 ¹⁵	276,888
Dom. of New Zealand ¹⁷	103,861	1,008,468	1,218,913
Terr. of Western Samoa.....	1,260	—	37,157
Nauru.....	10	—	2,166
Fiji.....	7,083	139,541	157,266
Pacific Islands—			
Tongan Is. Prot. (Friendly Is.).....	385	23,737	23,562 ⁴
Terr. of New Guinea (late German New Guinea)—			
New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land).....	70,000	—	350,000
Bismarck Archipelago.....	15,752	—	188,000 ⁴
Solomon Is. Prot.....	3,800	—	17,000 ⁵
Brit. Solomon Islands Prot.....	11,000	150,000	150,583 ⁴
Gilbert and Ellice Is. colony.....	208	31,121	36,122
Phoenix group.....	16	59	59
Pitcairn.....	2	140 ¹⁸	140
Starbuck Is.....	1	—	—
Jarvis Is.....	1	30	30
Malden.....	35	168	168
Total, Pacific Islands.....	101,200	205,255	765,664
Total, Australasia.....	3,278,535	6,188,269	7,893,788
Grand Total, British Empire.....	13,491,977	424,133,076	450,315,046
SUMMARY BY CONTINENTS—			
Europe.....	121,752	45,601,214	47,600,044
Asia.....	2,116,084	323,543,881	332,607,788
Africa.....	3,897,920	39,296,361	51,048,519
America.....	4,077,687	9,503,351	11,164,907
Australasia.....	3,278,535	6,188,269	7,893,788

¹ Territory heretofore known as the United Kingdom: area, 121,633 square miles; population, 1921, 47,341,070. ² Estimated population Northern Ireland, 1922. ³ Census, 1911. No census in 1921. ⁴ Estimated population, June 30, 1923. ⁵ Estimated population, 1919. ⁶ Excluding the military and persons on ships in harbours. ⁷ Administered by England under a convention dated June 4, 1878; annexed on November 5, 1914. ⁸ Administered provinces only. ⁹ Including 16,169 square miles of water within the territorial limits of the Uganda Protectorate. ¹⁰ Estimated population, December, 1921. ¹¹ Including 567,561 children. ¹² Estimated population, 1917. ¹³ Exclusive of certain aborigines estimated to number 9,700. ¹⁴ The population stated for Australia is exclusive of full-blooded aborigines, estimated at 100,000 in 1911. ¹⁵ Number of Papuans estimated. ¹⁶ Population in 1920. ¹⁷ The area (280 square miles) and population (13,209 in 1921) of the Cook and other islands of the Pacific are excluded. The Maori population (52,751 in 1921) is also excluded. ¹⁸ Population in 1914. ¹⁹ Preliminary return. ²⁰ Northern Protectorate and Southern Nigeria and Colony in 1911.

17.—Land Area and Population of the World.

Statistics showing the areas and the population of the various continents and of the countries of the world at the latest enumerations are presented in Table 50, these populations and areas being mainly taken from official information supplied by the countries concerned. In a number of cases, particularly in Asia and Africa, the figures are rather rough approximations.

50.—Population and Area of the Countries of the World, circa 1923.

Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Continents—			Asia—		
Europe.....	449,781,534	3,776,700	China and depend- encies.....	436,094,953	4,277,170
Asia.....	1,008,331,460	17,387,314	British India.....	247,003,293	1,094,300
Africa.....	130,900,065	11,736,724	Japan and dependen- cies (incl. Korea)...	78,203,200	260,738
North and Central America and West Indies.....	143,853,652	8,618,385	Native Indian States.....	71,939,187	711,032
South America.....	65,242,251	7,365,913	Dutch East Indies.....	43,350,834	733,642
Australasia and Poly- nesia.....	8,365,756	3,300,067	Russia in Asia.....	31,313,000	6,877,701
Grand Total.....	1,806,474,718	52,185,103	Turkey in Asia.....	13,465,000	328,000
Europe—			Philippine Islands.....	10,314,310	107,772
Russia in Europe.....	101,409,539	1,690,659	Persia.....	9,500,000	628,000
Germany.....	59,858,284	182,213	Siam.....	9,207,355	200,148
United Kingdom.....	47,291,382	121,633	Tonking.....	6,850,453	40,530
France.....	39,209,518	212,659	Afghanistan.....	6,380,500	270,000
Italy.....	38,835,941	117,982	Annam.....	5,731,189	39,758
Poland.....	27,183,776	149,359	Nepal.....	5,600,000	54,000
Spain (incl. Canary and Balearic Is.)...	21,347,335	194,800	Ceylon.....	4,504,549	25,331
Rumania.....	17,395,149	122,282	Arabia (Independent)...	4,000,000	1,000,000
Czechoslovakia.....	13,611,549	54,191	Cochin China.....	3,795,304	22,000
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	12,027,325	96,134	Syria.....	3,000,000	60,000
Hungary.....	7,945,878	35,875	Bokhara.....	3,000,000	79,000
Belgium.....	7,462,455	11,752	Mesopotamia.....	2,849,282	143,250
Netherlands.....	6,865,314	12,582	Cambodia.....	2,402,585	57,900
Austria.....	6,423,486	32,396	Federated Malay States.....	1,324,890	27,623
Portugal.....	6,041,000	35,490	Unfederated Malay States.....	1,123,274	23,486
Sweden.....	5,951,316	173,105	Straits Settlements...	885,660	1,662
Greece.....	5,536,375	33,378	British North Borneo, Brunei and Sara- wak.....	883,258	77,106
Bulgaria.....	4,861,439	39,824	Laos.....	800,000	96,500
Switzerland.....	3,886,090	15,975	Palestine.....	757,182	9,000
Finland.....	3,366,507	132,550	Hong Kong and de- pendencies.....	625,166	391
Denmark.....	3,267,831	16,604	Goa, etc.....	545,472	1,638
Lithuania.....	2,750,000	59,633	Khiva.....	519,438	24,310
Norway.....	2,632,138	124,964	Oman.....	500,000	82,000
Latvia.....	1,596,131	24,440	Timor, etc.....	377,815	7,330
Estonia.....	1,110,538	16,955	Cyprus.....	310,709	3,584
Turkey in Europe.....	1,000,000	10,000	French India.....	265,388	196
Albania.....	831,877	17,374	Bhutan.....	250,000	20,000
Danzig.....	365,000	754	Kwang Chau Wan....	182,000	190
Luxembourg.....	280,767	999	Wei-hai-wei.....	154,416	285
Malta.....	224,680	117	Bahrein Islands.....	110,000	275
Iceland.....	94,690	39,709	Macao, etc.....	74,866	4
Fiume.....	65,000	8	Maldiv Islands.....	70,000	-
Monaco.....	23,418	8	Aden and dependen- cies.....	54,923	80
Gibraltar.....	20,638	2	Sokotra.....	12,000	1,382
San Marino.....	12,027	38	Total.....	1,008,331,460	17,387,314
Liechtenstein.....	11,110	65	Africa—		
Andorra.....	5,231	191	Nigeria and Prot....	18,750,000	335,700
Total.....	449,781,534	3,776,700	Egypt.....	13,225,000	350,000
			French West Africa...	12,283,917	1,800,566

50.—Population and Area of the Countries of the World, circa 1923—concluded.

Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Africa—concluded.			North and Central America and West Indies—concluded.		
Abyssinia.....	10,000,000	350,000	Newfoundland and Labrador.....	263,033	162,734
Belgian Congo.....	8,508,175	909,654	Martinique.....	244,439	385
Union of South Africa.....	7,156,312	473,089	Guadeloupe and dependencies.....	229,822	53
Morocco.....	5,937,071	231,500	Windward Islands.....	170,581	516
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	5,850,000	1,014,000	Barbados.....	156,312	166
Algeria.....	5,802,464	222,180	Leeward Islands.....	122,242	716
Tanganyika Territory.....	4,124,438	365,000	Alaska.....	55,036	590,884
Angola.....	4,119,000	484,800	Curaçao.....	54,963	403
Madagascar and adjacent islands.....	3,613,341	228,000	Bahamas.....	53,031	4,404
Mozambique.....	3,120,000	428,132	British Honduras.....	45,317	8,592
Uganda Prot.....	3,066,327	110,300	Virgin Islands of U.S.A.....	26,051	132
French Equat. Africa.....	2,845,936	982,049	Bermuda.....	20,127	19
Kenya Prot.....	2,376,000	245,060	Greenland (Danish).....	14,355	46,740
Tunis.....	2,095,090	50,000	Turks and Caicos Is.....	5,612	166
Gold Coast and Prot.....	2,078,043	79,506	Cayman Islands.....	5,253	89
Liberia.....	2,000,000	40,000	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	3,918	93
Rhodesia.....	1,738,120	440,000	Total.....	143,853,652	8,618,385
Sierra Leone and Prot.....	1,536,066	30,000	South America—		
French Cameroon.....	1,500,000	166,489	Brazil (incl. Acre).....	30,635,605	3,275,510
Nyassaland Prot.....	1,201,983	39,573	Argentine Republic.....	8,698,516	1,153,119
Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.....	1,000,000	406,000	Colombia (excl. Panama).....	5,855,077	440,846
French Sahara.....	800,000	861,638	Peru.....	5,550,000	722,461
Italian Somaliland.....	650,000	139,430	Chile.....	3,754,723	289,828
Spanish Morocco.....	600,000	7,700	Bolivia.....	2,889,970	514,155
British Cameroon.....	550,000	31,000	Venezuela.....	2,411,952	398,594
Basutoland.....	498,781	11,716	Ecuador.....	2,000,000	220,502
French Togoland.....	484,572	21,893	Uruguay.....	1,494,953	72,153
Eritrea.....	392,151	45,783	Paraguay.....	1,000,000	61,647
Mauritius and dependencies.....	385,074	809	Panama.....	442,522	32,386
Somaliland Prot.....	300,000	68,000	British Guiana.....	307,391	89,480
Portuguese Guinea.....	289,000	13,940	Dutch Guiana.....	128,822	54,291
Southwest Africa.....	227,732	322,400	French Guiana.....	44,202	32,000
Gambia and Prot.....	209,000	4,132	Panama Canal Zone.....	23,757	441
French Somali Coast.....	208,000	5,790	Falkland Islands.....	3,424	7,500
Zanzibar and Pemba.....	197,000	1,020	South Georgia.....	1,337	1,000
Togoland (British).....	188,265	12,600	Total.....	65,242,251	7,365,913
Réunion.....	173,190	970	Australasia and Polynesia—		
Bechuanaland Prot.....	152,983	275,000	Commonwealth of Australia.....	5,435,734	2,974,581
Spanish Guinea.....	150,000	10,810	New Zealand.....	1,218,913	103,861
Cape Verde Islands.....	149,793	1,480	Territory of New Guinea.....	555,000	89,552
Swaziland.....	133,563	6,678	Papua.....	276,888	90,540
Comoro and Mayotte.....	109,860	780	Hawaii.....	255,912	6,449
St. Thomé and Príncipe Is.....	58,907	360	Fiji.....	157,266	7,083
Seychelles.....	24,523	156	Solomon Islands Prot. (British).....	150,583	11,000
Ini.....	20,000	965	New Hebrides.....	60,000	5,700
Fernando Po, etc.....	15,896	795	New Caledonia and dependencies.....	57,208	7,650
St. Helena.....	3,747	47	Marshall Islands, etc. (Japanese mandate).....	45,150	-
Rio de Oro and Adrar Ascension.....	495	109,200	Western Samoa.....	37,157	1,260
	250	34	Gilbert and Ellice Is.....	36,122	208
			French establishments in Oceania.....	31,655	1,520
Total.....	130,900,065	11,736,724	Tongan Is. Prot.....	23,562	385
North and Central America and West Indies—			Guam.....	14,246	210
United States.....	105,710,620	2,973,774	Samoa (American).....	8,194	58
Mexico.....	13,887,080	767,198	Nauru Island.....	2,166	10
Canada.....	9,226,740	3,797,123	Total.....	8,365,756	3,300,067
Cuba.....	3,123,040	44,164			
Haiti.....	2,045,000	10,204			
Guatemala.....	2,004,900	48,290			
Salvador.....	1,526,000	13,176			
Porto Rico.....	1,299,809	8,435			
Dominican Republic.....	887,405	19,332			
Jamaica.....	588,188	4,207			
Honduras.....	662,422	44,275			
Nicaragua.....	638,119	51,660			
Costa Rica.....	576,581	23,000			
Trinidad and Tobago.....	365,913	1,976			

¹ Mandated territory of the Union of South Africa.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The collection of vital statistics commenced in Canada, as in England, with the registration of baptisms, marriages and burials by the ecclesiastical authorities. These registers, maintained by the priests from the first settlement of the country, have made it possible for the vital statistics of the French colony to be compiled from the year 1610.¹ In the beginning, only one copy of such records was made, but in 1678 the Sovereign Council of Quebec ordered that in future such records should be made in duplicate, and that one copy, duly authenticated, should be delivered to the civil authorities. This arrangement was continued after the cession of the country to England, and was extended to the newly-established Protestant churches by an Act of 1793, but the registration among these latter remained seriously defective, both in Lower Canada and in the newly-established province of Upper Canada.

In English-speaking Canada, vital statistics were from the commencement incomplete, the pioneer settlers often going out into the wilds far from the authority of government and the ministrations of religion. While a law existed in Upper Canada requiring ministers of religion to deposit duplicates of their registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths with the clerks of the peace for transmission to the provincial secretary, this law remained practically a dead letter. Again, the efforts made to secure records of births and deaths at the censuses of 1851 and 1861 produced most unsatisfactory and even ridiculous results, as was pointed out by Dr. J. C. Taché, secretary of the board of registration and statistics, in a memorial published in the report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for the year 1865. Nevertheless, in spite of the inherent unsoundness of securing at a point of time in a decennial census a record of births and deaths occurring over a considerable period of time, this method was persisted in down to 1911, when the obviously untrustworthy character of the results obtained led to the discarding of the data obtained at the inquiry. In Montreal and Toronto, for example, the local records showed 11,038 and 5,593 deaths respectively in the calendar year 1910, while the census records showed only 7,359 and 3,148 deaths respectively in the year from June 1, 1910, to May 31, 1911. Similar discrepancies were shown for other areas, proving the census data to be very incomplete.

The Dominion Government instituted in the early 80's a plan for compiling the annual mortuary statistics of cities of 25,000 population and over, by subsidizing local boards of health to supply the information under special regulations. A beginning was made with the five cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax and St. John. By 1891 the list had grown to 25, at a time when in most of the provinces the only birth and death statistics were those of the municipalities. Upon the organization of provincial bureaus of vital statistics, however, this work was abandoned, though a conference of Dominion and provincial officials, held in 1893, passed a resolution calling upon the provincial and Dominion authorities to co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling and publishing the vital statistics of the Dominion. This resolution had, however, no immediate practical results in securing accurate or comparable vital statistics.

Each of the provinces of the Dominion has since Confederation enacted its own legislation on vital statistics and administered such legislation according to its own individual methods. While the vital statistics of Ontario were published

¹ For a summary of the vital statistics of the Roman Catholic population from 1610 to 1883, see the *Statistical Year Book of Quebec*, 1921, English or French edition, p. 51. For details by years of this movement of population, see Vol. V of the *Census of 1871*, pp. 160-255, and Vol. IV of the *Census of 1881*, pp. 134-145.

in considerable detail annually from 1871, the arrangements for the collection of data were unsatisfactory. Only in 1906 was the publication of vital statistics begun in Prince Edward Island (no report for 1912 has ever been issued), and in Nova Scotia the publication of vital statistics dates only from 1909. Because of the *lacunæ*, and even more because of the incomparability of facts collected, of methods of collection and of standard of enforcement, Canadian vital statistics remained extremely unsatisfactory and impossible to be compiled on a national basis, as was pointed out by the 1912 commission on official statistics, which recommended that "for the Dominion, now engaged in building up its national unity, it is important that uniform data should render possible to statisticians the institution of true interprovincial and international comparisons. By effective co-operation of the provinces with the Dominion, this object would be capable of attainment without sacrificing the liberty of each province to satisfy its own special statistical requirements."

The scheme of co-operation, thus outlined, has now been brought into effect as a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918, which specifically provided that the Bureau should publish an annual report on vital statistics, and the Dominion-provincial conferences on vital statistics. The scheme was in the first instance drawn up in the Bureau and submitted to the various provinces; later Dominion-provincial conferences on vital statistics were held in June and December, 1918, when comprehensive and final discussions took place.

At the conferences of 1918, it was agreed:—(1) that the model Vital Statistics Act prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, when accepted by the legislatures, should form the basis of the vital statistics legislation of the several provinces, thus securing uniformity and comparability; (2) that the provinces should undertake to obtain the returns of births, marriages and deaths on the prescribed forms as approved and adopted at the conference, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to supply the forms free of charge; (3) that the provinces should forward to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at such times as might be agreed upon, either the original returns of births, marriages and deaths, or certified transcriptions of the same; the Bureau of Statistics to undertake the mechanical compilation and tabulation.

Under the scheme outlined above, the vital statistics of all the provinces except Quebec were secured and compiled on a uniform basis for the year 1920, and, with the commencement of 1921, it became possible to issue complete monthly statements for the eight provinces. The first four annual reports have been issued and may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Statistics showing births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in the nine provinces of Canada in recent years are given under the various headings in the following tables. The statistics for the eight provinces constituting the registration area of Canada are compiled for the provinces in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, while the figures for Quebec are taken from the provincial returns. Quebec is included in the registration area as from Jan. 1, 1926.

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the students who use either these tables or provincial reports for comparative purposes.

First, in spite of the improvements recently effected, registration generally, and the registration of births in particular, is not universally carried out. The great extent of the country and the isolation of many of its inhabitants partly account for this unsatisfactory situation.

Secondly, the great differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces, as shown by the census of 1921, make comparisons (of crude birth rates, for instance) as among the provinces unfair and misleading. Thus, for instance, in British Columbia, in 1921 there were only 773 females of ages 15 to 44 to every 1,000 males of these ages, while in Quebec there were 1,017 and in Prince Edward Island 986. Evidently, in view of the great disproportion between the sexes in British Columbia, the crude birth rate per 1,000 of population in that province cannot properly be compared with the crude birth rate in Quebec or Prince Edward Island, and consequently a table has been included showing the legitimate birth rate per 1,000 married women between 15 and 44 years of age. Again, in consequence of different age distributions of population in the different provinces—the Prairie Provinces, for instance, have a very young population because of the healthy young immigrants whom they attract—a comparison of crude death rates of the provinces is misleading. In the Prairie Provinces, taken as a unit, only 126 per 1,000 of the 1911 population and 149 per 1,000 of the 1921 population had passed 45 years of age, while in Quebec 178, in Ontario 233 and in Prince Edward Island 264 per 1,000 of the population were in 1921 over 45 years of age. These latter provinces, having a much larger proportion of persons of advanced ages, will inevitably have a higher crude death rate per 1,000 of population than the Prairie Provinces. A table showing the death rates as adjusted on the basis of the English "standard million" of 1901 has therefore been included. (Table 23).

The natural increase of the population of Canada is first dealt with, followed by detailed tables of births, marriages and deaths in the order named.

1.—Natural Increase.

Summary statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1921 to 1925 by provinces in Table 1. The figures for 1925 are provisional and are not available for the province of Quebec, which was not included in the registration area in that year.

The province of Quebec has perhaps the highest rate of natural increase per 1,000 of population of any civilized country, 23.4 in 1921, 21.8 in 1922, 18.6 in 1923 and 22.0 in 1924. This brings the average for Canada (exclusive of the territories) up to 17.8 in 1921, 16.5 in 1922, 14.7 in 1923 and 15.8 in 1924, while the remaining eight provinces, constituting the registration area, show as their rate of natural increase 15.8 for 1921, 14.5 for 1922, 13.1 for 1923, 13.6 for 1924 and 12.9 for 1925. In Australia the average rate of natural increase for the quinquennium 1917 to 1921 was 14.26 and in New Zealand 13.29, in England and Wales 7.20 and in Scotland 8.54 per 1,000 of population, so that the registration area of Canada compares quite favourably with other British countries.

The rates of natural increase per annum per 1,000 of mean population for other countries during recent years are as follows, the period on which observation is based being given in each case in parentheses:—Denmark (1911-15), 12.87; Japan (1914-17), 12.26; Netherlands (1916-20), 12.25; Norway (1911-15), 11.82; Finland (1913-17), 9.14; Italy (1913-17), 8.11; Switzerland (1912-16), 7.89; Sweden (1916-20), 6.60; Spain (1915-19), 4.60; Ireland (1916-20), 3.89; France (1910-14), 0.43.

The present natural increase of the population of Canada is in the neighbourhood of 145,000 per annum, about one-third of which is due to Quebec.

The births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in Canadian cities having a population of 10,000 and over are given for the calendar year 1924 in Table 2.

1.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1921-1925.

NOTE.—All figures for 1925 are subject to revision. Birth, marriage and death rates for 1922-25 are calculated on the estimated populations and for 1921 on the population as shown by the census of 1921.

Provinces.	Years.	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	Marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	Excess of births over deaths.	Rate of natural increase per 1,000 population.
P. E. Island.....	1921	2,156	24.3	518	5.8	1,209	13.6	947	10.7
	1922	2,160	24.5	579	6.6	1,113	12.6	1,047	11.9
	1923	1,977	22.5	454	5.2	1,150	13.1	835	9.5
	1924	1,858	21.1	408	4.6	956	10.9	902	10.3
	1925	1,672	19.2	407	4.7	997	11.5	675	7.8
Nova Scotia.....	1921	13,021	24.9	3,550	6.8	6,420	12.3	6,601	12.6
	1922	12,693	24.0	3,169	6.0	6,679	12.6	6,014	11.4
	1923	11,680	22.0	3,246	6.1	6,868	13.0	4,822	9.1
	1924	11,801	22.1	2,999	5.6	6,583	12.3	5,218	9.8
	1925	11,400	21.2	2,922	5.4	6,045	11.3	5,355	10.0
New Brunswick.....	1921	11,465	30.2	3,173	8.4	5,410	14.2	6,055	15.9
	1922	11,564	29.5	2,799	7.1	5,158	13.2	6,406	16.3
	1923	10,704	27.0	2,911	7.4	5,013	12.7	5,698	14.4
	1924	10,717	26.9	2,972	7.4	4,923	12.3	5,794	14.5
	1925	10,929	27.1	2,906	7.2	4,955	12.3	5,974	14.8
Ontario.....	1921	74,152	25.3	24,871	8.5	34,551	11.8	39,601	13.5
	1922	71,436	24.0	23,860	7.8	34,034	11.4	37,396	12.5
	1923	70,056	23.2	24,842	8.2	35,637	11.8	34,419	11.4
	1924	71,510	23.4	24,038	7.9	33,078	10.8	38,432	12.6
	1925	70,067	22.6	23,074	7.4	33,960	10.9	36,107	11.6
Manitoba.....	1921	18,478	30.3	5,310	8.7	5,388	8.8	13,090	19.0
	1922	17,679	28.2	4,808	7.7	5,754	9.2	11,925	21.5
	1923	16,472	25.9	4,544	7.1	5,330	8.4	11,142	17.5
	1924	15,454	23.9	4,132	6.4	5,023	7.8	10,431	16.1
	1925	14,866	22.7	4,377	6.7	5,245	8.0	9,621	14.7
Saskatchewan.....	1921	22,493	29.7	5,101	6.7	5,596	7.4	16,897	22.3
	1922	22,339	28.4	5,061	6.4	6,119	7.8	16,220	20.6
	1923	20,947	26.3	5,045	6.3	6,151	7.8	14,796	18.6
	1924	21,539	26.4	4,792	5.9	5,772	7.1	15,767	19.3
	1925	20,488	24.6	4,899	5.9	5,621	6.7	14,867	17.8
Alberta.....	1921	16,561	28.1	4,661	7.9	4,940	8.4	11,621	19.7
	1922	16,163	26.5	4,272	7.0	5,264	8.6	10,899	17.8
	1923	15,060	24.3	4,117	6.6	5,006	8.1	10,076	16.2
	1924	14,597	22.9	4,159	6.5	4,858	7.6	9,739	15.3
	1925	14,924	22.9	4,355	6.7	4,693	7.2	10,231	15.7
British Columbia.....	1921	10,653	20.3	3,889	7.4	4,208	8.0	6,445	12.3
	1922	10,166	18.9	3,763	7.0	4,907	9.1	5,259	9.8
	1923	10,001	18.4	3,943	7.2	4,997	9.2	5,046	9.3
	1924	10,119	18.3	4,038	7.3	5,004	9.0	5,115	9.2
	1925	10,163	18.1	4,211	7.5	4,903	8.7	5,260	9.4
Canada (Registration Area)	1921	168,979	26.4	51,073	8.0	67,722	10.6	101,257	15.8
	1922	164,194	25.1	47,811	7.3	69,028	10.5	95,166	14.5
	1923	156,897	23.7	49,102	7.4	70,182	10.6	86,834	13.1
	1924	157,595	23.4	47,538	7.1	66,197	9.8	91,398	13.6
	1925	154,509	22.6	47,151	6.9	66,419	9.7	88,090	12.9
Quebec ¹	1921	88,749	37.6	18,659	7.9	33,433	14.1	55,316	23.4
	1922	88,377	35.1	16,609	6.5	33,459	13.3	54,918	21.8
	1923	83,579	32.2	17,361	6.8	35,148	13.6	48,431	18.6
	1924	86,930	35.1	17,591	7.1	32,356	13.0	54,574	22.0
Canada (exclusive of the Territories).....	1921	257,728	29.3	69,732	8.0	101,155	11.6	156,573	17.8
	1922	252,571	27.8	64,420	7.1	102,487	11.3	150,084	16.5
	1923	240,476	26.1	66,463	7.2	105,330	11.4	135,265	14.7
	1924	244,525	26.5	65,129	7.1	98,553	10.7	145,972	15.8

¹ Rates for Quebec have been calculated on provincial estimates of population.

2.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Cities of 10,000 and over, for the calendar year 1924.

Cities.	Census population, 1921.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
P. E. Island—					
Charlottetown.....	10,814	298	132	246	52
Nova Scotia—					
Halifax.....	58,372	1,458	563	781	677
Sydney.....	22,545	505	182	269	236
Glace Bay.....	17,007	621	142	281	340
New Brunswick—					
Saint John.....	47,166	1,238	479	717	521
Moncton.....	17,488	571	162	208	363
Quebec—					
Montreal.....	618,506	21,500	6,058	10,230	11,270
Quebec.....	95,193	4,227	692	1,768	2,459
Verdun.....	25,001	968	206	289	729
Hull.....	24,117	1,075	181 ¹	269	806
Sherbrooke.....	23,515	745	147 ¹	386	359
Three Rivers.....	22,367	1,038	192	433	605
Westmount.....	17,593	96	35 ¹	115	—19
Lachine.....	15,404	507	75 ¹	179	328
Outremont.....	13,249	135	43 ¹	99	36
St. Hyacinthe.....	10,859	289	96 ¹	182	107
Shawinigan Falls.....	10,625	588	72 ¹	144	444
Lévis.....	10,470	319	58 ¹	212	107
Ontario—					
Toronto.....	521,893	12,424	6,244	5,570	6,854
Hamilton.....	114,151	3,140	1,227	1,248	1,892
Ottawa.....	107,843	3,044	1,036	1,514	1,530
London.....	60,959	1,452	659	901	551
Windsor.....	38,591	1,826	899	601	1,225
Brantford.....	29,440	700	258	265	435
Kitchener.....	21,763	640	225	254	386
Kingston.....	21,753	591	238	370	221
Sault Ste. Marie.....	21,092	674	195	225	449
Port William.....	20,541	742	247	257	485
Peterborough.....	20,994	532	188	284	248
St. Catharines.....	19,881	612	252	276	336
Guelph.....	18,128	458	200	240	218
Stratford.....	16,094	408	133	196	212
St. Thomas.....	16,026	358	146	199	159
Port Arthur.....	14,886	552	217	201	351
Sarnia.....	14,877	387	165	221	166
Niagara Falls.....	14,764	455	295	152	303
Chatham.....	13,266	369	176	241	128
Galt.....	13,216	316	124	144	172
Belleville.....	12,206	343	160	207	136
Owen Sound.....	12,190	333	134	163	170
Oshawa.....	11,940	552	129	186	366
North Bay.....	10,692	462	128	125	337
Brockville.....	10,043	241	107	154	87
Manitoba—					
Winnipeg.....	179,087	4,786	2,249	1,549	3,237
Brandon.....	15,397	385	166	215	170
St. Boniface.....	12,821	644	126	344	300
Saskatchewan—					
Regina.....	34,432	1,034	435	351	683
Saskatoon.....	25,739	823	430	356	467
Moose Jaw.....	19,285	587	241	215	372
Alberta—					
Calgary.....	63,305	1,612	851	648	964
Edmonton.....	58,821	1,852	921	716	1,136
Lethbridge.....	11,097	368	194	147	221
British Columbia—					
Vancouver.....	117,217	3,045	1,686	1,465	1,580
Victoria.....	38,727	772	377	473	299
New Westminster.....	14,495	399	221	224	175

¹ Roman Catholics only.

Natural Increase by Sex.—According to Table 3, the number of male children born in 1924 in the registration area exceeded the total male deaths for the year by 45,393, while the gain in the female population during the same period was 46,005. Thus, while the number of male children born exceeded the females by 4,021, the higher mortality among males caused a net increase of the female over the male population of 612.

3.—Excess of Births over Deaths in the Registration Area of Canada, by Provinces and for each Sex, 1924, with Totals for 1921-23.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both sexes.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	
Prince Edward Island..	928	490	438	930	466	464	902
Nova Scotia.....	6,189	3,456	2,733	5,612	3,127	2,485	5,218
New Brunswick.....	5,523	2,629	2,894	5,194	2,294	2,900	5,794
Ontario.....	36,582	17,153	19,429	34,928	15,925	19,003	38,432
Manitoba.....	7,804	2,713	5,091	7,650	2,310	5,340	10,431
Saskatchewan.....	11,157	3,176	7,981	10,382	2,596	7,786	15,767
Alberta.....	7,422	2,718	4,704	7,175	2,140	5,035	9,739
British Columbia.....	5,203	3,080	2,123	4,916	1,924	2,992	5,115
Total, 1924.....	80,808	35,415	45,393	76,787	30,782	46,005	91,398
Total, 1923.....	80,566	37,517	43,049	76,331	32,665	43,666	86,715
Total, 1922.....	84,057	37,044	47,013	80,137	31,984	48,153	95,166
Total, 1921.....	87,134	36,411	50,723	81,845	31,311	50,534	101,257

2.—Births.

Throughout almost the whole of the civilized world, the birth rate has in the past generation been on the decline, though the consequent decline in the rate of natural increase has to a considerable extent been offset by a decline in the death rate.

The crude birth rate of England and Wales, for example, was 35.4 per 1,000 population on the average of the decennium 1871-80, 32.5 in 1881-90 and 29.9 in 1891-1900. In 1913 the birth rate was 24.1 and, though it rose to 25.5 in 1920, it fell again to 22.4 in 1921, 19.7 in 1923, 18.8 in 1924 and 18.3 in 1925.

Similarly in France, the crude birth rate declined from an average of 25.4 per 1,000 population in the 1870's, 23.9 in the 1880's and 22.2 in the 1890's to 20.4 in 1920 and 19.4 in 1923, rising slightly to 19.6 in 1925. In Germany, again, the crude birth rate was 39.1 in the 1870's, 36.8 in the 1880's, 36.1 in the 1890's, 23.6 in 1922 and 22.5 in 1925.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at the comparatively high figure of 26.5 per 1,000 in 1924—the last year for which complete figures are available. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the birth rate stood at the very high figure of 35.1 per 1,000 in 1924, as compared with 23.4 per 1,000 in the registration area, where the figures varied from 18.3 per 1,000 in British Columbia to 26.9 in New Brunswick and 26.4 in Saskatchewan.

Preliminary figures for 1925 show 154,509 living births, which, on the increased estimate of population for that year, gives a rate of 22.6 for the registration area, the provincial rates varying from 18.1 in British Columbia to 24.6 in Saskatchewan and 27.1 in New Brunswick. Statistics of births and birth rates for the years 1921-25 are given by provinces in Table 4, the provincial figures both of births and birth rates for Quebec being appended, so as to show national totals.

4.—Number of Living Births and Birth Rates, by Provinces, 1921-1925.

Provinces.	Living Births.					Birth rate per 1,000 population.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹
P. E. Island.....	2,156	2,160	1,977	1,858	1,672	24.3	24.5	22.5	21.1	19.2
Nova Scotia.....	13,021	12,693	11,680	11,801	11,400	24.9	24.0	22.0	22.1	21.2
New Brunswick.....	11,465	11,564	10,704	10,717	10,929	30.2	29.5	27.0	26.9	27.1
Ontario.....	74,152	71,430	70,056	71,510	70,067	25.3	24.0	23.2	23.4	22.6
Manitoba.....	18,478	17,679	16,472	15,454	14,866	30.3	28.2	25.9	23.9	22.7
Saskatchewan.....	22,493	22,339	20,947	21,539	20,488	29.7	28.4	26.3	26.4	24.6
Alberta.....	16,561	16,163	15,060	14,597	14,984	28.1	26.5	24.3	22.9	22.9
British Columbia.....	10,653	10,166	10,001	10,119	10,163	20.3	18.9	18.4	18.3	18.1
Registration Area.....	168,979	164,194	156,897	157,595	154,509	26.4	25.1	23.7	23.4	22.6
Quebec.....	88,749	89,377	83,579	86,930	—	37.6	35.1	32.2	35.1	—
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	257,728	252,571	240,476	244,525	—	29.3	27.8	26.1	26.5	—

¹ 1925 figures are subject to revision.

Table 5 gives, in addition, statistics of the number of births in cities of 40,000 population and over for the years 1921 to 1925. These ten cities had in 1921 a total population of 1,328,814 or 20.7 p.c. of the population of the registration area, while the number of births shown below for the year 1921, 38,488, formed 22.0 p.c. of total births recorded for the same year. By 1925 the number of births had declined to 33,349 or by 13.4 p.c.; the percentage of the total for the registration area, however, was 21.6, a decrease since 1921 of only 0.4 p.c. It would seem, therefore, that the recent decline in the birth rate has been but slightly more pronounced in the larger urban centres than throughout the registration area, although greater differences appear in particular years than over the period in question (1921-1925).

5.—Living Births in Cities of 40,000 Population and over, 1921-1925.

Cities.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹
Toronto.....	13,378	12,745	12,680	12,424	11,920
Winnipeg.....	6,323	5,840	5,246	4,786	4,660
Vancouver.....	3,298	2,960	2,998	3,045	3,171
Hamilton.....	3,498	3,146	3,033	3,140	2,938
Ottawa.....	3,250	3,273	3,055	3,044	3,026
Calgary.....	2,086	1,884	1,683	1,612	1,634
London.....	1,458	1,448	1,380	1,452	1,352
Edmonton.....	2,136	2,143	1,951	1,852	1,942
Halifax.....	1,836	1,743	1,519	1,458	1,463
Saint John.....	1,225	1,259	1,304	1,238	1,243
Total.....	38,488	36,441	34,849	34,051	33,349

¹ 1925 figures are subject to revision.

Legitimate Birth Rates per 1,000 Married Women of Ages 15-44.—Undoubtedly the test of birth rate most generally accepted by vital statisticians is supplied by the comparison of the total number of legitimate births with the total number of married women between the ages of 15 and 44, though a small number of births occur where the mothers are either below 15 or past the 45th birthday. This test is applied to the registration area of Canada for 1921-24 in Table 6 on the assumptions:—(1) that the number of married women in the country has since 1921 increased proportionately to the estimated increase of the general population, and (2) that the number of Canadian-born, of British-born and of foreign-born married women has since 1921 increased proportionately to the estimated increase of the general population. Since the estimate covers only the short period since the census, the above assumptions may be accepted as approximately correct.

Two points of great importance are brought out by the table:—first, the substantial decline in the birth rate per 1,000 married women in the short period

covered; secondly, the fact that in the registration area as a whole, foreign-born married women have proportionately more children than Canadian-born, and these considerably more children than British-born.

6.—Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women of 15-44 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1921-1924, and by Nativity of Mother, 1924.

Provinces.	Legitimate births per 1,000 married women of 15-44 years of age.				Legitimate births per 1,000 married women, 15-44 years of age, of Canadian, British and foreign birth, 1924.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Canadian.	British.	Foreign.
Prince Edward Island.....	245	246.0	226.2	212.4	211.0	180.2	333.3
Nova Scotia.....	218	209.6	191.8	191.7	191.9	199.3	169.8
New Brunswick.....	254	247.9	226.1	224.8	227.1	177.3	230.7
Ontario.....	191	181.4	175.4	176.3	178.7	160.6	198.0
Manitoba.....	219	204.4	187.2	172.2	201.1	123.3	180.7
Saskatchewan.....	213	203.9	188.3	188.9	200.1	147.7	200.5
Alberta.....	195	183.1	167.7	158.5	170.5	131.9	166.3
British Columbia.....	144	133.7	130.4	129.2	142.7	110.7	146.7
Canada (Registration Area).....	199	188.8	178.0	175.7	185.1	144.9	186.0
Quebec.....	334 ¹	311.3 ¹	288.3 ¹	307.8 ¹	—	—	—
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	232¹	223.2¹	208.7¹	206.0¹	—	—	—

¹ No statistics of illegitimate births in Quebec are available. The total number of births in Quebec has accordingly been used, though as a result the fertility of Quebec and of Canadian married women is slightly overestimated.

In Table 7 will be found for each of the provinces in the registration area the percentage of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born mothers respectively. It is noteworthy that children born to foreign-born mothers in 1924 outnumbered children born to Canadian-born mothers in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. For the registration area as a whole, three out of every five children born had Canadian-born mothers, one a British-born mother and one a foreign-born mother.

7.—Percentage of Legitimate Children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born Mothers, in each Province, 1924.

Provinces.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.
Prince Edward Island.....	95.7	1.7	2.6
Nova Scotia.....	85.5	10.7	3.8
New Brunswick.....	91.5	4.0	4.5
Ontario.....	68.0	21.4	10.6
Manitoba.....	47.4	20.9	31.7
Saskatchewan.....	39.4	16.9	43.7
Alberta.....	33.1	22.0	44.9
British Columbia.....	36.1	38.5	25.4
Canada (Registration Area).....	59.9	19.7	20.4

Sex of Living Births.—Table 8 shows the number of living male and female births reported for each province in the registration area in the years 1921-25, together with the proportion of male to female births. Prince Edward Island is the only province in which the number of female births has in certain years exceeded male births. The preliminary figures for 1925 for the registration area indicate that among every 1,000 born, 512 were males and 488 females, as compared with a proportion of 513 to 487 in both 1924 and 1923, 512 to 488 in 1922 and 516 to 484 in 1921. The figures for Quebec, added from provincial reports, show for 1924 a proportion of 515 males to 485 females and bring the all-Canadian figure for that year up to 514 males to 486 females.

8.—Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, 1921-1925.

NOTE.—The figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

Provinces.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Males to 1,000 Females.
			Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
Prince Edward Island.....	1921	2,156	1,073	49.8	1,083	50.2	991
	1922	2,160	1,104	51.1	1,056	48.9	1,045
	1923	1,977	981	49.6	996	50.4	985
	1924	1,858	928	49.9	930	50.1	998
	1925	1,672	875	52.3	797	47.7	1,098
Nova Scotia.....	1921	13,021	6,695	51.4	6,326	48.6	1,058
	1922	12,693	6,630	52.2	6,063	47.8	1,094
	1923	11,680	5,973	51.1	5,707	48.9	1,047
	1924	11,801	6,189	52.4	5,612	47.6	1,103
	1925	11,400	5,886	51.6	5,514	48.4	1,067
New Brunswick.....	1921	11,465	5,942	51.8	5,523	48.2	1,076
	1922	11,564	5,955	51.5	5,609	48.5	1,062
	1923	10,704	5,457	51.0	5,247	49.0	1,040
	1924	10,717	5,523	51.5	5,194	48.5	1,063
	1925	10,929	5,657	51.8	5,272	48.2	1,073
Ontario.....	1921	74,152	38,307	51.7	35,845	48.3	1,069
	1922	71,430	36,495	51.1	34,935	48.9	1,045
	1923	70,056	36,141	51.6	33,915	48.4	1,066
	1924	71,510	36,582	51.2	34,928	48.8	1,047
	1925	70,067	36,065	51.5	34,002	48.5	1,061
Manitoba.....	1921	18,478	9,455	51.2	9,023	48.8	1,048
	1922	17,679	8,926	50.5	8,753	49.5	1,020
	1923	16,472	8,397	51.0	8,075	49.0	1,040
	1924	15,454	7,804	50.5	7,650	49.5	1,020
	1925	14,866	7,633	51.3	7,233	48.7	1,055
Saskatchewan.....	1921	22,493	11,620	51.7	10,873	48.3	1,069
	1922	22,339	11,435	51.2	10,904	48.8	1,049
	1923	20,947	10,765	51.4	10,182	48.6	1,057
	1924	21,539	11,157	51.8	10,382	48.2	1,075
	1925	20,488	10,569	51.6	9,919	48.4	1,066
Alberta.....	1921	16,561	8,493	51.3	8,068	48.7	1,053
	1922	16,163	8,219	50.9	7,944	49.1	1,035
	1923	15,060	7,676	51.0	7,384	49.0	1,040
	1924	14,597	7,422	50.8	7,175	49.2	1,034
	1925	14,924	7,626	51.1	7,298	48.9	1,045
British Columbia.....	1921	10,653	5,549	52.1	5,104	47.9	1,087
	1922	10,166	5,293	52.0	4,873	47.9	1,086
	1923	10,001	5,176	51.8	4,825	48.2	1,073
	1924	10,119	5,203	51.4	4,916	48.6	1,058
	1925	10,163	5,235	51.5	4,928	48.5	1,062
Canada (Registration Area)...	1921	168,979	87,134	51.6	81,845	48.4	1,065
	1922	164,194	84,057	51.2	80,137	48.8	1,049
	1923	156,897	80,566	51.3	76,331	48.7	1,055
	1924	157,595	80,808	51.3	76,787	48.7	1,052
	1925	151,509	79,546	51.5	74,963	48.5	1,061
Quebec.....	1921	88,749	46,705	52.6	42,044	47.4	1,111
	1922	88,377	44,998	50.3	43,379	49.7	1,037
	1923	83,579	43,437	52.0	40,142	48.0	1,082
	1924	86,930	44,782	51.5	42,148	48.5	1,060
Canada (exclusive of the Terri- tories).....	1921	257,728	133,839	51.9	123,889	48.1	1,080
	1922	252,571	129,055	51.1	123,516	48.9	1,045
	1923	240,476	124,003	51.6	116,473	48.4	1,065
	1924	244,525	125,590	51.4	118,935	48.6	1,056

Nativity of Parents.—Table 9 classifies the children born in 1924 by country of birth of parents, and furnishes some idea to what extent the coming generation of Canadian-born will be the product of Canadian-born, British-born or foreign-born parents. The term "unspecified", under country of birth, includes for the father illegitimate births and births of incomplete record, while for the mother it includes births of incomplete record only.

9.—Number and Percentage of Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) in the Registration Area to Fathers and Mothers born in specified Countries, 1924.

Countries of Birth of Parents.	Number of births with father, mother or both parents born in specified country.			Percentage of births with father, mother or both parents born in specified country.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
Canada.....	89,728	94,466	75,279	56.9	59.9	47.8
England.....	18,731	19,751	10,481	11.9	12.5	6.7
Ireland.....	2,503	2,160	872	1.6	1.4	0.6
Scotland.....	6,377	6,865	3,220	4.0	4.4	2.0
Wales.....	563	498	100	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other British Isles.....	84	91	25	0.1	0.1	1
Newfoundland.....	1,001	1,029	542	0.6	0.7	0.3
Other British Possessions.....	483	447	127	0.3	0.3	0.1
Austria.....	3,758	3,293	2,707	2.4	2.1	1.7
Belgium.....	431	414	259	0.3	0.3	0.2
Finland.....	419	422	340	0.3	0.3	0.2
France.....	472	438	215	0.3	0.3	0.1
Galicia.....	2,570	2,217	1,967	1.6	1.4	1.2
Germany.....	675	528	197	0.4	0.3	0.1
Hungary.....	405	407	298	0.3	0.3	0.2
Italy.....	2,155	1,685	1,643	1.4	1.1	1.0
Norway.....	865	659	378	0.5	0.4	0.2
Poland.....	1,864	1,738	1,362	1.2	1.1	0.9
Russia.....	4,156	3,510	2,741	2.6	2.2	1.7
Sweden.....	962	752	475	0.6	0.5	0.3
Other Europe.....	3,444	2,736	2,101	2.2	1.7	1.3
China and Japan.....	1,036	1,008	967	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other Asia.....	308	195	177	0.2	0.1	0.1
United States.....	10,325	11,655	4,304	6.6	7.4	2.7
Total specified.....	153,315	156,964	110,777	97.3	99.6	70.3
Country not specified.....	4,280	631	310	2.7	0.4	0.2
Total.....	157,595	157,595	111,087¹	100.0	100.0	70.5²

¹ Less than one tenth of one per cent.

² Represents for 1924 the number of births where both parents were in the same category as regards birthplace. The difference between this figure (111,087) and total births (157,595) equals the number of births (46,508) where both parents were not in the same category as regards birthplace.

³ This number excludes the percentage (29.5) of mixed parentage, i.e., where both parents were not in the same category by birthplace.

Racial Origin of Parents.—Table 10 gives the number and percentage of births during 1924, distributed by the principal racial groups.

10.—Number and Percentage of Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) in the Registration Area to Fathers and Mothers of specified Racial Origins, 1924.

Racial Origins of Parents.	Number of births with father, mother or both parents of specified origin.			Percentage of births with father, mother or both parents of specified origin.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
English.....	53,523	56,440	39,609	34.0	35.8	25.1
Irish.....	20,313	19,047	8,944	12.9	12.1	5.7
Scotch.....	23,194	23,412	11,387	14.7	14.9	7.2
Welsh.....	832	660	145	0.5	0.4	0.1
French.....	18,726	20,004	15,775	11.9	12.7	10.0
German.....	9,166	9,668	6,700	5.8	6.1	4.3
Armenian.....	76	69	67	1	1	1
Austrian.....	2,162	2,354	1,926	1.4	1.5	1.2
Belgian.....	476	481	293	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bulgarian.....	108	69	68	0.1	1	1
Chinese.....	342	327	324	0.2	0.2	0.2
Czechoslovak.....	278	310	196	0.2	0.2	0.1
Danish.....	435	356	125	0.3	0.2	0.1
Dutch.....	1,775	1,668	798	1.1	1.1	0.5
Finnish.....	465	531	422	0.3	0.3	0.3
Greek.....	162	100	85	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hebrew.....	1,467	1,460	1,420	0.9	0.9	0.9
Hindu.....	7	7	7	1	1	1
Hungarian.....	382	447	335	0.2	0.3	0.2
Islelandic.....	386	472	305	0.2	0.3	0.2
Indian.....	1,743	2,027	1,636	1.1	1.3	1.0
Italian.....	2,280	1,944	1,879	1.4	1.2	1.2
Japanese.....	713	713	711	0.5	0.5	0.5
Negro.....	364	417	350	0.2	0.3	0.2
Norwegian.....	1,662	1,765	937	1.1	1.1	0.6
Polish.....	1,923	2,088	1,512	1.2	1.3	1.0
Rumanian.....	630	534	455	0.4	0.3	0.3
Russian.....	2,034	1,881	1,511	1.3	1.2	1.0
Serbo-Croatian.....	171	151	130	0.1	0.1	0.1
Swedish.....	1,435	1,400	738	0.9	0.9	0.5
Swiss.....	227	206	77	0.1	0.1	1
Syrian.....	188	140	132	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ukrainian, including Galician.....	4,836	4,910	4,465	3.1	3.1	2.8
Other.....	213	184	129	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total specified.....	152,694	156,242	103,593	96.9	99.1	65.8
Racial Origin not specified.....	4,901	1,353	845	3.1	0.9	0.5
Total.....	157,595	157,595	104,438²	100.0	100.0	66.3³

¹Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

²Represents for 1924 the number of births where both parents were in the same category as regards racial origin. The difference between this figure (104,438) and the total births (157,595) equals the number of births (53,157) where both parents were not in the same category as regards racial origin.

³This excludes the percentage (33.7) of mixed parentage, i. e., where both parents were not in the same category by racial origin.

Illegitimacy.—The ratio of illegitimate to total births is, generally speaking, low in Canada as compared with other countries.

Out of 168,979 living births in the registration area of Canada in 1921, 3,334, or 1.97 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. In 1922 out of 164,194 births reported in the registration area, 3,371 or 2.05 p.c. were illegitimate, in 1923, 3,408 out of 156,597, or 2.17 p.c., and in 1924, 3,715 out of 157,595, or 2.36 p.c. In the latter year there were 1,929 males and 1,786 females among the illegitimates, or 1,050 males to every 1,000 females, a larger proportion than is experienced in the general birth rate. This disproportionate excess of male births among illegitimates is in accordance with the experience of other countries. Statistics are given in Table 11.

11.—Number of Illegitimate Births, classified by Age of Mother, with the Percentage they form of Total Living Births, by Provinces, 1924, with Totals for 1921-23.

Ages of Mothers.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Regis- tration Area.
Under 15 years.....	—	3	3	12	9	5	2	2	36
15-19 years.....	17	217	100	679	150	136	101	63	1,463
20-24 years.....	14	168	89	602	155	99	112	65	1,304
25-29 years.....	4	60	32	201	51	51	39	21	459
30-34 years.....	—	20	13	96	31	16	30	9	215
35-39 years.....	3	9	11	69	19	18	9	8	146
40-44 years.....	—	4	—	17	6	4	3	2	36
45-49 years.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Not given.....	4	2	3	40	1	—	3	—	53
Total illegitimate births,									
1924.....	42	483	251	1,717	423	330	299	170	3,715
1923.....	43	443	258	1,579	351	274	306	124	3,408
1922.....	57	460	222	1,519	410	258	314	131	3,371
1921.....	49	396	198	1,592	420	252	299	128	3,334
Per cent of total births,									
1924.....	2.3	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.36
1923.....	2.2	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.17
1922.....	2.6	3.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.05
1921.....	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.97
Male illegitimate births.									
1924.....	23	260	110	923	215	166	150	82	1,929
1923.....	27	211	153	840	198	136	150	51	1,766
1922.....	29	235	115	826	210	138	170	58	1,781
1921.....	16	201	108	796	222	117	154	68	1,682
Female illegitimate births.									
1924.....	19	223	141	794	208	164	149	88	1,786
1923.....	16	232	105	739	183	138	156	73	1,642
1922.....	28	225	107	693	200	120	144	73	1,590
1921.....	33	195	90	796	198	135	145	60	1,652

Stillbirths.—Statistics of the number of children born dead in 1924 are shown below for the registration area of Canada, according to the status and age of the mother; in Quebec in 1922 there were 2,594 stillbirths, in 1923 2,654 stillbirths, and in 1924, 2,700 stillbirths, the latter number including 1,091 due to premature birth.

12.—Stillbirths by Age of Mother and Legitimacy of Child in 1924, with Totals for 1921-23.

Age-groups of Mothers.	Unmar- ried Mothers.	Married Mothers.								Regis- tration Area.
		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Cnt.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
Under 15 years of age...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15-19 years.....	67	4	22	16	117	25	23	23	16	313
20-24 years.....	72	4	92	60	518	88	90	61	53	1,038
25-29 years.....	22	9	105	62	676	116	111	74	71	1,246
30-34 years.....	21	9	84	51	645	105	136	79	50	1,180
35-39 years.....	13	9	90	38	535	98	122	84	53	1,042
40-44 years.....	2	2	36	23	229	52	82	36	26	488
45 and over.....	—	—	7	—	25	11	7	3	2	55
Unknown.....	10	7	2	14	156	—	27	—	2	218
Total, 1924.....	209	44	438	264	2,901	495	598	360	273	5,682
Total, 1923.....	178	54	402	271	2,963	519	568	399	299	5,653
Total, 1922.....	195	66	416	259	3,015	566	587	428	272	5,804
Total, 1921.....	240	58	496	314	3,340	586	628	399	326	6,387
Ratio to total births,										
1924.....	5.3	2.4	3.7	2.5	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.4
1923.....	5.0	2.7	3.5	2.5	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.5
1922.....	5.5	3.0	3.3	2.2	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.4
1921.....	6.7	2.7	3.8	2.7	4.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.6

Birth Rates in Various Countries.—The relative position occupied by Canada and its individual provinces among the countries of the world with respect to crude birth rate (the annual number of births per 1,000 of population) is shown in Table 13.

13.—Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Birth Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Birth Rate.
Egypt.....	1923	43.0	Ontario.....	1925	22.6
Chile.....	1924	39.7	Canada (Registration Area).....	1925	22.6
Costa Rica.....	1923	39.2	Germany.....	1925	22.5
Rumania.....	1924	37.7	Austria.....	1923	22.4
Salvador.....	1924	37.6	Finland.....	1924	22.3
Ceylon.....	1924	37.3	Denmark.....	1923	22.3
Jamaica.....	1924	36.6	Western Australia.....	1925	22.2
Russia (European).....	1921	35.5	Victoria.....	1924	22.0
Japan.....	1924	33.8	Northern Ireland.....	1925	21.7
Quebec.....	1924	30.4	Latvia.....	1924	21.6
Spain.....	1924	29.8	Scotland.....	1925	21.3
Italy.....	1923	29.2	United States.....	1925	21.2
Hungary.....	1925	27.7	Nova Scotia.....	1925	21.2
Newfoundland.....	1923	27.4	New Zealand.....	1925	21.2
New Brunswick.....	1925	27.1	South Australia.....	1925	21.0
Czechoslovakia.....	1924	26.8	Prussia.....	1923	20.5
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1925	26.5	Irish Free State.....	1921	20.2
Uruguay.....	1924	25.8	Norway.....	1925	20.0
Panama.....	1923	25.3	Belgium.....	1924	19.9
Saskatchewan.....	1925	24.6	Prince Edward Island.....	1925	19.2
Tasmania.....	1925	24.5	France.....	1924	18.9
Netherlands.....	1925	24.1	Switzerland.....	1924	18.7
New South Wales.....	1924	24.1	Esthonia.....	1924	18.3
Queensland.....	1924	23.9	England and Wales.....	1925	18.3
Australia.....	1924	23.3	Sweden.....	1924	18.1
Alberta.....	1925	22.9	British Columbia.....	1925	18.1
Manitoba.....	1925	22.7			

3.—Marriages.

Nearly a century ago it was observed in the United Kingdom that the number of marriages tended to be high when the price of wheat was low and to be low when the price of wheat was high. This was quite naturally the case among a population, the majority of which was living at a comparatively low standard of comfort, and where the staple food, as a consequence, was the chief factor in the cost of living.

More recently, the curve showing marriage rates in the United Kingdom and other English-speaking countries has ceased to bear any constant relation to the price of wheat, the staple food of the people, though it still does so in poorer countries. Its place in influencing the marriage rate has, however, been taken by the general level of prosperity. Marriages in such countries as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australia tend to increase in "good times" and to diminish in "hard times," when great numbers of those who are contemplating marriage are led to postpone such marriage until the advent of better industrial conditions.

Even in the short period covered by the vital statistics of the registration area of Canada, the truth of the above statement is supported by the evidence. In 1920, a year of great prosperity, the marriages occurring in the registration area numbered 59,344 or 9.5 per 1,000 of population; in 1921 they declined to 51,073 or 8.0 per 1,000; in 1922 to 47,811 or 7.3 per 1,000 of population, largely owing to the industrial depression in these years; in 1923 they showed an increase to 49,056, the rate, however, remaining much the same as in 1922, at 7.4 per 1,000 of population. Again in 1924, a rather unfavourable year, the rate fell to 7.1 per 1,000 population, while in 1925 a decrease of 387 in the number of marriages caused a further decrease in the rate to 6.9 per 1,000 population. It should be mentioned, of course, that there doubtless occurred as late as 1921 a number of deferred marriages, which under more normal conditions would have occurred in the war years. Summary statistics of marriages contracted in 1921 to 1925 appear in Table 14, the figures and rates for Quebec being taken from provincial sources.

14.—Number of Marriages and Marriage Rates, by Provinces, 1921-1925.

A. (NUMBER OF MARRIAGES).

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1921.....	518	3,550	3,173	18,659	24,871	5,310	5,101	4,661	3,889	69,732
1922.....	579	3,169	2,799	16,609	23,360	4,808	5,061	4,272	3,763	64,420
1923.....	454	3,246	2,911	17,361	24,842	4,544	5,045	4,117	3,943	66,463
1924.....	408	2,999	2,972	17,591	24,038	4,132	4,792	4,159	4,038	65,129
1925 ¹	407	2,922	2,906	—	23,074	4,377	4,899	4,355	4,211	—

B. (MARRIAGE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION).

1921.....	5.8	6.8	8.4	7.9	8.5	8.7	6.7	7.9	7.4	8.0
1922.....	6.6	6.0	7.1	6.5	7.8	7.7	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.1
1923.....	5.2	6.1	7.4	6.3	8.2	7.1	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.2
1924.....	4.6	5.6	7.4	7.1	7.9	6.4	5.9	6.5	7.3	7.1
1925 ¹	4.7	5.4	7.2	—	7.4	6.7	5.9	6.7	7.5	—

¹ 1925 figures are subject to revision.

Ages at Marriage.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the registration area in 1924 was 29.7 years and that of all brides 25.2 years. The average excess of the bridegroom's age was thus 4.5 years. It may be noted in Table 15 that when the contracting parties are grouped by age of bridegroom, the average difference in age is less for the younger groups than for the older, being only 0.2 years for grooms under 21, 2.1 years for grooms from 21 to 25 years of age and 10.0 years for grooms from 46 to 50 years. This is natural, in view of the fact that the groom's age is generally in excess of the bride's, and therefore as his age increases the range of reasonably possible ages for the bride widens. On the other hand, when the parties are grouped by the age of the bride, it is found that, although with less regularity than is shown in the table by age of grooms, the general tendency is for the older brides to marry men nearer their own age than in the case of the younger brides. Since these tables are based upon all marriages contracted during the year, the figures given should not be understood to signify the average ages at first marriage. These are necessarily lower.

15.—Difference in Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1924.

Age-groups of Bridegrooms.	Average age of Bridegroom.	Average age of Bride.	Average excess of Bridegroom's age.	Age-groups of Brides.	Average age of Bride.	Average age of Bridegroom.	Average excess of Bridegroom's age.
All bridegrooms....	29.7	25.2	4.5	All brides.....	25.2	29.7	4.5
Under 21 years....	19.9	19.7	0.2	Under 21 years....	19.1	25.0	5.9
21-25 years.....	23.5	21.4	2.1	21-25 years.....	23.2	27.4	4.2
26-30 years.....	28.3	23.8	4.5	26-30 years.....	28.1	31.6	3.5
31-35 years.....	33.3	26.5	6.8	31-35 years.....	33.3	36.9	3.6
36-40 years.....	38.3	29.8	8.5	36-40 years.....	38.4	41.7	3.3
41-45 years.....	43.3	34.2	9.1	41-45 years.....	43.5	47.8	4.3
46-50 years.....	48.5	38.5	10.0	46-50 years.....	48.5	52.8	4.3
51 years and over..	59.6	48.4	11.2	51 years and over..	58.5	60.6	2.1

16.—Average Ages of Parties Contracting Marriages, 1924.

Provinces.	Average age of all Grooms.	Average age of all Brides.	Average excess of Groom's age over Bride's.
Prince Edward Island.....	31.3	26.7	4.6
Nova Scotia.....	29.8	25.4	4.4
New Brunswick.....	29.3	24.4	4.9
Ontario.....	29.3	25.5	3.8
Manitoba.....	30.0	24.9	5.1
Saskatchewan.....	29.6	23.9	5.7
Alberta.....	30.1	24.4	5.7
British Columbia.....	31.6	26.6	5.0
Canada (Registration Area).....	29.7	25.2	4.5

Nativity of Brides and Bridegrooms.—In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, in the years 1921 to 1924, the majority of the grooms were not of Canadian birth, while the same was true of brides in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the three Maritime Provinces, the Canadian-born brides and grooms showed a marked predominance, exceeding 80 p.c. in each case, and in Ontario over 65 p.c. of both brides and grooms were Canadian-born. For the registration area, in 1924, 58.9 p.c. of all grooms and 63.7 p.c. of the brides were Canadian-born.

Table 17 gives the number of marriages per 1,000 population in each province, as well as the percentage distribution of brides and grooms according to nativity.

17.—Nativity, by Provinces, of Persons Married in the Registration Area, 1921-1924.

Provinces.	Years.	Marriages.		Percentage distribution of Grooms and Brides by Nativity					
		Total.	Per 1,000 population.	Born in provinces of residence.		Born in other provinces.		Born elsewhere.	
				Grooms	Brides.	Grooms	Brides.	Grooms	Brides.
P.E. Island.....	1921	518	5.8	92.3	94.6	5.0	1.9	2.7	3.5
	1922	579	6.6	91.9	93.3	4.7	2.6	3.4	4.1
	1923	454	5.2	90.1	94.5	3.7	2.4	6.2	3.1
	1924	408	4.6	88.7	93.1	7.4	3.7	3.9	3.2
Nova Scotia.....	1921	3,550	6.8	76.3	81.3	6.4	4.5	17.3	14.2
	1922	3,169	6.0	79.0	84.5	5.4	3.3	15.6	12.2
	1923	3,246	6.1	77.9	83.2	5.4	3.2	16.7	13.6
	1924	2,999	5.6	78.8	82.9	5.0	3.0	16.2	14.1
New Brunswick.....	1921	3,173	8.4	73.4	78.0	10.1	8.4	16.5	13.6
	1922	2,799	7.1	68.8	75.8	13.8	8.8	17.4	15.4
	1923	2,911	7.4	74.2	77.6	9.2	8.1	16.6	14.3
	1924	2,972	7.4	73.2	77.2	10.0	7.9	16.8	14.9
Ontario.....	1921	24,871	8.5	63.6	66.7	5.6	4.7	30.8	28.6
	1922	23,360	7.8	62.2	65.1	6.9	6.2	30.9	28.7
	1923	24,842	8.2	61.3	65.9	6.5	5.4	32.2	28.7
	1924	24,038	7.9	58.8	62.3	6.8	6.1	34.4	31.6
Manitoba.....	1921	5,310	8.7	26.4	37.2	18.1	14.1	55.5	48.7
	1922	4,808	7.7	26.8	38.8	16.8	12.9	56.4	48.3
	1923	4,544	7.1	27.8	40.1	17.2	13.8	55.0	46.2
	1924	4,132	6.4	28.4	43.1	17.0	13.4	54.6	43.5
Saskatchewan.....	1921	5,101	6.7	7.1	15.6	31.4	28.1	61.5	56.3
	1922	5,061	6.4	8.2	17.3	30.1	27.6	61.7	55.1
	1923	5,045	6.3	9.0	20.8	31.9	27.5	59.2	51.7
	1924	4,792	5.9	11.2	24.6	30.2	25.6	58.6	49.8
Alberta.....	1921	4,661	7.9	7.0	14.2	26.2	25.1	66.8	60.7
	1922	4,272	7.0	7.8	16.5	26.5	23.6	65.7	59.9
	1923	4,117	6.6	9.1	17.6	23.7	23.0	67.2	59.4
	1924	4,159	6.5	11.6	22.5	25.0	22.4	63.4	55.1
British Columbia.....	1921	3,889	7.4	13.7	18.3	22.6	20.5	63.7	61.2
	1922	3,763	7.0	16.6	21.1	23.1	20.7	60.3	58.2
	1923	3,943	7.2	17.6	22.3	22.2	21.6	60.2	56.2
	1924	4,038	7.3	16.2	23.3	21.3	19.8	62.5	56.9
Canada (Registration Area).....	1921	51,073	8.0	46.9	52.0	13.0	11.3	40.1	36.7
	1922	47,811	7.3	46.3	51.8	13.7	11.8	40.0	36.4
	1923	49,402	7.4	47.1	53.4	12.9	11.2	40.1	35.4
	1924	47,538	7.1	46.0	52.5	12.9	11.2	41.1	36.3

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—For comparative purposes, the crude marriage rate per 1,000 of population in various countries of the world and in the provinces of Canada is shown for the indicated years in Table 18.

18.—Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Marriage Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Marriage Rate.
Ukraine.....	1923	11.2	Chile.....	1924	7.2
Belgium.....	1924	10.4	West Australia.....	1924	7.2
Rumania.....	1924	9.3	Spain.....	1925	7.2
Czechoslovakia.....	1924	9.2	British Isles.....	1924	7.2
Hungary.....	1924	9.1	Tasmania.....	1924	7.1
Japan.....	1923	8.8	Germany.....	1924	7.1
Austria.....	1923	8.7	Canada (Registration Area).....	1925	6.9
Estonia.....	1923	8.6	United Kingdom.....	1924	6.9
Union of South Africa.....	1925	8.5	Finland.....	1923	6.8
Italy.....	1923	8.4	Alberta.....	1925	6.7
Latvia.....	1924	8.4	Manitoba.....	1925	6.7
Victoria.....	1924	8.1	Quebec.....	1924	6.7
New South Wales.....	1924	8.1	Scotland.....	1924	6.6
Denmark.....	1923	8.0	Sweden.....	1924	6.2
New Zealand.....	1924	7.9	Norway.....	1924	6.0
Australia.....	1924	7.9	Northern Ireland.....	1924	5.9
Netherlands.....	1924	7.8	Saskatchewan.....	1925	5.9
South Australia.....	1924	7.8	Nova Scotia.....	1925	5.4
England and Wales.....	1924	7.6	Uruguay.....	1923	5.3
Queensland.....	1924	7.6	Iceland.....	1923	5.0
British Columbia.....	1925	7.5	Prince Edward Island.....	1925	4.7
Ontario.....	1925	7.4	Irish Free State.....	1924	4.7
Switzerland.....	1924	7.3	Salvador.....	1924	3.0
New Brunswick.....	1925	7.2			

4.—Deaths.

Within the past century and more especially within the past generation there has occurred generally throughout the countries of the white world a notable decline in the death rate, except where man has brought death upon himself through wars and the aftermath of wars. How far this decline has been due to advances in medical science, how far to better sanitation and how far to the improvement in the general conditions of living as a result of the increase in the productive power of humanity, is in dispute, but concerning the facts there is no doubt.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been kept with great accuracy for the whole nation ever since 1750. There the crude death rate declined from an average of 35.67 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14.29 in the decade 1911-20 and 11.7 in 1925.

Similarly, in England, the crude death rate, which was 22.6 per 1,000 in the 60's, 21.3 in the 70's and 18.2 in the 90's of the last century, declined to 15.5 in 1906, 13.8 in 1913 and 12.2 (England and Wales) in 1925. In Scotland, again, the rate was 22.1 in the 60's, 21.8 in the 70's, 18.5 in the 90's, 16.4 in 1906 and 13.4 in 1925.

Of course the preceding statements are not to be taken to mean that every year will show a decline in the death rate as compared with the preceding year. There will always be years of specially high mortality, as for instance 1918, when the death rate in Ontario, the most populous of the provinces included in the registration area of Canada, was 15.3 per 1,000 as against 12.0 in 1917 and 11.9 in 1919. Over a decade, however, these idiosyncrasies of individual years are reduced to negligibility, and it remains true that from decade to decade there is, generally speaking and under normal conditions, a decline in the crude death rate of the countries of the white world.

As for Canada, while the period elapsed since the introduction of complete and comprehensive vital statistics in 1920 has been too short for the establishing

of a definite downward trend, there is nevertheless evident a rather extraordinary reduction in the death rate in the short period of five years, the 1925 death rate being 9.7 as against 12.4 in 1920. In Quebec, where the same methods of registration have been employed for many years, the mortality has shown a decline in recent years from 17.89 per 1,000 in 1910 to 13.0 per 1,000 in 1924, largely on account of the reduction in infantile mortality.

1.—General Mortality.

Total deaths and death rates in recent years are given in Table 19 for the registration area of Canada, by provinces. The decline in the absolute number of deaths from 77,722 in 1920 to 70,182 in 1923 and 66,419 (provisional figure) in 1925, and the drop in the death rate from 12.4 in 1920 to 9.7 (provisional figure) in 1925, are notable phenomena. Quebec figures are added from provincial sources.

19.—Deaths and Death Rates, by Provinces, 1921-1925.

Provinces.	Total Deaths.					Crude death rate per 1,000 population.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹
P.E. Island.....	1,209	1,113	1,150	956	997	13.6	12.6	13.1	10.9	11.5
Nova Scotia.....	6,420	6,679	6,868	6,583	6,045	12.3	12.6	13.0	12.3	11.3
New Brunswick.....	5,410	5,158	5,013	4,923	4,955	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.3
Ontario.....	34,551	34,034	35,636	33,078	33,960	11.8	11.4	11.8	10.8	10.9
Manitoba.....	5,388	5,754	5,330	5,023	5,245	8.8	9.2	8.4	7.8	8.0
Saskatchewan.....	5,596	6,119	6,182	5,772	5,621	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.7
Alberta.....	4,940	5,264	5,006	4,858	4,693	8.4	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.2
British Columbia.....	4,208	4,907	4,997	5,004	4,903	8.0	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.7
Canada (Registration Area).....	67,722	69,028	70,182	66,197	66,419	10.6	10.5	10.6	9.8	9.7
Quebec.....	33,433	33,459	35,148	32,356	—	14.1	13.3	13.6	13.0	—
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	101,155	102,487	105,330	98,553	—	11.6	11.3	11.4	10.7	—

¹ 1925 figures are subject to revision.

Age Distribution of Decedents.—The number of those dying in the registration area in 1922, 1923 and 1924 is given by single years up to 5 years and in 5-year groups up to 80 years in Table 20, while the percentage of the total number of deaths which occurred in each age-group in each of these years is given in Table 21. It is noteworthy that the deaths at the lower ages are yearly constituting a decreasing proportion of the total. In 1921, 22.03 p.c. of all deaths were those of infants under 1 year, in 1922, 20.70 p.c., in 1923, 19.73 p.c., in 1924, 18.72 p.c., and in 1925 (provisional figure), 18.30 p.c. Similarly, deaths under 5 years of age fell from 28.29 p.c. of the total in 1921 to 26.51 p.c. in 1922, 25.37 p.c. in 1923 and 24.30 p.c. in 1924.

One rather curious result of this is that the median age at death in the registration area (*i.e.*, the age at death of the person who had as many die older than he as died younger than he) advanced from 42.46 years in 1921 to 48.79 years in 1923 and 49.81 years in 1924.

20.—Distribution of Deaths in the Registration Area, by certain Age-Groups, 1922-1924.

Age-groups.	Deaths at each age, 1922.			Deaths at each age, 1923.			Deaths at each age, 1924.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year.....	14,256	8,175	6,081	13,822	7,914	5,908	12,375	6,960	5,415
1 year.....	1,907	1,043	864	1,991	1,037	954	1,709	926	783
2 years.....	949	497	452	882	475	407	813	452	361
3 years.....	611	321	290	622	341	281	650	343	307
4 years.....	535	278	257	456	233	223	516	279	237
Total under 5 years.....	18,258	10,314	7,944	17,773	10,000	7,773	16,063	8,960	7,103
5-9 years.....	1,938	1,048	890	1,818	934	884	1,644	852	792
10-14 years.....	1,291	691	600	1,228	673	555	1,263	662	606
15-19 years.....	1,557	821	736	1,641	881	760	1,549	814	735
20-24 years.....	1,921	941	980	1,813	893	920	1,804	889	915
25-29 years.....	2,038	996	1,042	1,972	992	980	1,746	830	916
30-34 years.....	2,098	1,015	1,083	2,022	1,000	1,022	1,891	903	988
35-39 years.....	2,444	1,223	1,221	2,477	1,243	1,234	2,285	1,140	1,145
40-44 years.....	2,416	1,287	1,129	2,432	1,331	1,101	2,368	1,280	1,088
45-49 years.....	2,536	1,362	1,174	2,526	1,349	1,177	2,533	1,392	1,141
50-54 years.....	2,780	1,523	1,257	2,831	1,550	1,281	2,850	1,532	1,318
55-59 years.....	3,313	1,892	1,421	3,510	1,972	1,538	3,163	1,767	1,396
60-64 years.....	3,320	2,191	1,129	4,254	2,386	1,868	4,120	2,317	1,803
65-69 years.....	4,599	2,583	2,016	4,931	2,732	2,199	4,833	2,713	2,120
70-74 years.....	5,048	2,769	2,279	5,263	2,834	2,429	5,146	2,799	2,347
75-79 years.....	4,913	2,509	2,404	5,190	2,620	2,570	4,902	2,626	2,276
80-89 years.....	6,532	3,203	3,329	7,011	3,446	3,565	6,586	3,278	3,308
90 years and over.....	1,275	570	705	1,372	599	773	1,356	588	768
Stated ages.....	68,877	36,938	31,939	70,064	37,435	32,629	66,107	35,342	30,765
Age not stated.....	151	106	45	118	82	36	90	73	17
Total all Ages.....	69,028	37,044	31,984	70,182	37,517	32,665	66,197	35,415	30,782

21.—Percentage Distribution of Deaths in the Registration Area, by certain Age-Groups, 1922-1924.

Age-groups.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 1 year.....	22.13	21.14	19.69	19.04	18.11	17.60	20.70	19.73	18.72
1 year.....	2.82	2.77	2.62	2.70	2.92	2.55	2.77	2.84	2.59
2 years.....	1.35	1.27	1.28	1.42	1.25	1.17	1.38	1.26	1.23
3 years.....	0.87	0.91	0.97	0.91	0.86	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.98
4 years.....	0.75	0.62	0.79	0.80	0.68	0.77	0.77	0.65	0.78
Total under 5 years.....	27.92	26.71	25.35	24.87	23.82	23.09	26.51	25.37	24.30
5-9 years.....	2.84	2.49	2.41	2.79	2.71	2.57	2.81	2.59	2.49
10-14 years.....	1.87	1.80	1.87	1.88	1.70	1.97	1.87	1.75	1.92
15-19 years.....	2.22	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.33	2.39	2.26	2.34	2.34
20-24 years.....	2.55	2.39	2.52	3.07	2.82	2.97	2.79	2.59	2.73
25-29 years.....	2.70	2.65	2.35	3.26	3.00	2.98	2.96	2.81	2.64
30-34 years.....	2.75	2.67	2.56	3.39	3.13	3.21	3.05	2.89	2.86
35-39 years.....	3.31	3.32	3.23	3.82	3.78	3.72	3.55	3.54	3.46
40-44 years.....	3.49	3.56	3.62	3.53	3.37	3.54	3.51	3.47	3.58
45-49 years.....	3.69	3.60	3.94	3.68	3.61	3.71	3.68	3.61	3.83
50-54 years.....	4.12	4.14	4.33	3.94	3.93	4.28	4.04	4.04	4.31
55-59 years.....	5.12	5.27	5.00	4.45	4.71	4.54	4.81	5.01	4.78
60-64 years.....	5.93	6.37	6.56	5.41	5.72	5.86	5.69	6.07	6.23
65-69 years.....	6.99	7.30	7.68	6.31	6.74	6.89	6.68	7.04	7.31
70-74 years.....	7.50	7.57	7.92	7.14	7.44	7.63	7.33	7.51	7.78
75-79 years.....	6.79	7.00	7.43	7.53	7.88	7.40	7.13	7.41	7.42
80-89 years.....	8.67	9.21	9.28	10.42	10.93	10.75	9.48	10.00	9.96
90 years and over.....	1.54	1.60	1.66	2.21	2.37	2.50	1.85	1.96	2.05
Total for all stated ages.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Death Rates by Age-Groups.—The death rates per 1,000 persons living in each group are shown in Table 22 for the years 1921-24. The calculations are made on the assumption that the age constitution of the estimated population of the later years is the same as that of the ascertained population of the census year. In view of the shortness of the period under consideration, this assumption is approximately accurate.

In this table, as well as in the preceding table, will be noted a declining death rate at the earlier ages, a stationary death rate between 35 and 55, and an increasing

death rate after 55. While the Canadian period of observation is too short to establish these as general conclusions, the experience of other countries tends to confirm them as being common to the civilized countries of the world.

When the death-rate by sexes in various age-groups is considered (Table 22), it is evident that in most age-groups the female death-rate is lower than that of males, though there are significant exceptions. In 1924, the female death-rate was lower in the groups up to 20 and above 55. In the groups from 20-24 and 45-54 it was the same as that for males, but in the groups from 25 to 44 it was distinctly higher.

22.—Death Rates per 1,000 Living in each Age-Group in the Registration Area, by Sex, 1921-1924.

Age-groups.	Male.				Female.				Both sexes.			
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1921.	1923.	1924.
All ages (crude).....	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.5	10.6	10.5	10.6	9.8
Under 5 years.....	28.9	26.9	25.8	21.9	22.7	21.2	20.5	17.6	25.9	24.1	23.2	19.8
5-9 years.....	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0
10-14 years.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
15-19 years.....	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5
20-24 years.....	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3
25-34 years.....	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5
35-44 years.....	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
45-54 years.....	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8
55-64 years.....	18.2	19.0	20.1	19.4	16.4	16.9	18.1	17.0	17.4	18.1	19.2	18.2
65-74 years.....	42.6	46.5	47.8	47.5	41.2	41.8	44.5	42.1	41.9	44.3	46.3	44.9
75 and over.....	123.2	130.3	136.8	133.8	117.7	127.6	135.5	124.3	120.4	128.9	136.1	128.9

Adjusted Death Rates.—While the crude death rate gives the actual mortality per 1,000 of population, the differing age constitution of the population in different communities and the high mortality among infants and elderly people makes the crude death rate no true test of the relative expectation of life in such communities. Where the age constitution of a particular group is particularly favourable to low mortality, as, for example, in an army in peace time, the crude death rate will be lower than elsewhere.

When comparisons of the rates of mortality in several communities are made by age-groups as is done for the eight provinces in Table 21 on p. 162 of the Canada Year Book, 1925, the effects of differences in age constitution between these communities are eliminated, but by a rather cumbrous process, which does not bring together and express as a single figure the facts of the situation. It has therefore been considered desirable to adopt a particular community as a standard, and to find what the death rates of other communities would have been if the age and sex constitution of their population had corresponded to those of the community taken as a standard. The "standard" population chosen for this purpose in England and Wales and the United States is the "standard million", based on the age and sex distribution per million of the population of England and Wales at the census of 1901. This age and sex distribution was as follows:—

Age-groups.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages.....	1,000,000	483,543	516,457
Under 5 years.....	114,262	57,039	57,223
5-9 years.....	107,209	53,462	53,747
10-14 years.....	102,735	51,370	51,365
15-19 years.....	99,796	49,420	50,376
20-24 years.....	95,946	45,273	50,673
25-34 years.....	161,579	76,425	85,154
35-44 years.....	122,849	59,394	63,455
45-54 years.....	89,222	42,924	46,298
55-64 years.....	59,741	27,913	31,828
65-74 years.....	33,080	14,691	18,389
75 years and over.....	13,581	5,632	7,949

The process above described has been applied to the population of the registration area of Canada in Table 23, in which it may be noted that the comparatively high crude death rates in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, due to an unfavourable age distribution of their population, are considerably lower when adjusted to the "standard million." The reverse is the case in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, where the low crude death rate is due in part to the favourable age distribution of the population. For the registration area as a whole the adjusted death rate is somewhat lower than the crude death rate, indicating that the age distribution of our population is somewhat less favourable to low mortality than was the case with the "standard million" of England and Wales at the census of 1901.

23.—Crude and Adjusted Death Rates in the Registration Area, by Provinces and Sexes, 1922-1924.

Provinces.	1922.			1923.			1924.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. E. Island—									
Crude.....	13.1	12.0	12.6	12.4	13.8	13.1	11.0	10.7	10.9
Adjusted.....	9.8	8.8	9.3	9.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.0	8.3
Nova Scotia—									
Crude.....	13.1	12.2	12.6	13.3	12.6	13.0	12.7	11.9	12.3
Adjusted.....	11.1	9.9	10.5	11.2	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.9	10.3
New Brunswick—									
Crude.....	13.5	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.3	12.7	12.9	11.7	12.3
Adjusted.....	11.9	11.4	11.7	11.5	10.9	11.2	11.2	10.2	10.7
Ontario—									
Crude.....	11.7	11.1	11.4	12.1	11.5	11.8	11.1	10.5	10.8
Adjusted.....	10.8	9.9	10.4	11.1	10.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	9.9
Manitoba—									
Crude.....	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.8
Adjusted.....	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.7	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.5
Saskatchewan—									
Crude.....	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.0	7.1
Adjusted.....	9.2	8.7	8.9	9.2	8.6	8.9	8.1	7.9	8.0
Alberta—									
Crude.....	8.9	8.3	8.6	8.4	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.6
Adjusted.....	10.2	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.1	9.5	9.6	8.4	8.5
British Columbia—									
Crude.....	10.1	7.8	9.1	10.1	8.0	9.2	10.0	7.9	9.0
Adjusted.....	10.7	8.7	9.7	10.8	9.0	9.8	10.4	8.6	9.5
Canada (Registration Area)—									
Crude.....	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.1	9.5	9.8
Adjusted.....	10.6	9.8	10.2	10.6	9.9	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.4

Causes of Death.—More than 80 p.c. of all deaths recorded in the registration area were due in the years 1921 to 1925 to the 26 causes of death specified in Tables 24 and 25.

Diseases showing increases in the period were influenza, cancer, diabetes mellitus, *aræmia chlorosis*, diseases of the heart and of the arteries, appendicitis, hernia, nephritis, diseases of the prostate, congenital malformations, suicides and other violent deaths. Mortality from typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, meningitis, apoplexy, paralysis, bronchitis, pneumonia, diarrhœa and enteritis, diseases of early infancy and senility showed distinct declines.

Attention may be drawn to the decline in the number of deaths from ill-defined diseases as showing the increasing accuracy of diagnoses and of the resulting statistics. (Table 24).

24.—Deaths in the Registration Area of Canada, by Principal Causes, 1921-1925.

Int. list No. ¹	Causes of Death.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ²
1	Typhoid fever.....	501	419	480	287	311
10	Diphtheria.....	1,297	1,024	851	848	615
11	Influenza.....	940	2,400	3,578	1,306	2,179
31	Tuberculosis, lungs.....	3,903	3,870	3,959	3,821	3,770
32-37	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	886	871	859	829	752
43-49	Cancer.....	4,826	5,118	5,157	5,528	5,525
57	Diabetes mellitus.....	611	707	722	637	634
58	Anæmia chlorosis.....	735	780	756	811	815
71	Meningitis.....	592	328	287	322	274
74	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.....	2,600	2,598	2,467	2,348	2,287
75-76	Paralysis.....	809	739	698	704	683
80	Infantile convulsions (under 5 yrs.).....	614	599	477	451	431
87-90	Diseases of the heart.....	6,021	6,622	7,491	7,180	7,592
91	Diseases of the arteries.....	2,555	2,889	3,164	3,690	3,802
99	Bronchitis.....	905	851	751	444	395
100-101	Pneumonia.....	5,966	6,399	6,237	5,007	5,146
113-114	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	3,218	2,843	2,061	1,891	2,195
117	Appendicitis.....	816	840	843	924	941
118	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	568	634	615	725	669
128-129	Nephritis.....	2,041	2,113	2,472	2,667	2,877
135	Diseases of the prostate.....	304	319	375	428	493
159	Congenital malformations.....	862	908	990	1,061	1,096
160-163	Diseases of early infancy.....	6,090	6,169	5,729	5,363	5,037
164	Senility (old age).....	2,914	2,759	2,918	2,566	2,095
165-174	Suicides.....	431	487	538	535	586
175-203	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	3,661	3,647	3,833	3,670	3,868
	Other specified causes.....	10,983	10,413	10,651	10,890	10,243
	Total specified causes.....	65,654	67,846	68,959	64,933	65,311
204-205	Ill-defined diseases.....	2,068	1,682	1,223	1,264	1,108
	Total Deaths.....	67,722	69,028	70,182	66,197	66,419

¹ The numbers given in this column refer to the International List of Causes of Death, as revised in 1920 by the International Commission on the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. This classification is accepted in almost all civilized countries. ² Provisional figures.

25.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in the Registration Area, by Principal Causes, 1921-1925.

Int. list No.	Causes of Death.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹
1	Typhoid fever.....	8	6	7	4	5
10	Diphtheria.....	20	16	13	13	9
11	Influenza.....	15	37	54	19	32
31	Tuberculosis, lungs.....	61	59	60	57	55
32-37	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	14	13	13	12	11
43-49	Cancer.....	75	78	78	82	81
57	Diabetes mellitus.....	10	11	11	9	9
58	Anæmia chlorosis.....	11	12	11	12	12
71	Meningitis.....	9	5	4	5	4
74	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.....	41	40	37	35	33
75-76	Paralysis.....	13	11	11	10	10
80	Infantile convulsions (under 5 years).....	10	9	7	7	6
87-90	Diseases of the heart.....	94	101	113	107	111
91	Diseases of the arteries.....	40	44	48	55	56
99	Bronchitis.....	14	13	11	7	6
100-101	Pneumonia.....	93	98	94	74	75
113-114	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	50	43	31	28	32
117	Appendicitis.....	13	13	13	14	14
118	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	9	10	9	11	10
128-129	Nephritis.....	32	32	37	40	42
135	Diseases of the prostate.....	5	5	6	6	7
159	Congenital malformations.....	13	14	15	16	16
160-163	Diseases of early infancy.....	95	94	86	80	74
164	Senility (old age).....	45	42	44	38	31
165-174	Suicides.....	7	7	8	8	9
175-203	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	57	56	58	54	57
	Other specified causes.....	172	159	160	162	151
	Total specified causes.....	1,026	1,028	1,040	964	956
204-205	Ill-defined diseases.....	32	26	18	19	16
	Total deaths.....	1,058	1,054	1,058	983	972

¹ Provisional figures.

Violent Deaths.—Violent deaths in the registration area of Canada accounted for 4,454 out of the grand total of 66,419 deaths reported in 1925 (provisional figures). When this figure of 4,454 is compared with 4,205 in 1924, 4,371 in 1923, 4,134 in 1922 and 4,097 in 1921, it is evident that violent deaths are showing a tendency to increase. The rates per million persons resident in the registration area were 639 in 1921, 631 in 1922, 659 in 1923, 624 in 1924, 652 (unrevised figure) in 1925. Of the 4,205 violent deaths in 1924, 3,190 were those of males and 1,015 those of females. This difference, together with the difference in the rate of infant mortality, practically accounts for the higher general death rate among males.

The general term "violent deaths" includes many causes of death, some of which are showing a tendency toward increased mortality, while others show a decline. Some of the more significant of these causes of death may be briefly studied.

Deaths from Railways and Automobile Accidents.—Accidents resulting from the operation of steam and electric railways resulted in 312 deaths during the year 1924, as compared with 319 in 1923, 259 in 1922 and 228 in 1921, the 1924 figure being at the rate of 4.6 per 100,000 population. Deaths from automobile accidents have increased from 197 in 1921 to 237 in 1922, 355 in 1923 and 340 in 1924, or at the rate per 100,000 population of 3.1 in 1921, 3.6 in 1922, 5.4 in 1923 and 5.0 in 1924. Deaths from railway and automobile accidents combined thus amounted in 1921 to 425, in 1922 to 496, in 1923 to 674 and in 1924 to 652, or at the rates per 100,000 population of 6.6, 7.6, 10.2 and 9.7 respectively. In England and Wales the rate per 100,000 of deaths resulting from railways and vehicles (including automobiles) increased from 9.7 in 1914 to 10.1 in 1920 and 11.4 in 1924. In the United States the number of deaths due to automobiles increased from 7,525 to 14,411 between 1918 and 1923, the latter figure being at the rate of 14.9 per 100,000 of population.

Suicides.—Suicides, most often caused by firearms or strangulation, accounted for 431 deaths in 1921, 487 in 1922, 538 in 1923, 535 in 1924 and 586 in 1925 (provisional figure), an increase in four years of 36 p.c., being out of all proportion to the increase in population. The number of male deaths from suicide in 1924 was 399, as compared with 136 deaths of females. The figures for the registration area of England and Wales record but slight changes in the number of suicides in the period 1914 to 1924.

Drownings.—Accidental drownings numbered 678 in 1921, 618 in 1922, 654 in 1923 and 632 in 1924, or at the rate per 100,000 population of 10.6, 9.4, 9.9 and 9.4 respectively. Such a rate is high in comparison with rates in other countries, but is no doubt accounted for by the unusually large extent to which natural water courses are used in Canada as transportation routes and fields of recreation.

Comparative Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—In Table 26 will be found a comparative statement of the crude death rates of various countries and provinces for the latest available year. It is worthy of note that three Canadian provinces have the lowest death rates in the list, and that the registration area of Canada has a lower death rate than any other leading countries except Australia, New Zealand, South Africa (whites) and the Netherlands. The low death rates in the Prairie Provinces are in all three cases due in part to a favourable age distribution of population.

26.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Death Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Death Rate.
Saskatchewan.....	1925	6.7	Quebec.....	1924	12.4
Alberta.....	1925	7.2	Iceland.....	1923	12.8
Manitoba.....	1925	8.0	Belgium.....	1924	13.0
New Zealand.....	1925	8.3	Scotland.....	1925	13.4
British Columbia.....	1925	8.7	Prussia.....	1923	13.5
Queensland.....	1924	8.9	Greece.....	1921	13.8
West Australia.....	1925	9.0	Newfoundland.....	1923	14.2
South Australia.....	1924	9.2	Irish Free State.....	1924	14.3
New South Wales.....	1924	9.3	Latvia.....	1924	14.8
Tasmania.....	1925	9.4	Argentina.....	1921	14.8
Australia.....	1924	9.5	Finland.....	1924	15.3
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1925	9.5	Estonia.....	1924	15.3
Netherlands.....	1925	9.6	Austria.....	1923	15.3
Canada (Registration Area).....	1925	9.7	Northern Ireland.....	1925	15.4
Victoria.....	1924	10.1	Czechoslovakia.....	1924	15.7
Ontario.....	1925	10.9	Italy.....	1923	16.6
Panama.....	1923	11.0	Hungary.....	1925	16.9
Norway.....	1924	11.1	France.....	1924	17.1
Nova Scotia.....	1925	11.3	Spain.....	1924	19.8
Denmark.....	1923	11.3	Japan.....	1924	21.2
Prince Edward Island.....	1925	11.5	Jamaica.....	1924	21.7
United States (Reg. Area).....	1925	11.7	Bulgaria.....	1921	22.6
Sweden.....	1925	11.7	Rumania.....	1924	23.2
Uruguay.....	1924	11.8	British India.....	1923	25.0
Germany.....	1925	12.0	Egypt.....	1923	25.7
England and Wales.....	1925	12.2	Ceylon.....	1924	25.7
New Brunswick.....	1925	12.3	Chile.....	1923	32.8
Switzerland.....	1924	12.4			

2.—Infantile and Maternal Mortality.

In recent years a great part of the energy devoted by the medical profession and sanitarians to effect a decline in the death rate has gone to reduce infantile mortality, and in this field a large measure of success has been attained. In Canada, both the Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities have taken part in the struggle to reduce infantile mortality, and usually, in the absence of epidemics, each year is showing an improvement. Even in the five years for which the figures are available for the registration area, there is evident a very considerable decline in infantile mortality. In 1920 more than 10 p.c. of all children born died in the first year of life; in 1921 the proportion dropped to 8.8 p.c. or 14,893 deaths in a total of 168,979 births; in 1922 the infantile death rate showed a further betterment, dropping to 8.7 p.c. or 14,256 deaths in 164,194 births, while in 1923 it showed a slight increase to 8.8 p.c. In 1924, however, there was a considerable improvement, the rate falling to 7.85 p.c. and increasing but slightly in 1925 to 7.87 p.c. The number of infant deaths in 1925, however, is the lowest on record, being 220 lower than the 1924 total. Deaths of children under one year of age constituted 18.3 p.c. of all deaths in 1925, as compared with 20.7 p.c. in 1922. Table 27 shows that in five provinces the infant death rate per 1,000 living births was lower in 1925 than in the preceding year, the actual number of infant deaths being lower in five provinces and in the registration area as a whole.

27.—Infantile Mortality, by Provinces, together with the rate per 1,000 Living Births, 1921-1925.

Provinces.	Infant Deaths.					Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.					
Prince Edward Island.....	180	153	176	133	116	83.5	70.8	89.0	71.6	69.4
Nova Scotia.....	1,311	1,239	1,139	1,118	887	100.7	97.6	97.5	94.7	77.8
New Brunswick.....	1,299	1,194	1,135	1,098	1,096	113.3	103.3	106.0	102.5	100.3
Ontario.....	6,763	5,921	5,950	5,418	5,530	91.2	82.9	84.9	75.8	78.9
Manitoba.....	1,533	1,669	1,411	1,173	1,184	83.0	94.4	85.7	75.9	79.6
Saskatchewan.....	1,814	1,913	1,925	1,634	1,659	80.6	85.6	91.9	75.9	81.0
Alberta.....	1,891	1,475	1,418	1,227	1,123	84.0	91.3	94.2	84.1	75.2
British Columbia.....	602	692	668	574	560	56.5	68.1	66.8	56.7	55.1
Canada (Registration Area).....	14,893	14,256	13,822	12,375	12,155	88.1	86.8	88.1	78.5	78.7
Quebec.....	11,387	11,297	11,011	10,334	—	128.3	127.8	131.7	118.9	—
Canada (exclusive of the Territories)	26,280	25,553	24,833	22,709	—	102.0	101.2	103.2	92.9	—

1925 figures are subject to revision.

Infantile Mortality by Causes of Death.—Thirteen principal causes of death accounted in the years 1921 to 1924 for about 85 p.c. of the infantile mortality experienced in the registration area, as is shown in Table 28. It is noteworthy that three causes present at birth, *viz.*, premature birth and injuries at birth, congenital debility and congenital malformations, accounted for more than 47 p.c. of the infant deaths of 1924. Indeed, in that year 52.95 p.c. of all infants dying were less than one month old, and 37.7 p.c. less than one week old, as is shown in Table 29.

28.—Infant Deaths in the Registration Area of Canada, by Sex and Principal Causes, with percentages and death rates due to each cause, 1921-1924.

Causes of Death.	Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage distribution by cause of death.	Rate per 1,000 living births.
Premature birth and injuries at birth.....	1921	1,862	1,391	3,253	21.8	19.3
	1922	2,013	1,494	3,507	24.6	21.4
	1923	2,027	1,485	3,512	25.4	22.4
	1924	1,989	1,578	3,567	28.8	22.6
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	1921	1,348	969	2,317	15.6	13.7
	1922	1,199	924	2,123	14.9	12.9
	1923	864	577	1,441	10.4	9.2
	1924	767	572	1,339	10.8	8.5
Congenital debility.....	1921	1,322	943	2,265	15.2	13.4
	1922	1,154	815	1,969	13.8	12.0
	1923	938	662	1,600	11.6	10.2
	1924	738	590	1,328	10.7	8.4
Pneumonia.....	1921	918	676	1,594	10.7	9.4
	1922	904	670	1,574	11.0	9.6
	1923	978	756	1,734	12.5	11.1
	1924	794	576	1,370	11.1	8.7
Bronchitis.....	1921	150	116	266	1.8	1.6
	1922	105	96	201	1.4	1.2
	1923	118	97	215	1.6	1.4
	1924	76	48	124	1.0	0.8
Congenital malformations.....	1921	470	363	833	5.6	4.9
	1922	506	387	893	6.3	5.4
	1923	488	434	922	6.7	5.9
	1924	552	421	973	7.9	6.2
Convulsions.....	1921	335	207	542	3.6	3.2
	1922	292	208	500	3.5	3.1
	1923	227	170	397	2.9	2.5
	1924	231	142	373	3.0	2.4

Infantile Mortality in Canadian Cities.—Table 30 shows for the cities of 40,000 population and over in the registration area of Canada the number of infant deaths and the rate of deaths per 1,000 living births, for the years 1921 to 1925. In the latter year Vancouver had the lowest infant death rate, 45.7, with Calgary the next lowest, 66.1. Ottawa and Saint John had comparatively high death rates, 115.0 and 122.3, the death rate in the capital comparing unfavourably with that in the three other leading cities of Ontario, (Toronto, Hamilton and London), their rates being 73.1, 82.4 and 68.8 respectively. During the period in question the rate of infantile mortality in Halifax has shown a marked decline of 29 p.c. from 134.5 to 95.7.

In 1924, according to the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health, Montreal had an infant mortality of 150 and Quebec of 155 per 1,000 living births.

30.—Infantile Mortality in cities of 40,000 Population and over, 1921-1925.

NOTE.—These statistics may be compared with those in Table 5, giving the number of births in cities of 40,000 population and over during the years 1921 to 1925.

Cities.	Deaths under one year.					Rate per 1,000 living births.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925 ¹ .	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925 ¹ .
Toronto.....	1,210	993	972	912	871	90.4	77.9	76.7	73.4	73.1
Winnipeg.....	490	519	421	324	322	77.5	88.9	80.3	67.7	69.1
Vancouver.....	193	197	192	147	145	58.5	66.6	64.0	48.3	45.7
Hamilton.....	307	252	238	226	242	87.8	80.1	78.5	72.0	82.4
Ottawa.....	422	418	401	341	348	129.8	127.7	131.3	112.0	115.0
Calgary.....	168	146	153	96	108	80.5	77.5	90.9	59.6	66.1
London.....	134	98	103	87	93	91.9	67.7	74.6	59.9	68.8
Edmonton.....	190	237	173	147	136	89.0	110.6	88.7	79.4	70.0
Halifax.....	247	218	210	141	140	134.5	125.1	138.2	96.7	95.7
Saint John.....	180	140	149	131	152	146.9	111.2	114.3	105.8	122.3
Total.....	3,541	3,218	3,012	2,552	2,557	92.0	88.3	86.4	74.9	76.7

¹1925 figures are subject to revision.

Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.—The rate of infantile mortality to living births has been greatly reduced in civilized countries by the recent advances in medical science and in sanitation. The low record is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1925 the rate of infantile mortality was only 40.0 per 1,000 living births as compared with 68 in 1905. Queensland, with an infantile mortality rate of 45.2 in 1925, made a remarkable record for a sub-tropical country, while the Netherlands and Norway, with rates of 49.6 and 49.8 in the latest available years, were the lowest among European countries.

As showing the improvement in recent years, it may be stated that the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 75 in 1925, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 108.2 in 1924. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 49.6 in 1925. Statistics are given by leading countries and by provinces in Table 31.

31.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Various Countries of the World in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Countries.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
New Zealand.....	1925	40.0	West Australia.....	1925	56.8
Queensland.....	1925	45.2	Australia.....	1924	57.1
South Australia.....	1925	46.1	New South Wales.....	1924	59.5
Netherlands.....	1925	49.6	Sweden.....	1924	59.6
Norway.....	1923	49.8	Victoria.....	1924	61.3
Tasmania.....	1925	55.0	Switzerland.....	1924	62.3
British Columbia.....	1925	55.1	Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1925	69.0

31.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Various Countries of the World in Recent Years—concluded.

Countries.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Countries.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Prince Edward Island.....	1925	69.4	Finland.....	1924	106.9
United States.....	1925	71.5	Estonia.....	1923	107.0
Irish Free State.....	1924	71.7	Germany.....	1924	108.2
England and Wales.....	1924	75.1	Quebec.....	1924	118.0
Alberta.....	1925	75.2	Italy.....	1923	127.5
British Isles.....	1924	77.8	Prussia.....	1923	131.8
Nova Scotia.....	1925	77.8	Egypt.....	1922	140.0
Canada (Registration Area).....	1925	78.7	Austria.....	1923	140.6
Ontario.....	1925	78.9	Czechoslovakia.....	1924	148.1
Manitoba.....	1925	79.6	Spain.....	1923	148.2
Saskatchewan.....	1925	81.0	Salvador.....	1924	148.9
Denmark.....	1923	82.8	Japan.....	1924	152.8
Northern Ireland.....	1924	84.6	Jamaica.....	1924	161.0
France.....	1924	85.5	Hungary.....	1925	167.5
Belgium.....	1924	88.9	British India.....	1923	175.6
Scotland.....	1925	91.0	Ceylon.....	1924	186.0
New Brunswick.....	1925	100.3	Rumania.....	1924	200.6
Latvia.....	1924	100.8	Costa Rica.....	1923	222.1
Uruguay.....	1923	103.6	Chile.....	1924	266.3
Newfoundland.....	1923	104.7			

Infantile Mortality in Cities.—In former times cities were considered to be "the graveyards of population". The number of deaths, consequent upon the rapid spread of infectious diseases, was generally greater than the number of births, and it was the prevailing opinion that cities would naturally come to an end if they were not being constantly reinforced by fresh young life from the prolific countryside. The unhealthiness of cities was especially destructive of infant life, and it is one of the greatest triumphs of our time that city life is in our days, if not as healthy, yet not necessarily more dangerous to human life and especially to infant life, than life in the country as a whole.

To give particular examples, the rate of infantile mortality in London, England, was in 1924 69 per 1,000 living births, as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 75 per 1,000. New York experienced in 1925 an infantile mortality of 64 per 1,000, as against a rate of 71.5 per 1,000 for the registration area of the United States in the same year. The department of the Seine (Paris), on the other hand, had in 1924 an infantile mortality of 88 per 1,000 living births, as compared with 85.5 for the 77 departments of France for which the vital statistics were collected in 1924.

In Canada, our experience, except in the province of Quebec, has also been rather favourable to the cities. Montreal had in 1924 an infantile mortality of 150 per 1,000 living births as compared with 118 for the province of Quebec. On the other hand, Toronto had in 1925 an infantile mortality of 73 per 1,000 living births as against 78.9 for the province of Ontario, and this is typical of the other larger cities of the Dominion.

32.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Great Cities of the World in Recent Years.

Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Amsterdam.....	1924	34	Sydney, N.S.W.....	1924	57
Auckland.....	1923	44	Brandon.....	1923	60
Vancouver.....	1925	45	Perth, W. Australia.....	1923	61
Wellington.....	1923	47	Hobart.....	1924	61
Oslo.....	1924	47	New York.....	1925	64
Stockholm.....	1924	50	Calgary.....	1925	66
Brisbane.....	1925	54	Melbourne.....	1924	66
Victoria, B. C.....	1923	56	Adelaide.....	1923	67

32.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Great Cities of the World in Recent Years—concluded.

Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
London, Ont.	1925	68	Vienna	1924	99
London, Eng.	1924	69	Cologne	1924	100
Winnipeg	1925	69	Liverpool	1924	102
Edmonton	1925	70	Belfast	1924	107
Regina	1923	70	Berlin	1924	109
Frankfort-on-Main	1924	72	Prague	1924	110
Toronto	1925	73	Sherbrooke	1924	112
Saskatoon	1923	75	Leipzig	1924	114
Chicago	1925	75	Ottawa	1925	115
Moncton	1923	75	Glasgow	1924	119
Washington	1924	76	Dublin	1924	119
Cape Town	1925	77	Saint John, N.B.	1925	122
La Plata	1920	78	Venice	1925	127
Copenhagen	1925	80	Munich	1924	129
Birmingham, Eng.	1924	80	Breslau	1924	129
Hamilton	1925	82	Montevideo	1924	132
Antwerp	1924	82	St. Johns, Nfld.	1920	146
Johannesburg	1925	83	Montreal	1924	150
Hamburg	1924	86	Quebec	1924	155
Sheffield	1924	88	Warsaw	1924	160
Cork	1924	88	Tokio	1923	175
Paris	1924	88	Sao Paulo	1925	176
Edinburgh	1924	89	Alexandria	1922	194
Dresden	1924	91	Osaka	1922	214
Halifax	1925	95	Madras	1923	257
Manchester	1924	97	Bombay	1924	460

Maternal Mortality.—A subject of cognate interest with that of infantile mortality is the maternal mortality arising out of child-birth. This maternal mortality is shown by Table 33 to be at its lowest among mothers in their twenties, and to increase with mothers of more advanced years. The mortality among mothers of different ages per 1,000 living births to mothers at those ages in the eight provinces constituting the registration area, for the years 1921 to 1924, is shown in Table 33. The maternal mortality is shown by age-groups for 1925 and by totals for earlier years in Table 34, also by causes for 1925 in Table 35.

33.—Maternal Mortality in the Registration Area, by Age-Groups, with Rates per 1,000 Living Births, 1921-1924, and total for 1925.

Age-groups.	Years.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.		Age-groups.	Years.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.
Under 20 years.	1921	10,336	43	4.2	30-39 years....	1921	60,222	401	6.7
	1922	10,372	47	4.5		1922	58,941	398	6.8
	1923	9,440	46	4.9		1923	57,098	404	7.1
	1924	9,832	52	5.3		1924	57,143	438	7.7
20-24 years.....	1921	42,237	137	3.2	40-49 years.....	1921	9,420 ¹	98	10.4
	1922	40,093	147	3.7		1922	9,458	121	12.8
	1923	37,912	140	3.7		1923	9,178	99	10.8
	1924	38,208	155	4.1		1924	9,430	110	11.7
25-29 years.....	1921	47,272	189	4.0	50 years and over.	1921	2	—	—
	1922	45,309	193	4.3		1922	21	1	—
	1923	43,240	159	3.7		1923	29	1	—
	1924	42,982	190	4.4		1924	2	2	2
Total⁴.....					1921	168,979	868	5.1	
					1922	164,194	907	5.5	
					1923	156,897	849	5.4	
					1924	157,595	945	6.0	
					1925 ³	154,509	872	5.6	

¹ Living births to mothers 40 years old and over.

² Included with births to mothers 40-49 years.

³ 1925 figures subject to revision.

⁴ Including births where ages of mothers were not given.

34.—Maternal Mortality in the Registration Area, by Age-Groups, 1925, with Totals for 1921-1924.

NOTE.—1925 figures are subject to revision.

Age-groups.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
15-19.....	—	3	2	25	4	4	1	4	43
20-24.....	2	11	8	65	19	16	17	5	143
25-29.....	4	15	9	80	16	27	15	15	181
30-39.....	6	25	26	163	41	56	44	21	382
40 years and over.....	2	8	6	54	15	14	9	15	123
Total, 1925.....	14	62	51	387	95	117	86	60	872
Total, 1924.....	9	78	49	418	86	145	91	69	945
Total, 1923.....	5	84	49	369	76	118	85	63	849
Total, 1922.....	8	70	59	370	99	127	111	63	907
Total, 1921.....	7	56	47	387	81	128	111	51	868
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1925.....	8.4	5.4	4.7	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.6
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1924.....	4.8	6.6	4.6	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.0
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1923.....	2.5	7.2	4.6	5.3	4.6	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.4
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1922.....	3.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.2	5.5
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1921.....	3.2	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.4	5.7	6.7	4.8	5.1

35.—Maternal Mortality in the Registration Area, by Causes of Death, 1925, with Totals for 1921-24.

NOTE.—1925 figures are subject to revision.

Causes of death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
Accidents of pregnancy—total.....	2	6	6	45	14	7	5	2	87
(a) Abortion.....	—	3	3	22	7	1	1	2	39
(b) Ectopic gestation.....	2	2	2	13	6	4	1	—	30
(c) Other accidents of pregnancy.....	—	1	1	10	1	2	3	—	18
Puerperal hæmorrhage.....	1	4	10	51	18	16	15	6	121
Other accidents of childbirth—total.....	2	4	3	47	9	10	14	13	102
(a) Cesarean section.....	—	—	—	15	3	—	3	2	23
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.....	—	3	2	22	2	7	7	8	51
(c) Others under this title.....	2	1	1	10	4	3	4	3	28
Puerperal sepsis.....	5	18	13	102	33	43	26	19	259
Phlegmasia alba dolens; puerperal embolism or sudden death in puerperium.....	—	6	4	30	3	7	9	3	62
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	3	22	10	91	13	24	14	10	187
Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).....	1	2	5	21	5	10	3	6	53
Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total, 1925.....	14	62	51	387	95	117	86	60	872
Total, 1924.....	9	78	49	418	86	145	91	69	945
Total, 1923.....	5	84	49	369	76	118	85	63	849
Total, 1922.....	8	70	59	370	99	127	111	63	907
Total, 1921.....	7	56	47	387	81	128	111	51	868

III.—IMMIGRATION.

Immigration has played a great part in reinforcing the population, especially the English-speaking population. While the great majority of French-Canadians can trace their genealogy back to ancestors who left the Old World 200 or 250 years ago or even longer, the great bulk of English-speaking Canadians are comparative newcomers both to Canada and to this continent, though a considerable number of the United Empire Loyalist families had been resident in the old colonies for generations before they moved north to establish English-speaking settlements in Canada. During the middle third of the nineteenth century there was a great English-speaking immigration which settled in the province of Ontario and made it for the first time more populous than the sister province of Quebec, thus bringing about the agitation for representation by population. Thereafter immigration slackened until the dawn of the twentieth century brought another flood of settlers to the newly opened territories of the great Northwest, resulting in an increase of population between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 greater than the combined increase of the three decades from 1871 to 1901.

1.—Statistics of Immigration.

Immigration during the second decade of the twentieth century promised at its commencement to be even greater than during the first. In its first three years no fewer than 1,141,547 persons entered Canada for purposes of settlement. If this rate had been maintained, the population of Canada in 1921 would have been in excess of ten millions instead of being less than nine millions. The war, which commenced on Aug. 4, 1914, dried up the sources of our immigration in Great Britain and Continental Europe, where every able-bodied man was needed for the defence of his country. Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1918 only numbered some 3,000, as compared with 150,000 in 1913; from Continental Europe, immigrant arrivals numbered only about 3,000 in 1916, as compared with approximately 135,000 in 1914. Since the war, immigration to the Dominion has never approached that of the pre-war period.

Immigration to Canada, as to other new countries, is generally greatest in "boom" periods, when capital as well as labour is leaving the older countries for the newer in order to secure the more remunerative investments generally to be found in virgin territories where the natural resources are still unexploited. In periods of depression, however, the sending abroad of both capital and labour is diminished, both preferring at such times to endure the evils which they know at home rather than take the risks of a new departure at a distance. This proposition is aptly illustrated by the statistics of Table 1, which show that during the past 25 years, immigration was at its minimum in the year of deepest depression, 1897, that it steadily increased from that time forward until 1908, that a decline took place in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, on account of the short depression of 1908, that thereafter immigration steadily increased till 1913, while the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, showed a decline due to the depression which occurred in the year preceding the war. In the fiscal years 1915 to 1919, political rather than economic conditions restricted immigration, but with the expansion of business at the end of the war our immigration was more than doubled, while the depression which characterized 1921 and 1922 is reflected in the declining immigration of the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922 and 1923. The improvement in business conditions in 1923 has been reflected in an increase of immigration during the fiscal

year ending March 31, 1924. During this period 148,560 settlers entered Canada as compared with less than half that number in the preceding year. The fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926, show declines of 24.4 and 35.3 p.c. respectively from the 1924 figures, but the four months April-July 1926 have shown distinct improvement in harmony with the general upward trend of business. Immigrants in these months numbered 64,531, as compared with 40,608 in the same months of 1925, an increase of 59 p.c. Canadians returning from the United States to live in Canada numbered 27,288 in the period April-July 1926, as against 12,170 in the same period of 1925.

The number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, is given by years from 1897 in Table 1.

1.—Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, fiscal years 1897-1926.

NOTE.—See table on page 95 for an estimate of the movement of population between the censuses of 1901 and 1921.

Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.	Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	
1897 ¹	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1898 ¹	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1899 ¹	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1900 ²	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1917.....	8,282	61,889	5,703	75,374
1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1920.....	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1921.....	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
1907 ³	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1922.....	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469	1923.....	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908	1924.....	72,919	20,521	55,120	148,560
1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794	1925.....	53,178	15,818	42,366	111,362
1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084	1926.....	37,030	18,778	40,256	96,064

¹ Calendar year. ² Six months, January to June, inclusive. ³ Nine months ended March 31.

Nationality of Immigrant Arrivals.—Immigration, which was at a low ebb during the war period, may once more become, when normal conditions are restored, the chief means of reinforcing our population and filling up the vast waste spaces of Canada. But where any considerable immigration into a democratic country occurs, the racial and linguistic composition of that immigration becomes of paramount importance. Canadians generally prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country—and thus prepared for the assumption of the duties of democratic Canadian citizenship. Since the French are not to any great extent an emigrating people, this means in practice that the great bulk of the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavians and the Dutch, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of free democratic institutions. Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from the purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people from these regions who came to Canada in the first fourteen years of this century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable

still, according to the general opinion of Canadians, are those who come to Canada from the Orient.

On the whole the great bulk of Canadian immigration of the past generation has been drawn from the English-speaking countries and from those Continental European countries where the population is ethnically nearly related to the British. The nationalities of the immigrant arrivals of the 8 years from 1919 to 1926 are shown in Table 2, while in Table 3 the number of arrivals is given by races for 1926, and in Table 4 by ports for the years 1922 to 1926.

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, by Nationalities and Races, fiscal years 1919-1926.

Nationalities.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
British Subjects—British Isles—								
English.....	7,954	45,173	47,687	23,225	19,188	37,030	26,466	-
Irish.....	336	2,751	6,384	3,572	3,668	9,719	9,379	-
Scottish.....	1,518	10,997	19,248	11,596	11,071	25,057	16,174	-
Welsh.....	106	682	943	627	581	1,113	1,159	-
Total, British Isles.....	9,914	59,603	74,262	39,020	34,508	72,919	53,178	-
Other British—								
Africans, South.....	-	23	63	32	41	60	87	-
Australians.....	35	88	90	76	67	112	162	-
Bermudians.....	1	1	8	2	7	4	4	-
East Indians.....	-	-	10	13	21	40	46	-
Jamaicans.....	2	3	18	13	30	24	8	-
Maltese.....	2	405	140	34	57	148	26	-
Newfoundlanders.....	512	443	1,042	367	1,552	5,346	1,288	-
New Zealanders.....	15	31	40	25	33	50	107	-
Total, Other British.....	567	994	1,411	562	1,808	5,784	1,728	-
Grand Total, British Subjects..	10,481	60,597	75,673	39,582	36,316	78,703	54,906	37,569
European Continental Nationalities—								
Albanians.....	-	-	6	6	1	7	2	14
Austrians.....	-	5	26	14	23	82	75	124
Belgians.....	48	1,532	1,645	503	316	1,662	1,300	1,170
Bulgarians.....	-	1	4	27	19	267	69	38
Czechoslovaks.....	-	4	308	152	101	2,757	2,084	3,237
Dutch.....	59	154	595	183	119	1,149	1,637	1,155
Estonians.....	-	-	-	-	12	51	49	31
Finnish.....	2	44	1,401	274	1,171	7,640	4,261	1,863
French.....	222	1,584	861	332	281	370	326	350
Germans.....	1	12	137	178	216	1,769	2,215	1,277
Greeks.....	4	39	357	209	177	292	237	207
Hebrews, n.e.s.....	15	32	920	2,336	659	948	781	-
Hebrews, Austrian.....	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-
Hebrews, German.....	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	-
Hebrews, Polish.....	-	36	1,600	5,216	1,379	1,208	722	-
Hebrews, Russian.....	7	48	242	851	753	2,093	2,946	-
Hungarians.....	-	-	23	48	23	364	1,052	3,663
Italians.....	49	1,165	3,880	2,413	2,074	6,379	2,349	1,590
Jugo-Slavs.....	1	12	89	180	136	1,306	1,620	3,560
Latvians.....	-	-	-	-	1	11	20	61
Lithuanians.....	-	-	-	19	106	236	125	313
Luxemburgers.....	-	16	16	5	3	85	35	32
Polish.....	4	76	4,061	2,707	2,921	4,211	2,734	8,128
Portuguese.....	-	3	4	-	2	-	3	1
Rumanians.....	-	21	969	759	427	1,431	2,056	1,113
Russians.....	42	51	1,077	321	222	3,058	5,411	6,953
Scandinavians—								
Danes.....	44	233	511	541	382	1,355	1,830	1,126
Icelanders.....	12	11	50	31	21	27	49	50
Norwegians.....	91	179	429	480	507	2,424	2,550	1,064
Swedes.....	101	241	715	442	948	3,536	2,138	1,076
Spanish.....	12	15	202	6	15	39	3	5
Swiss.....	11	100	235	187	152	1,585	680	376
Turks.....	-	1	8	3	3	27	29	29
Ukrainians.....	2	-	491	89	36	832	26	346
Total European Continental Nationalities.....	727	5,615	20,863	18,513	13,208	47,207	39,424	38,952

¹ Nationalities only. For racial origins see Table 3.

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, by Nationalities and Races, fiscal years 1919-1926—concluded.

Nationalities.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Non-European Nationalities or Races—								
Arabians.....	—	—	8	5	2	—	—	8
Argentinians.....	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—
Armenians.....	—	10	85	70	59	486	304	67
Chinese.....	4,333	544	2,435	1,746	711	674	—	—
Cubans.....	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Egyptians.....	—	—	9	2	—	3	3	1
Japanese.....	1,178	711	532	471	369	448	501	412
Mexicans.....	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	6
Negroes.....	22	61	144	42	42	42	—	—
Persians.....	2	—	1	9	1	5	18	12
Syrians.....	—	18	443	123	91	286	210	143
West Indies.....	220	62	110	24	44	37	87	—
Other Countries.....	—	3	—	—	1	12	6	11
Total Non-European Nationalities.....	5,758	1,413	3,772	2,492	1,324	1,995	1,118	660
From the United States¹.....	40,736	49,711	48,169	29,412	22,039	20,655	15,914	18,883
Grand Total.....	57,702	117,336	148,477	89,999	72,887	148,560	111,362	96,064

¹ Includes United States citizens via ocean ports.

Trend of Immigration.—While immigration in 1925-26 showed a decline of 15,298 from that in 1924-25, it is interesting to note that in the first seven months of the next fiscal year, i.e. from April to October 1926, a total of 100,899 persons had entered the country, as compared with 64,789 persons in the same period of the previous year or an increase of 56 p.c. Of the total, 39,047 were of British race, 14,785 came from the United States, and other races supplied 47,067.

Consequent upon the adoption of a new classification of immigrants according to racial origin rather than allegiance, future statistics of immigration will be shown as in Table 3.

3.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, by Racial Origins, fiscal year 1925-26.

Origins.	No.	Origins.	No.
British Races—		European Continental Races—Con.—	
English.....	19,689	Rumanian.....	265
Irish.....	5,993	Russian.....	925
Scotch.....	10,295	Ruthenian.....	4,259
Welsh.....	1,053	Scandinavian—	
Total British.....	37,030	Danish.....	1,112
European Continental Races—		Icelandic.....	53
Albanian.....	14	Norwegian.....	1,072
Austrian.....	75	Swedish.....	1,335
Belgian.....	1,063	Serbian.....	454
Bohemian.....	8	Slovak.....	2,046
Bulgarian.....	47	Spanish.....	12
Croatian.....	1,006	Swiss.....	320
Czech.....	805	Turkish.....	17
Dalmatian.....	1	Total European Continental Races.....	39,480
Dutch.....	1,180	Non-European Races—	
Estonian.....	28	Arabian.....	10
Finnish.....	1,617	Armenian.....	85
French.....	498	East Indian.....	62
German.....	7,356	Japanese.....	421
Greek.....	217	Negro.....	53
Italian.....	1,638	Persian.....	11
Jewish.....	3,587	Syrian.....	134
Jugo-Slav.....	1,604	Total Non-European Races.....	776
Lettish.....	24	Total via Ocean Ports.....	77,286
Lithuanian.....	165	From U.S.A.....	18,778
Magyar.....	4,112	Grand Total.....	96,064
Maltese.....	21		
Moravian.....	6		
Polish.....	2,535		
Portuguese.....	3		

4.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, fiscal years 1922-1926.

Ports.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Quebec.....	40,730	31,717	71,290	59,572	40,963
Saint John.....	8,318	8,580	23,533	9,501	12,245
Halifax.....	7,119	5,039	19,279	21,965	20,490
North Sydney.....	318 ¹	1,426	4,884	1,085	435
Sydney.....	—	69	113	72	5
Montreal.....	—	171	437	200	144
Vancouver.....	1,448	797	1,130	1,144	1,333
Victoria.....	1,020	614	633	459	361
Via United States Ports—					
New York.....	1,543	2,430	6,157	1,452	1,163
Boston.....	158	37	249	51	26
Portland.....	—	—	1	3	—
Philadelphia.....	—	—	333	40 ²	—
From the United States.....	29,345	22,007	20,521	15,818	18,778
Total.....	89,999	72,887	148,560	111,362	96,064

¹ Includes Sydney. ² Arrived via port of Providence. ³ 121 immigrants arrived at other U.S. ocean ports.

Destination of Immigrant Arrivals.—The destinations of the immigrant arrivals in Canada are given for the period from 1901 to 1926 in Table 5, which may be compared with the census tables on pages 90 and 91 showing the increase of population in the decades between 1901 and 1921.

While immigration to the Maritime Provinces during the period was comparatively small, totalling 189,102, that to Quebec and Ontario was very large. Since 1905 Ontario has received a larger number of immigrants annually than any other province of the Dominion. The immigration to Eastern Canada (Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario) has almost equalled that to Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) in the 26-year period. Owing, however, to the natural drift from East to West, no doubt the western provinces have ultimately received the larger share of Canada's immigration.

5.—Destination of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, fiscal years 1901-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Maritime Prov- inces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Sask- atche- wan.	Alber- ta.	British Colum- bia and Yukon Terr'y.	Not shown.	Totals.
1901.....	2,144	10,216	6,208	11,254	14,160	2,600	2,567	49,149	
1902.....	2,312	8,817	9,798	17,422	22,199	3,483	3,348	67,379	
1903.....	5,821	17,040	14,854	39,535	43,898	5,378	1,838	128,364	
1904.....	5,448	20,222	21,266	34,911	40,397	6,994	1,093	130,331	
1905.....	4,128	23,666	35,811	35,387	39,289	6,008	1,977	146,266	
1906.....	6,381	25,212	52,746	35,648	28,728	26,177	12,406	176,604	
1907 (9 mos.).....	6,510	18,319	32,654	20,273	15,307	17,559	13,650	395,124	
1908.....	10,360	44,157	75,133	39,789	30,590	31,477	30,768	195,262	
1909.....	6,517	19,733	29,265	19,702	22,146	27,651	21,862	32,146,908	
1910.....	10,644	28,524	46,129	21,049	29,218	42,509	30,721	208,794	
1911.....	13,236	42,914	80,035	34,653	40,763	44,782	54,701	311,084	
1912.....	15,973	50,602	100,227	43,477	46,158	45,957	51,843	354,237	
1913.....	19,806	64,835	122,798	43,813	45,147	48,073	57,960	402,432	
1914.....	16,730	80,368	123,792	41,640	40,999	43,741	37,608	384,878	
1915.....	11,104	31,053	44,873	13,196	16,173	18,263	10,127	144,789	
1916.....	5,981	8,274	14,743	3,487	6,001	7,215	2,836	48,537	
1917.....	5,710	10,930	26,078	5,247	9,874	12,418	5,117	75,374	
1918.....	5,247	9,059	23,754	6,252	12,382	16,821	5,559	79,074	
1919.....	3,860	6,772	13,826	4,862	8,552	11,640	8,190	57,702	
1920.....	5,554	13,078	39,344	11,387	14,287	20,000	13,686	117,336	
1921.....	6,353	21,100	62,572	12,649	13,392	17,781	14,630	148,477	
1922.....	3,222	13,724	34,590	8,904	9,894	11,825	7,840	89,999	
1923.....	3,298	9,343	30,444	6,037	8,186	8,798	6,781	72,887	
1924.....	7,940	19,979	65,280	21,451	13,200	10,430	10,280	148,560	
1925.....	3,153	16,279	45,912	11,772	14,041	10,952	9,253	111,362	
1926.....	1,670	11,367	29,293	19,079	13,816	12,540	8,212	87,964	
Total.....	189,102	625,583	1,181,425	562,876	1,085,406	438,493	13,298	4,096,183	

Occupation of Immigrant Arrivals.—As stated below in the paragraphs dealing with immigration policy, the settlers most universally acceptable to Canadians are those who settle on the land or those females who enter domestic service. In Table 6 will be found statistics of the occupations of immigrant arrivals in Canada during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.

6.—Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926.

Description.	1925.			1926.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.
Farmers and farm labourers—						
Men.....	27,733	4,198	31,931	28,032	5,007	33,039
Women.....	4,643	1,131	5,774	3,740	1,150	4,890
Children.....	5,583	1,383	6,966	8,791	1,796	10,587
General labourers—						
Men.....	7,973	1,039	9,012	2,538	1,368	3,906
Women.....	1,026	143	1,169	690	145	835
Children.....	1,082	125	1,207	817	162	979
Mechanics—						
Men.....	6,535	1,361	7,896	2,745	1,398	4,143
Women.....	1,924	246	2,170	1,084	289	1,373
Children.....	1,272	167	1,439	843	217	1,060
Clerks, traders, etc.—						
Men.....	2,626	1,015	3,641	1,662	901	2,563
Women.....	2,081	406	2,487	935	355	1,290
Children.....	527	220	747	565	218	783
Miners—						
Men.....	1,058	172	1,230	477	147	624
Women.....	133	19	152	—	—	—
Children.....	197	11	208	12	2	14
Domestics—						
Women.....	12,070	363	12,433	9,180	506	9,686
Not classified—						
Men.....	698	1,070	1,768	1,584	1,104	2,688
Women.....	8,553	1,556	10,109	6,604	1,933	8,537
Children.....	9,830	1,193	11,023	6,987	2,080	9,067
Totals—						
Men.....	46,623	8,855	55,478	37,038	9,925	46,963
Women.....	30,430	3,864	34,294	22,233	4,378	26,611
Children.....	18,491	3,099	21,590	18,015	4,475	22,490
Totals.....	95,544	15,818	111,362	77,286	18,778	96,064
Destination—						
Maritime Provinces.....	2,854	299	3,153	1,295	375	1,670
Quebec.....	14,183	2,096	16,279	8,868	2,499	11,367
Ontario.....	41,059	4,853	45,912	24,091	5,202	29,293
Manitoba.....	10,857	915	11,772	17,826	1,253	19,079
Saskatchewan.....	11,814	2,227	14,041	10,844	2,972	13,816
Alberta.....	7,505	3,447	10,952	8,222	4,318	12,540
British Columbia.....	7,269	1,953	9,222	6,058	2,107	8,165
Yukon.....	3	28	31	14	33	47
Not given.....	—	—	—	68	19	87

Prohibited Immigrants.—The following is a summary of the classes whose admission to Canada is prohibited under the existing regulations. The regulations however, do not apply to Canadian citizens or persons having Canadian domicile:—

(1) Imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, persons suffering from chronic alcoholism and those mentally defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

(2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease or a disease which may be dangerous to public health; immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective.

(3) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose, pimps, procurers and persons who have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.

(4) Professional beggars or vagrants, charity-aided immigrants and persons who are likely to become public charges.

(5) Anarchists, persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government or who belong to any organization teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, persons who have been guilty of espionage or high treason and persons who have been deported from Canada.

(6) Persons over fifteen years of age unable to read. The literacy test, however, does not apply to a father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, or to a wife, mother, grandmother or unmarried daughter or widowed daughter.

The Immigration Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirables within five years after legal entry.

The operation of the above regulations is illustrated in Table 7, which gives the number of immigrants rejected or deported after admission, the causes of such rejection or deportation, and the nationalities of those deported, for each of the ten fiscal years ended 1917 to 1926, together with the totals for the 24 fiscal years from 1903 to 1926.

7.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports and Deportations after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, 1903-1926.

Principal causes.	Number Rejected at Ocean Ports.											Total.
	1903-1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	
Accompanying patients.	572	8	1	—	9	13	39	13	10	21	16	702
Alien enemies.	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	—	—	—	12
Bad character.	929	4	11	2	1	9	2	20	68	21	46	1,113
Contract labour.	87	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Criminality.	74	—	1	1	3	14	6	4	11	7	2	123
Head tax.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Lack of funds.	3,159	55	19	10	28	255	292	24	—	—	5	3,847
Likely to become a public charge.	1,970	55	19	27	125	236	208	119	87	151	25	3,022
Medical causes.	4,913	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130	83	40	5,444
Not complying with regulations.	524	22	8	7	474	291	278	318	653	745	115	3,435
Previously rejected.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	22
Unskilled labour, B.C..	—	—	—	—	—	32	193	94	33	3	5	360
Total.	12,244	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	266	18,178

Nationalities.	Number Rejected at Ocean Ports.											Total.
	1903-1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	
British.	1,622	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187	199	109	2,713
American.	244	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6	11	—	326
Other countries.	10,378	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799	821	157	15,139
Total.	12,244	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	266	18,178

7.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports and Deportations after Admission, by principal Causes and by Nationalities, 1903-1926—concluded.

Principal causes.	Number Deported after Admission.											Total.
	1903-1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	
Accompanying patients.	194	9	30	10	18	37	48	52	78	145	158	788
Bad character.....	861	60	84	35	22	52	105	66	86	13	59	1,443
Criminality.....	2,192	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511	520	453	6,556
Medical causes.....	3,451	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649	420	410	5,988
Not complying with regulations.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	45	130	220
Public charges.....	4,992	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775	543	506	9,194
Total.....	11,718	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	24,189

Nationalities.	Number Deported after Admission.											Total.
	1903-1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	
British.....	6,789	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377	985	899	12,845
American.....	2,369	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417	321	330	6,700
Other countries.....	2,560	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312	380	487	4,644
Total.....	11,718	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	24,189

Juvenile Immigrants.—Among the most generally acceptable immigrant arrivals are the juveniles of both sexes who are trained by highly accredited British organizations for Canadian life before coming to Canada, the boys being taught the lighter branches of farm work, while the girls are instructed in domestic occupations. On arrival in Canada the boys are placed on farms, while the girls are placed either in town or country, but the organizations remain the legal guardians of the children until they have reached maturity, and in addition the children are subject to efficient and recurrent Government inspection until they reach their nineteenth year. This inspection is under the control of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.

The number of juveniles immigrated to Canada in each year since 1901, together with the number of applications for their services, is given in Table 8, from which it may be seen that the applications in recent years were from 7 to 15 times the number of young persons immigrated.

8.—Juvenile Immigrants and Applications for their Services, 1901-1926.

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.

Fiscal Years.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Applications for their services.	Fiscal Years.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Applications for their services.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
1901.....	977	5,783	1914.....	2,318	32,417
1902.....	1,540	8,587	1915.....	1,899	30,854
1903.....	1,979	14,219	1916.....	821	31,725
1904.....	2,212	16,573	1917.....	251	28,990
1905.....	2,814	17,833	1918.....	—	17,916
1906.....	3,258	19,374	1919.....	—	11,718
1907.....	1,455	15,800	1920.....	155	10,235
1908.....	2,375	17,239	1921.....	1,426	19,841
1909.....	2,424	15,417	1922.....	1,211	15,371
1910.....	2,422	18,477	1923.....	1,184	17,005
1911.....	2,524	21,768	1924.....	2,080	22,193
1912.....	2,689	31,040	1925.....	2,000	13,971
1913.....	2,642	33,493	1926.....	1,862	13,988
Total.....			Total.....	44,419	501,827

¹ Nine months.

Oriental Immigrants.—The immigration to Canada of labourers belonging to the Asiatic races, able because of their low standard of living to underbid the white man in selling his labour, is fundamentally an economic rather than a racial problem, affecting most of all those portions of the country which are nearest to the East and the classes which feel their economic position threatened. A record of Oriental immigration since the commencement of the century is given in Table 9.

9.—Record of Oriental Immigration, 1901-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Chi- nese.	Japan- ese.	East Indians.	Total.	Fiscal Years.	Chi- nese.	Japan- ese.	East Indians.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1901.....	2,544	6	—	2,550	1915.....	1,258	592	—	1,850
1902.....	3,587	—	—	3,587	1916.....	89	401	1	491
1903.....	5,329	—	—	5,329	1917.....	393	648	—	1,041
1904.....	4,847	—	—	4,847	1918.....	769	883	—	1,652
1905.....	77	354	45	476	1919.....	4,333	1,178	—	5,511
1906.....	168	1,922	387	2,477	1920.....	544	711	—	1,255
1907 ¹	291	2,042	2,124	4,457	1921.....	2,435	532	10	2,977
1908.....	2,234	7,601	2,623	12,458	1922.....	1,746	471	13	2,230
1909.....	2,106	495	6	2,607	1923.....	711	369	21	1,101
1910.....	2,302	271	10	2,583	1924.....	674	448	40	1,162
1911.....	5,320	437	5	5,762	1925.....	—	501	46	547
1912.....	6,581	765	3	7,349	1926.....	—	421	62	483
1913.....	7,445	724	5	8,174					
1914.....	5,512	856	88	6,456	Total.....	61,295	22,628	5,489	89,412

¹ Nine months.

Chinese Immigrants.—As a result of the influx of Chinese into Canada, legislation was passed in 1885 (48-49 Vict., c. 71), providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring class should be required as a condition of their entry into Canada to pay a head tax of \$50 each; on Jan. 1, 1901 (62-64 Vict., c. 32), this amount was increased to \$100 and on Jan. 1, 1904 (3 Edw. VII, c. 8) to \$500. This tax was paid by Chinese immigrants, with the exception of consular officers, merchants and clergymen and their families, tourists, men of science, students and teachers, a record showing the number of Chinese admitted who paid the tax, the number exempt from it and the revenue realized being given by years from 1886 in Table 10.

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 38) restricts the entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, other than government representatives, Chinese children born in Canada, merchants (defined by what regulations the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may prescribe) and students—the last two classes to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result, no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925 and 1926.

10.—Record of Chinese Immigration, 1886-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Paying tax.	Exempt from tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt from tax.	Registra- tions for leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	\$
1886-91.....	4,590	222	4.61	7,041	239,664
1892.....	3,276	6	0.18	2,168	166,503
1893.....	2,244	14	0.62	1,277	113,491
1894.....	2,087	22	1.04	666	105,021
1895.....	1,440	22	1.50	473	72,475
1896.....	1,762	24	1.34	697	88,800
1897.....	2,447	24	0.97	768	123,119
1898.....	2,175	17	0.78	802	109,754
1899.....	4,385	17	0.39	859	220,310
1900.....	4,231	26	0.61	1,102	215,102
1901.....	2,518	26	1.02	1,204	178,704
1902.....	3,525	62	1.73	1,922	364,972
1903.....	5,245	84	1.58	2,044	526,744
1904.....	4,719	128	2.64	1,920	474,420
1905.....	8	69	89.61	2,080	6,080
1906.....	22	146	86.90	2,421	13,521
1907 ¹	91	200	68.73	2,594	48,094
1908.....	1,482	752	33.67	3,535	746,535
1909.....	1,411	695	33.00	3,731	713,131
1910.....	1,614	688	29.89	4,002	813,003
1911.....	4,515	805	15.13	3,956	2,262,056
1912.....	6,083	498	7.57	4,322	3,049,722
1913.....	7,078	367	4.93	3,742	3,549,242
1914.....	5,274	238	4.32	3,450	2,644,593
1915.....	1,155	103	8.19	4,373	588,124
1916.....	20	69	77.53	4,064	19,389
1917.....	272	121	30.78	3,312	140,487
1918.....	650	119	15.47	2,907	336,757
1919.....	4,066	267	6.16	3,244	2,069,669
1920.....	363	181	33.27	5,529	538,479
1921.....	885	1,550	63.66	6,807	474,332
1922.....	1,459	287	16.44	7,532	743,032
1923.....	652	59	8.30	6,682	434,557
1924.....	625	51	7.54	5,661	334,039
1925.....	—	—	—	5,992	308,659
1926.....	—	—	—	3,947	25,969
Total.....	82,369	7,959	8.81	117,519	22,858,549

¹ Nine months.

Japanese Immigrants.—Japanese immigration to Canada was comparatively negligible prior to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, but thereafter assumed considerable proportions, no fewer than 7,601 Japanese immigrants entering Canada, largely from Hawaii, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1908, and settling mainly in British Columbia. In that year an agreement was made with the Japanese Government, under which the latter undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese emigrating to Canada, while the Canadian Government agreed to admit those possessing such passports, while prohibiting others from entering. The statistics of Table 9 show that in this way Japanese immigration has been effectively limited.

East Indian Immigrants.—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by the statistics of Table 9 to have been negligible down to 1907, when no fewer than 2,124 East Indian immigrants arrived. However, as a consequence of the operation of section 38 of the Immigration Act of 1910, East Indian immigration has since that date been comparatively small. A resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 declared that "it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of

restriction on immigration from any of the other communities". However, it was recommended that East Indians already permanently domiciled in other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, a recommendation which was confirmed, so far as Canada was concerned, by Order in Council of Mar. 26, 1919. However, in the six fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921 to 1926, only 10, 13, 21, 40, 46 and 62 East Indian immigrants respectively were admitted.

Expenditure on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1926 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 11.

11.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years 1868-1926.

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Years	\$	Years	\$	Years	\$	Years	\$
1868.....	36,050	1883.....	373,958	1898.....	261,195	1913.....	1,427,112
1869.....	26,952	1884.....	511,209	1899.....	255,879	1914.....	1,893,298
1870.....	55,966	1885.....	423,861	1900.....	434,563	1915.....	1,658,182
1871.....	54,004	1886.....	257,355	1901.....	444,730	1916.....	1,807,480
1872.....	109,954	1887.....	341,236	1902.....	494,842	1917.....	1,181,991
1873.....	265,718	1888.....	244,789	1903.....	642,914	1918.....	1,211,954
1874.....	291,297	1889.....	202,499	1904.....	744,788	1919.....	1,112,079
1875.....	278,777	1890.....	110,092	1905.....	972,357	1920.....	1,588,185
1876.....	338,179	1891.....	181,045	1906.....	842,668	1921.....	1,688,961
1877.....	309,353	1892.....	177,605	1907 ¹	611,201	1922.....	2,052,371
1878.....	154,351	1893.....	180,677	1908.....	1,074,697	1923.....	1,987,745
1879.....	186,403	1894.....	202,235	1909.....	979,326	1924.....	2,417,374 ²
1880.....	161,213	1895.....	195,653	1910.....	960,676	1925.....	2,823,920 ²
1881.....	214,251	1896.....	120,199	1911.....	1,079,130	1926.....	2,328,931 ²
1882.....	215,339	1897.....	127,438	1912.....	1,365,000		
						Total.....	41,991,297

¹ Nine months.

² Includes expenditure on British Empire Exhibition:— 1924, \$649,882; 1925, \$599,797; 1926, \$70,661.

Recent Emigration from Canada.—An important factor tending to offset our immigration activities was a movement from Canada to the United States which attained considerable proportions at certain periods during recent years. The quota system of immigration regulation, applied by the United States Government against European immigrants but not against Canadians, had the effect of limiting immigration to the United States and as a consequence offering especially attractive inducements to Canadians to enter the United States. No record of this movement had ever been kept by the Canadian Government, and, while the seriousness of the movement was recognized, its magnitude, as indicated by the United States returns, was questioned, on the ground that these returns did not make allowance for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States. The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization was convinced that a very considerable return movement was taking place, but until March, 1924, no attempt was made to ascertain the exact magnitude of that movement. In that month, however, immigration officers were instructed to take note of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after an absence in that country of more than six months, with results which are tabulated in Table 12.

Another circumstance which has in the past occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has no doubt been the practice of Europeans entering Canada, apparently as *bona fide* immigrants, but really with the intention of entering the United States as soon as the quota restrictions would permit them to do so. The recent tightening-up of the American regulations concerning persons entering the United States from Canada and the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in discouraging this traffic, seem likely to reduce a movement which is already distinctly on the wane.

Table 12 shows by months the number of Canadians returning from the United States from April, 1924, to October, 1926.

12.—Report of Canadians Returning from the United States, by Months, from April, 1924 to October, 1926.

Months.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Subjects who had acquired Canadian Domicile.	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.
1924.				
April.....	3,608	289	190	4,087
May.....	4,170	505	261	4,936
June.....	3,962	447	311	4,720
July.....	4,426	405	296	5,127
August.....	4,023	552	416	4,991
September.....	2,952	434	239	3,625
October.....	2,844	394	242	3,480
November.....	2,614	357	215	3,186
December.....	2,618	353	194	3,165
January.....	1,395	199	121	1,715
February.....	1,641	239	132	2,012
March.....	2,220	313	198	2,731
Total.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
1925.				
April.....	2,599	245	151	2,995
May.....	2,722	308	181	3,211
June.....	2,514	256	165	2,935
July.....	2,650	226	153	3,029
August.....	3,105	308	254	3,667
September.....	2,084	212	149	2,445
October.....	2,576	227	190	2,993
November.....	3,561	423	347	4,331
December.....	6,707	702	514	7,923
January.....	3,632	441	261	4,334
February.....	3,525	383	259	4,167
March.....	4,571	371	249	5,191
Total.....	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
1926.				
April.....	6,208	441	269	6,918
May.....	7,184	546	269	7,999
June.....	5,280	571	233	6,084
July.....	5,462	768	257	6,487
August.....	5,207	713	361	6,281
September.....	3,422	626	173	4,221
October.....	3,503	370	163	4,036

2.—Immigration Policy.

The crest of the wave of immigration into Canada occurred in the years preceding the Great War, when the total immigration ran as high as 402,432 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. This movement was largely due to the policy of giving free government lands to those who would undertake to live upon them and perform certain residence and development duties. The homestead entries for the period of the fiscal years 1901 to 1914, inclusive, numbered 434,862, and represented the enormous area of more than seventy million acres of fertile land in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and certain portions of British Columbia, granted free to settlers as an inducement toward the development of the country.

The war interrupted the flow of immigration, and with the return of peace new conditions called for new policies. First and most pressing of these was the problem of re-absorbing into civil life the hundreds of thousands of returning soldiers. The realization that Canada had been somewhat optimistic in its railway undertakings had also been borne in upon the public, and immigration policies had to be so shaped as to avoid the necessity of further railway construction on a large scale at any early date. This meant that free government lands, of which millions of acres were still available, but mostly in districts remote from railway services, ceased to be a magnet. With the ordinary channels of employment filled with returning soldiers, and free government lands located at such distances from railways that settlement upon them could not be generally encouraged, the Department of Immigration and Colonization found it necessary to restrict its activities almost exclusively to those who were in a position to buy land, or were prepared to take farm employment, and to household workers. This strictly selective policy, combined with certain restrictive regulations which were a natural aftermath of the war, and other conditions such as the high cost of transportation and the depreciation of European currencies, resulted in a relatively small movement of immigrants to Canada in comparison with the great numbers admitted during the years from 1910 to 1914.

During 1923, on account of the return of prosperity and the absorption of surplus labour, it became increasingly evident that popular opinion in Canada favoured a resumption of immigration activities on a considerable scale. The Government announced its intention of encouraging the migration of the largest possible number of those classes of settlers which Canada could absorb. This elicited favourable comment in the British press, which welcomed a resumption of Canadian immigration activities. While there are would-be immigrants into Canada who are not suited for the Dominion owing to physical, moral or industrial unfitness or because they belong to races that cannot be assimilated without social or economic loss to Canada, there are in Great Britain and Continental Europe tens of thousands of skilled workers and unskilled workers (not agriculturists) who would be an asset to Canada if steady employment could be found for them.

Recognition of the fact that there are many families in Great Britain and Ireland who would make good settlers in Canada but are hampered by the high cost of transportation, resulted in an arrangement being entered into with the British Government, under which assistance in bearing the transportation expenses of selected immigrants by means of a loan in the case of adults and an outright grant in the case of children, was provided. The agreement provided assistance to three classes of British immigrants, *viz.*—(a) married agriculturists and their families and single farm labourers; (b) houseworkers; (c) juvenile immigrants. The assistance

to juvenile immigrants (class "c") is limited to those between 14 and 17 years of age. All assistance is for third class ocean and colonist rail transportation, repayable without interest. One feature of the Empire Settlement Agreement provides for nomination in Canada, so that any British subject resident in Canada may nominate a relative, friend or acquaintance who on arrival will be engaged in farming or in housework. The nominator in such a case assumes joint responsibility with the nominee for repayment of any loan that may be made.

The first assisted passage agreement was made in April, 1923. Others followed in 1924 and 1925, continuing, however, the same principle of loan to the adult where necessary of the entire cost of transportation. On Jan. 1, 1926, a new passage agreement came into effect, under which the cost to the adult migrant is reduced to a point where the majority can and do pay the rate, and are, therefore, not required to refund after entering Canada. The agreement of January, 1926, provides ocean passage, third class, from any port in the United Kingdom to Halifax, Saint John or Quebec for £3. The empire settlement rate to Toronto is £4:10; Winnipeg, £5:10; Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon, £6; Calgary or Edmonton, £6:10, and Vancouver, £9.¹ The balance of the fare is made up by contributions and rebates by the British Government, the Canadian Government and the steamship companies. Single farm labourers are required to pay their own transportation at the reduced rates, there being no loans for this class. Houseworkers are required to provide a minimum of £3 and may be loaned the balance where necessary. The adults of agricultural families may be given loans where necessary. Children under 17 belonging to agricultural families receive free passage.

To promote the better functioning of colonization activities in Canada and the proper reception of new settlers, the machinery of the Soldier Settlement Board is now utilized as the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. It is the function of this Branch to see that new settlers are directed to lands where they can have the best opportunities of success and to safeguard them from exploitation in the purchase price of their farms. The Land Settlement Branch is assisted, in each of its districts, by advisory settlement boards, composed of outstanding mortgage and loan men and agriculturists, who pass on the suitability of the land and the fairness of the purchase price of all privately owned lands listed with the Branch. The settlement of family units and of groups of former acquaintances or kinsfolk is particularly encouraged.

Provision has also been made by arrangement with the British Government for assisting 3,000 selected British families to locate on farms in Canada, in addition to the passage assistance already outlined. This assistance is advanced by the British Government up to a maximum of £300 per family, and is repayable over a period of 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. The families must be personally selected, must be approved by both British and Canadian authorities, and must have demonstrated their ability to operate a farm. Settlement is made under the direction of the Land Settlement Branch on farms owned by the Government or acquired for that purpose. Payment of the purchase price of the farm is extended over 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. It was expected that the 3,000 British families would be transplanted to Canada in 3 years. The movement of the first season amounted to approximately 500 families. More than double that number came the second season and the success of the scheme is assured.

¹ The ocean rate was reduced from £3 to £2 in the autumn of 1926, so that each of the rates quoted above was similarly reduced by £1.

V.—PRODUCTION.

This section includes a general survey of production, followed by statistics of agriculture, the fur trade, forestry, fisheries, minerals, water powers, manufactures and construction.

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptation, *i.e.*, as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc. — in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities." It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in a broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place," "time" and "possession," and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are nevertheless essential to any civilized society—representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities."

As showing the importance of these latter activities, it may be pointed out, for comparison with the figures in the accompanying tables, that steam railway gross earnings in 1924, the latest year for which complete statistics of the production of "form utilities" are available, amounted to \$445,923,877, street railway gross earnings to \$49,439,559, and telephone and telegraph earnings to \$55,252,618, all of which, from a broad point of view, may be considered as "production." It may be further noted that of 2,723,634 persons ten years of age and over employed in 1911 in gainful occupations in Canada, 217,544 were engaged in transportation, 283,087 in trade and merchandising, 411,232 in domestic, personal and professional service and civil and municipal government,—a total of 911,863 or one-third of the whole. In other words, only about two-thirds of usefully and gainfully employed persons are engaged in "production" according to the definition adopted in the present statement. We may therefore add one-half to the total as a rough estimate of the value in dollars of the total productive activity of the Canadian people according to the economist's definition of production, which approximates to the concept of national income. Since the net value of the commodities produced in Canada, according to the general survey of production which immediately follows, totalled \$2,939,000,000 in 1922, \$3,051,000,000 in 1923 and \$3,018,000,000 in 1924, the grand total money value of the productive activities of the gainfully occupied population of Canada may be estimated at \$4,409,000,000 in 1922, \$4,577,000,000 in 1923 and \$4,527,000,000 in 1924.

I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.

There is an increasing demand for a survey of production that will differentiate the more important branches and at the same time give a purview of the whole which will be free from overlapping. This is somewhat difficult to present with clearness, in view of the varying definitions that attach to industrial groups from different points of view. For example, brick, tile and cement are frequently included in "mineral production," as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process; frequently, however, they are regarded as "manufactures" in view of the nature of the production process—either allocation being correct according to the point of view.

The accompanying tables show the total value of all commodities produced in Canada during 1922, 1923 and 1924, the values being stated as in the producers' hands.

"Gross" and "Net" Production.—The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net." "Gross" production shows the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials consumed in the production process. For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figures should be used in preference to the gross, because of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes on account of the necessity of making the individual items self-contained.

Interpretation of Items.—The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing processes. The close association between the two and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables, the following notes are appended:—

AGRICULTURE.—Dairy factories are included under this heading; farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and butter, etc., made on the farm.

FORESTRY.—Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of saw-mills and pulp-mills, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

FUR PRODUCTION.—The item of fur production is limited to wild life production. To obtain a total of the peltries produced in Canada, it would be necessary to add to the wild life output the production of pelts on fur farms.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—Under mineral production all items are included that might be allocated to "manufactures." Considerable overlapping exists as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

TOTAL MANUFACTURES.—The figure given for the heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures," viz., dairy factories, fish canning and curing, saw-mills, pulp-mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand total as well as from "manufactures, *n.e.s.*", listed in Table 3.

MANUFACTURES, *N.E.S.*—The figures given for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, are exclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, and for the other eight divisions.

Total Net Value of Production.—Approximately two-thirds of the gainfully employed persons in the Dominion produced in 1924 goods having a net value of \$3,018,182,081. This amount compares with a net production of \$3,051,456,821 in 1923 and \$2,939,313,953 in 1922. "Net" production represents the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the production process, such as seed in the case of field crops and food in the case of farm animals.

Relative Importance of Different Branches of Production.—On the assumption that we confine our subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities, it is noteworthy that of the nine branches of production, three only showed increases in 1924 over 1923. The net agricultural revenue in 1924 showed an increase of 3 p.c. over the preceding year, the lower crop yields being more than offset by the higher prices obtained for farm products. Construction experienced the greatest relative decline, the decrease amounting to 12 p.c. The decline of slightly more than 4 p.c. in the net production of manufactures was an indication of the minor recession in business during 1924. Among the other branches, forestry production was nearly maintained, while electric power and the fisheries showed increases of 11 p.c. and 5 p.c., respectively.

In view of the increase in agricultural production in 1924 and the decline in the output of manufactures, the lead of manufactures, which was 18 p.c. in 1923, decreased to 10 p.c. in 1924. The value added by manufacturing processes in 1924 was \$1,256,600,000, as compared with \$1,311,000,000 in the preceding year—a decline of \$55,000,000 or 4 p.c. The net production of agriculture, deductions being made for seed and similar products used on the farm for further production, was in 1924 \$1,140,900,000, as compared with \$1,107,600,000 in the preceding year. Forestry occupied third place in value of production; this amounted to \$311,300,000, or 10 p.c. of the total, as compared with \$313,700,000 in 1923. Construction and mining were close rivals for fourth place in 1924, when mining retained the lead with a production of \$209,600,000, or 7 p.c. of the country's production. While the value of construction was somewhat less in 1924 than in the preceding year, the industry was still of considerable importance, having a net output of \$187,100,000 or 6.2 p.c. of the total. The electric power industry was steadily expanding, the revenue after allowance for the purchase of power in 1924 being \$74,600,000. Activity in the other industries was well maintained, fishing and trapping showing total net outputs of \$44,500,000 and \$14,800,000 respectively. Statistics of the output from custom and repair establishments were not collected in 1924, but it is assumed that the production of such establishments was equal to that of the preceding year.

Relative Production by Provinces in 1924.—The production of Ontario in 1924 formed 40 p.c. of the Canadian total. Although the production of Quebec decreased 2 p.c. in 1924 as compared with the preceding year, the percentage of the total was nearly maintained. The province held second place with 24 p.c., and the three western provinces of Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba followed with percentages of 7.7, 7.5 and 6.9 respectively. The contribution of Alberta, largely agricultural, was 6.7 p.c., while the Maritime Provinces were jointly responsible for 6 p.c. of the total value of Canadian production.

Trend of Net Production by Provinces.—When the net production of the several provinces in 1924 is compared with the record of the preceding year, the greatest gain was achieved by Manitoba, where the increase, due chiefly to profitable field crops, was nearly 53 p.c. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the lower yields of grain

crops were not offset by the higher prices which prevailed during the marketing of the 1924 crop, and the result was a considerable decline in their net production. British Columbia showed an increase in 1924, the net production being nearly 2 p.c. in excess of the preceding year. Owing to recession in manufacturing, the net value of production in Ontario and Quebec was not greatly changed from the preceding year, the gain in Ontario being less than 1 p.c., while Quebec showed a decline of 2 p.c. Production showed a gain of 5 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, but in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the output declined as compared with 1923.

Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces.—Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, which were respectively responsible for 30·3 p.c., 26·7 p.c. and 24·5 p.c. of the output. The contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 17·5 p.c. In New Brunswick, forestry moved into first place as a producer of wealth in 1924, the proportion being 40 p.c., while agriculture furnished an output of 27·6 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 17·2 p.c., followed by fisheries with 6·9 p.c. Agriculture, including fur-farming, contributed 83·1 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Larger outputs in forestry, fisheries and trapping in the Maritime Provinces were offset by declines in agriculture, manufactures and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was less in 1924 than in the preceding year, Prince Edward Island alone showing a slight gain.

The product derived from manufacturing in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 41·3 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing process, referred to the same base, was 53·6 p.c. Farming held second place with a production of 26 p.c., and forestry, with an output of 12·5 p.c., occupied third rank. The net production of Quebec was \$729,993,000 in 1924, as compared with \$744,900,000 in 1923. Increases were realized in agriculture, electric power and fisheries, while other lines, notably manufactures, showed declines. The increase in agriculture amounted to \$17,300,000, while the decline in manufacturing was \$24,000,000.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$532,800,000, as compared with \$346,200,000 from agriculture. Forestry held third place with 7·5 p.c. of the total, and construction followed with 7·3 p.c. The mining output was 7·1 p.c. of the net production of the province. The net production aggregated \$1,217,800,000, as compared with \$1,212,000,000 in the preceding year. The output from agriculture increased by \$30,021,000, while the manufacturing output declined by \$28,500,000. Except in forestry and in fisheries, Ontario led the other provinces in the productivity of the main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations to Quebec alone, while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income from the fisheries. More than 51 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 30 p.c. of the agricultural production was derived from the same source.

More than 89 p.c. of the output of Saskatchewan was obtained from farming, which also largely predominated as a producer of new wealth in Manitoba and Alberta, the proportions being 71 p.c. and 73 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 11 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Lower grain yields accounted for the decline in the net production of

Saskatchewan, while agricultural production showed an important increase in Manitoba. The higher price level did not offset the lower grain yields in Alberta, the net production of the province declining from \$241,200,000 in 1923 to \$211,000,000 in 1924.

The net income from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1924 was in excess of \$85,000,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, consisting of \$35,300,000, was 14.9 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, forestry constituted the chief source of new wealth — about 28.5 p.c. of the total output of the province was contributed by the forests. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 22 and 13 respectively. The net output of British Columbia during 1924 increased by \$4,500,000 over the production of the preceding year, this advance reflecting the influence of increases in mining, manufacturing, fisheries and electric power. The forestry production was \$67,000,000 as compared with \$68,800,000 in 1923, and mining realized \$52,300,000 as compared with \$43,800,000.

1.—Summary by Industries of the Value of Production in Canada, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

Divisions of Industry.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ¹	1,496,680,534	1,148,693,525	1,440,394,690	1,107,571,858	1,530,481,735	1,140,895,500
Forestry.....	361,848,588	266,406,716	426,696,350	313,748,937	433,816,948	311,265,847
Fisheries.....	53,425,936	41,800,210	54,019,239	42,565,545	56,014,651	44,534,235
Trapping.....	16,814,302	16,814,302	16,164,559	16,164,559	14,785,634	14,785,634
Mining.....	191,562,981	184,297,242	229,055,748	214,079,331	230,016,492	209,583,406
Electric power.....	82,328,866	62,173,179	91,141,296	67,496,893	95,169,768	74,616,863
Total primary production.....	2,202,661,207	1,720,185,174	2,257,471,882	1,761,627,123	2,360,285,228	1,795,681,485
Construction.....	339,389,954	220,460,235	324,745,698	212,155,020	287,687,809	187,114,415
Custom and repair ² ...	90,837,351	58,053,266	90,837,351	58,053,266	90,837,351	58,053,266
Manufactures ³	2,482,209,130	1,198,434,407	2,781,165,514	1,311,025,375	2,695,053,582	1,256,643,901
Total secondary production.....	2,912,436,435	1,476,947,908	3,196,748,563	1,581,233,661	3,073,578,742	1,501,811,582
Grand Total.....	4,671,856,648	2,939,313,953	4,946,900,333	3,051,456,821	4,930,417,387	3,018,182,081

¹ The gross value of agricultural production here exceeds that given on page 204 in the agricultural section of this edition of the Year Book, by the amount paid to patrons of dairy factories for milk and cream.

² Statistics of the production in the custom and repair industry were not compiled for 1923 or 1924, and the 1922 figures have been left unchanged for the later years.

³ The item "manufactures" includes dairy factories, saw-mills, pulp-mills, fish canning and curing, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication, amounting in 1922 to a gross of \$443,240,994 and a net of \$257,819,129, in 1923 to a gross of \$507,320,112 and a net of \$291,403,963, and in 1924 to a gross of \$503,446,583 and a net of \$279,310,986, is eliminated from the grand total.

2.—Summary by Provinces of the Value of Production in Canada, 1923 and 1924.

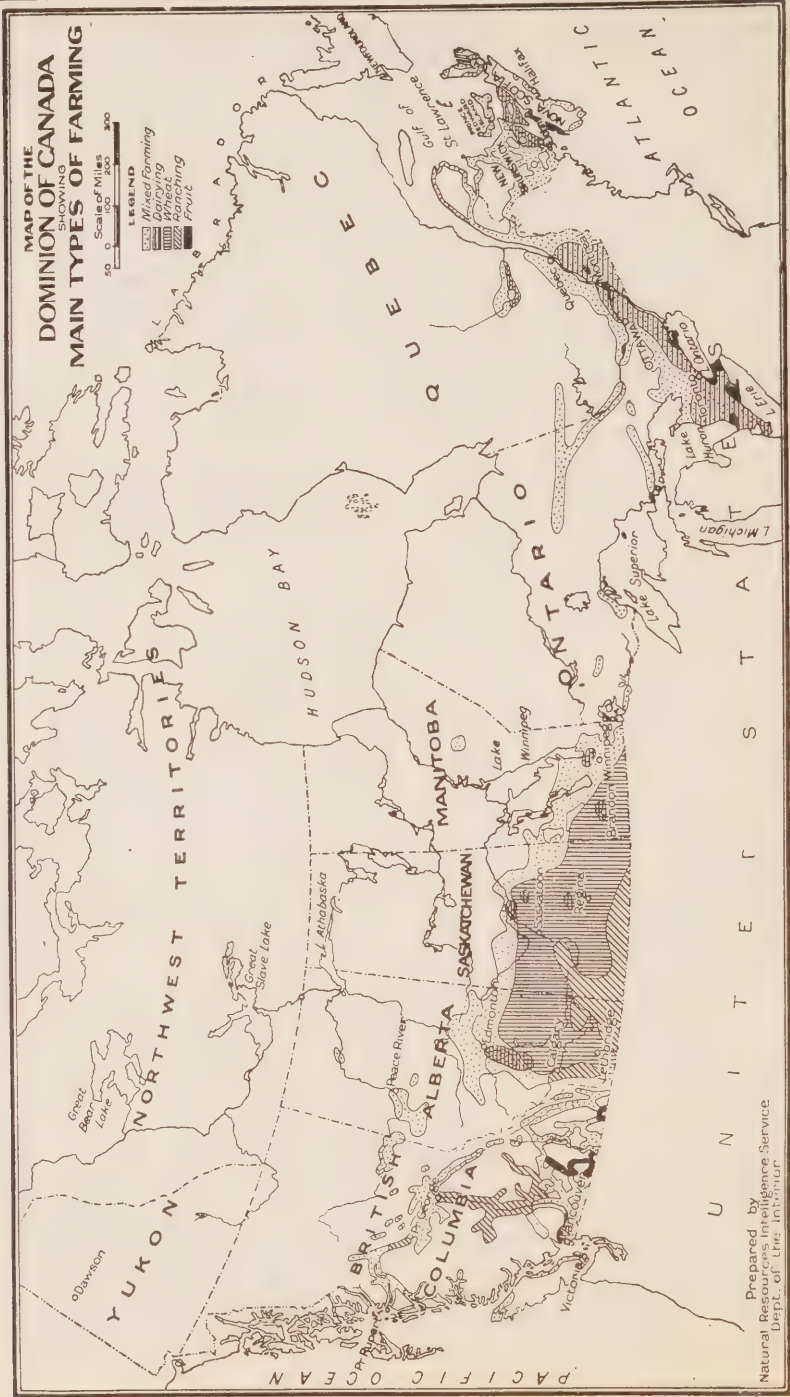
Provinces.	1923.		Percent- ages of Total Net Value.	1924.		Percent- ages of Total Net Value.
	Gross Value.	Net Value.		Gross Value.	Net Value.	
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
P. E. Island.....	22,629,692	17,286,696	0.6	24,378,343	18,138,381	0.6
Nova Scotia.....	169,069,112	111,560,712	3.7	145,356,067	96,071,433	3.2
New Brunswick.....	128,569,024	82,575,810	2.7	127,429,891	78,298,070	2.3
Quebec.....	1,239,158,892	744,895,912	24.3	1,207,316,656	729,992,866	24.1
Ontario.....	2,187,229,479	1,211,877,669	39.7	2,147,755,210	1,217,764,312	40.1
Manitoba.....	202,478,428	124,228,542	4.1	279,328,851	190,022,463	6.9
Saskatchewan.....	336,458,857	280,023,272	9.2	330,903,240	237,254,471	7.7
Alberta.....	301,105,188	241,241,457	7.9	298,589,566	210,972,370	6.7
British Columbia...	354,697,808	232,279,711	7.6	366,499,403	236,816,575	7.5
Yukon.....	5,503,853	5,487,040	0.2	2,860,160	2,851,140	0.9
Grand Total.....	4,946,900,333	3,051,456,821	100.0	4,930,417,387	3,018,182,081	100.0

3.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Output in each Province, 1924.

Industries.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunsw- wick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
Agriculture.....	83.06	30.32	27.62	26.00	27.43
Forestry.....	4.24	11.48	39.96	12.52	7.52
Fisheries.....	6.63	9.14	6.87	3.12	2.42
Trapping.....	0.01	2.06	0.07	2.70	3.60
Mining.....	—	24.49	2.51	2.61	7.05
Electric power.....	0.71	1.19	1.09	2.80	2.04
Construction.....	0.85	3.64	3.09	7.42	7.32
Repair work.....	0.78	0.20	1.55	1.52	2.12
Manufactures, n.e.s.....	3.72	17.48	17.24	41.31	40.50
Grand Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production).....	7.90	26.70	34.40	53.60	52.80

Industries.	Manitoba.	Sas- katche- wan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia.	Yukon.	Canada.
Agriculture.....	70.91	89.49	72.73	13.27	—	37.80
Forestry.....	2.04	0.91	1.56	28.48	—	10.29
Fisheries.....	0.65	0.13	0.16	8.98	0.65	1.47
Trapping.....	0.99	0.81	0.94	0.47	65.49 ¹	0.49
Mining.....	0.80	0.47	10.59	22.09	33.44	6.94
Electric power.....	2.14	1.14	1.43	2.75	0.34	2.47
Construction.....	2.25	1.59	2.02	6.96	—	6.20
Repair work.....	2.37	1.53	1.81	2.09	0.08	1.92
Manufactures, n.e.s.....	17.85	3.93	8.76	14.91	—	32.42
Grand Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production).....	22.70	5.96	12.40	36.01	—	41.60

¹ Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.



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Dept. of the Interior

II.—AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, taken as including stock raising and horticulture, is the chief industry of the Canadian people, employing in 1921 32.8 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied population. In addition, it provides the raw material for many Canadian manufactures, and its products constitute in raw or manufactured form a very large percentage of Canadian exports.

This section of the present volume begins with a statement of current governmental activities in connection with agriculture, including those of the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Stations. Then come statistics of agriculture, including agricultural revenue and wealth, field crops, farm live stock and poultry, fur farming, dairying, fruit, special crops, farm labour and wages, prices and miscellaneous, and since Canadian exports of agricultural commodities are sold in the world market, the sub-section closes with a review of the world's statistics of agriculture, compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.

1.—Development of Agriculture in Canada.

The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained on pages 186 to 191 an article on the Development of Agriculture in Canada, by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. To this the interested reader is referred.

2.—The Government in Relation to Agriculture.

It is provided in section 95 of the British North America Act that "in each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province"; it is also "declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a province relative to agriculture . . . shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada".

As a result of this provision, there exist at the present time Departments of Agriculture with Ministers of Agriculture at their head both in the Dominion and in each of the nine provinces, though in most provinces the portfolio of Agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister. A short sketch of the functions of the various Departments is appended.

1.—The Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture was constituted in 1868 under authority of 31 Vict., c. 53, with numerous functions that were by no means purely agricultural, including (1) agriculture; (2) immigration and emigration; (3) public health and quarantine; (4) the marine and immigrant hospital at Quebec; (5) arts and manufactures; (6) the census, statistics and the registration of statistics; (7) patents of invention; (8) copyright; (9) industrial designs and trade marks.

In the course of time the purely agricultural work of the Department came to demand greater attention; the non-agricultural functions were one by one entrusted to other Departments of the Government, while specialization became the order of the day within the Department itself. At the present time it includes the following branches:—(1) Experimental Farms; (2) Dairy and Cold Storage; (3) Health of Animals; (4) Live Stock; (5) Seed; (6) Entomological; (7) Fruit; (8) Publications.

For the Acts of Parliament administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, see in the index "Acts of Parliament administered by Dominion Government Departments." For the publications of the Department, covering a wide field of information, see in the index the entry "Publications of Dominion Departments."

2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Prince Edward Island.—The Department is under the Minister of Agriculture, who supervises agricultural instruction, the agricultural and technical high school, the cheese and butter factories, and the women's institutes of the province.

Nova Scotia.—The Department of Agriculture of the Province of Nova Scotia is administered under the portfolio of Natural Resources. The Department is divided into eight main branches:—(1) agricultural college, (2) agricultural societies, exhibitions and associations, (3) dairying, (4) poultry, (5) entomology, (6) horticulture, (7) agricultural extension service, (8) women's institutes.

New Brunswick.—The branches of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick are as follows:—(1) industry, immigration and farm settlement, (2) elementary agricultural education, (3) agricultural societies and live stock, (4) dairying, (5) horticulture, (6) soils and crops, (7) poultry, (8) bee-keeping, (9) women's institutes, (10) agricultural representatives.

Quebec.—The Quebec Department of Agriculture includes the following branches:—district representatives, dairy, live stock, horticulture, field crops, apiculture and sugar-making, domestic economy, publications.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture includes the following branches:—agricultural societies, live stock, institutes, dairy, fruit, co-operation and markets, statistics and publications, agricultural representatives, colonization and immigration. The Department conducts the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College and the experimental farm at Guelph, the Agricultural School at Kemptville, the Ridgetown experimental farm, the horticultural experiment station at Vineland and the demonstration farm at New Liskeard.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture includes an agricultural extension service, a dairy branch, a publications and statistics branch, a live stock branch, a game branch, a co-operative marketing branch, and a weeds branch. It also conducts the Manitoba Branch of the Employment Service of Canada.

Saskatchewan.—The work of the Department of Agriculture is chiefly administrative. It includes six principal branches:—live stock, field crops, dairy, bureau of statistics, game and co-operative organization and markets. The live stock branch provides the organization for examining and licensing stallions, purchasing and selling cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers on credit terms, registering brands for live stock and selling cultures for the prevention of black leg and other diseases of live stock. The field crops branch aids in promoting better crops and providing control measures for suppressing insect and weed pests. The exhibition work of the Department is also supervised by the branch. The dairy branch maintains a butter-grading service for the creameries, directs the grading of cream at all the creameries, promotes herd improvement through cow-testing and administers the provisions of the Dairy Products Act with respect to licensing creamery operators, cream testers, and the bonding of creameries. The bureau of statistics, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, maintains a crop-reporting service and gathers data annually respecting the crops and live stock of the province. The

game branch administers the Game Act, including the collection of fur royalties, and has the direction of the provincial museum. The co-operative organization and markets branch grants charters to co-operative associations under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, promotes co-operative stock shipping and poultry marketing and maintains an exchange service by a weekly news letter through which buyer and seller are brought together. The Department has also, temporarily, a bureau of debt adjustment to facilitate settlement of disputes between creditors and debtors. Agricultural societies are organized by the Department and grants are paid through the Department, while direction of the activities of societies is centred in the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—The Alberta Department conducts the following main services:—dairy, live stock, veterinary, agricultural schools and demonstration farms, seeds and weeds, poultry, fairs and institutes, branding, game regulation, women's home bureau service, provincial publicity bureau, crop reports and statistics, marketing services, district agriculturists and moving picture bureau.

British Columbia.—The branches of the Department of Agriculture are:—horticultural, field crop, live stock, dairy, inspection and fumigation of imported fruits and nursery stock, etc., entomology and plant pathology, markets, apiary inspection, statistics and publications.

For the publications of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments."

3.—Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Experimental Stations.

Amongst the most important contributions of Canadian Governments to the development of agriculture throughout the country, is the maintenance of agricultural experimental stations, where research work in both plant and animal breeding and adaptation to climatic conditions is carried on. Already this work has had a profound effect in the improvement of Canadian agriculture. The introduction during recent years of Marquis wheat is an outstanding example, and it is of interest to note that other newer wheats, also originated by the Experimental Farms, may in the near future replace the Marquis in large areas. Among the earlier experiments undertaken, the results of which have passed permanently into good Canadian farm practice, may be mentioned those relating to early seeding, summer fallowing, the use of farmyard manure, the fertilizing value of clover crops and the introduction of suitable grasses and clovers. Both the common red clover and alfalfa now enter into rotations as the result of experiments and efforts to obtain hardy strains and to discover means of resistance to winter-killing. Further experiments with earlier-ripening and drought-resisting cereals are now being carried on, each new discovery increasing the cultivable area of Canada. Other researches relate to the production of frost-resisting fruit trees for the Prairie Provinces. This research work has already had a profoundly ameliorating effect upon Canadian agriculture; statements regarding the work now under way at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations and at Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations are appended.

(a) Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.

Central and Branch Farms.—Inaugurated in 1886 by Act of Parliament (49 Vict., c. 23), the Dominion Experimental Farms system was at first made up of the Central Farm at Ottawa and four Branch Farms:—one at Nappan, Nova

Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces; one at Brandon for Manitoba; one at Indian Head for the Northwest Territories; and one at Agassiz for British Columbia.

The opening up and rapid settlement of the Dominion have led to a corresponding increase in the number of Experimental Farms and Stations.¹ These, with 2 Tobacco Stations and an Experimental Fox Ranch, now total 26, with a total acreage of 12,823·2, as compared with the original five farms, having a total acreage of 3,472, as established in 1886. The following table shows the present number of Farms and Stations, with the acreage of each and the date of establishment.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS, 1926.

Farm or Station.	Province.	Acreage.	Date established.
Central Farm, Ottawa.....	Ontario.....	467	1886
Kapuskasing Station.....	Ontario.....	1,270	1910
Harrow Station.....	Ontario.....	198·3	1909
Charlottetown Station.....	Prince Edward Island.....	168	1909
Summerside Fox Ranch.....	Prince Edward Island.....	5	1925
Nappan Farm.....	Nova Scotia.....	465	1886
Kentville Station.....	Nova Scotia.....	452·9	1912
Fredericton Station.....	New Brunswick.....	525	1912
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Station.....	Quebec.....	251	1911
Cap Rouge Station.....	Quebec.....	350	1911
Lennoxville Station.....	Quebec.....	600	1914
La Ferme Station.....	Quebec.....	1,200	1916
Farnham Tobacco Station.....	Quebec.....	95	1912
Brandon Farm.....	Manitoba.....	652	1886
Morden Station.....	Manitoba.....	302	1915
Indian Head Farm.....	Saskatchewan.....	680	1886
Rosthern Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	650	1908
Scott Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	520	1910
Swift Current Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	640	1920
Lacombe Station.....	Alberta.....	490	1907
Lethbridge Station.....	Alberta.....	400	1906
Invermere Station.....	British Columbia.....	82	1912
Windermere Station.....	British Columbia.....	285	1923
Summerland Station.....	British Columbia.....	545	1914
Agassiz Farm.....	British Columbia.....	1,400	1886
Sidney Station, Vancouver Island.....	British Columbia.....	130	1912

In addition there are seven sub-stations, *viz.*:—Wainwright, Alberta; Salmon Arm, B.C.; Fort Vermilion and Beaverlodge, Alberta; Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence, Northwest Territories; Horse Farm, St. Joachim, Que., (operated from Cap Rouge); and Betsiamites, Saguenay Co., Que. Experimental work under the Division of Illustration Stations is conducted on 8 farms in Prince Edward Island, 13 in Nova Scotia, 16 in New Brunswick, 39 in Quebec, 9 in Ontario, 11 in Manitoba, 21 in Saskatchewan, 17 in Alberta and 14 in British Columbia. Small experimental plots are also being operated at several points along the line of the Hudson Bay railway.

Organization of the System of Experimental Farms.—The Central Farm at Ottawa, as its name implies, is the centre or headquarters of the system. Thereat are situated the Director, having control and general supervision of the whole, and the chief technical officers, each having charge of his special line of work, both at the Central and Branch Farms. At Ottawa, the policy to be pursued throughout the system is settled by agreement after discussion by the Director, the technical officers and the superintendents on whose branch farms the work is to be conducted.

¹ The five original farms established in 1886 are known as "Experimental Farms"; those added since are styled "Experimental Stations." No distinction in the work is implied by these titles.

The technical staff at Ottawa supervises the actual experimental work at the Central Farm. At the branches, the superintendents are in charge of the carrying out of the various lines of general experiment, and also conduct experiments of local importance.

The Divisions at Ottawa, which represent the different lines of work carried on throughout the system, and which have each a technical officer in charge, are as follows:—(1) Animal Husbandry; (2) Bacteriology; (3) Bees; (4) Botany; (5) Cereals; (6) Chemistry; (7) Extension and Publicity; (8) Economic Fibre Production; (9) Field Husbandry; (10) Forage Plants; (11) Horticulture; (12) Illustration Stations; (13) Poultry and (14) Tobacco. Briefly the main lines of the work of these Divisions are as follows:—

Animal Husbandry.—This Division engages in work with beef cattle, dairy cattle and dairying, horses, sheep and swine, and undertakes experiments in the breeding, feeding, housing and management of each of these classes of live stock. Under this Division also is operated the work in breeding cattle and hybrid buffalo at Wainwright, Alberta.

Bacteriology.—The work of this Division is of two types, routine and research. The former includes the bacteriological analysis of water, milk, foods and feeding stuffs, soils and soil condiments, and the manufacture and furnishing of nitro-cultures for legume growing. The main work is of an investigational nature, in which close co-operation with the other Divisions is maintained in research work having a bacteriological bearing.

Botany.—The work of this Division falls into two classes, economic botany and plant pathology. The former includes the study of medicinal, poisonous and economic plants. Different varieties and strains of fibre plants are also studied and special attention is given to the life history and control of weeds. The Division also has charge of the arboretum at the Central Farm. In plant pathology, in addition to the pathological laboratory at Ottawa, there are laboratories at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Kentville, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.; St. Catharines, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Sask.; and Summerland, B.C. In addition, two large laboratories for the study of rusts and other grain diseases are maintained at Saskatoon, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man. Investigations are being conducted into diseases affecting forest trees, fruit trees, cereals, small fruits, potatoes, vegetables and tobaccos.

Cereals.—In the Cereal Division, the work comprises the production, by cross-breeding and selection, of new varieties of grains and the testing of these as to their suitability for various parts of Canada. Approved varieties are grown on a larger scale and distributed to farmers. Among the more recent varieties produced in this Division and now widely grown in Canada are the Arthur pea and the Huron, Marquis and Prelude wheats. Two interesting varieties originated by this Division are the Garnet and Major wheats, now being introduced, ripening not quite as early as Prelude but yielding better. The Division also carries on extensive milling and baking tests. The expansion of breeding work, especially for disease resistance, and the creation of an extensive plan of co-operative experiments with farmers, are two developments of the past year.

Chemistry.—The work of the Division of Chemistry comprises the analysis of fodders and feeding stuffs, fertilizers, soils, well waters, insecticides, fungicides, etc. It also assists other Divisions in chemical problems and does a large amount of analytical work for other Branches and Departments. Field tests with various

kinds and quantities of fertilizers are carried on by this Division at a number of the branch farms and stations.

Extension and Publicity.—This Division acts as a connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer, by making the work of the farms as widely known as possible. Two chief means used are exhibits at as many fairs as possible each year and extension of the departmental mailing lists.

Economic Fibre Plants.—The Division studies the areas in Canada suitable for fibre production, the best varieties and strains of seed of fibre plants (flax and hemp), cultural methods, harvesting, retting and scutching processes, etc. Chiefly for demonstrational purposes, the Division is conducting extensive co-operative trials at Forest, Ont., Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que., Kentville and Lunenburg, N.S.

Field Husbandry.—This Division applies, under field conditions, the results obtained by other Divisions directly engaged in scientific research. Some of the main lines of work under way are tests of fertilizers, moisture requirements of various crops, methods of drainage, rotations and cultural methods. Data of cost of production of field crops are gathered in connection with this work.

Forage Plants.—The Division has for its work the originating and variety testing of grasses, leguminous forage plants, field roots and Indian corn; plant breeding with these; the collection of genera and species likely to be of value as forage plants; the study of the possibilities and methods of growing root seed, including sugar beets, in Canada, and the distribution for trial of seed of varieties newly obtained and not available commercially.

Horticulture.—The work of the Division of Horticulture falls under four main heads:—vegetable gardening, orcharding and small fruits, ornamental gardening and plant breeding. In the three first named, the testing of varieties is a main feature, with a view to ascertaining the hardiest, earliest, best-yielding and most disease-resistant sorts. In plant breeding, the aim is the improvement of existing sorts by cross-breeding. Greenhouse work is also given special attention at Ottawa. Canning experiments and demonstrations are carried on. Much co-operative work with farmers in orchard experiments, blueberry culture, etc., is under way.

Illustration Stations.—This Division forms another connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer. The stations are now 148 in number. Each is located on the farm of a representative farmer, who does the work according to directions framed to illustrate the best rotations, the best varieties of crops and the best cultural methods, as determined by the work of years on the Experimental Farms.

Poultry.—The scope of work of the Poultry Division has been greatly extended during the last few years. It now covers the following main lines of investigation:—artificial and natural incubation, poultry breeding, systems of breeding and rearing, production of heavy-laying strains, feeding for eggs and table, and housing of poultry. Poultry survey work, *i.e.*, the endeavour to get groups of farmers in various localities to keep accurate records of their poultry costs and returns, is already showing results in the better housing, breeding and care of the farm flock. Egg-laying contests and registration work are carried on. Investigations in poultry diseases are extensively conducted in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Division deals with the breeding, variety tests and cultural methods, the warehousing and marketing of tobacco. A complete analysis

of the soils of the tobacco-producing regions of Canada is being made. During the growing season, inspectors examine the tobacco fields of as many growers as possible, with a view to suggesting the best cultural methods and means of combating diseases and insect pests. Co-operative trials amongst farmers are extensively conducted.

In addition to the work done by the Divisions of Extension and Publicity and Illustration Stations, the results of the work of the Experimental Farms are made available to the farmer: (1) by correspondence; (2) by publications; (3) by "Seasonable Hints," a 16-page pamphlet, brought out every four months, with a circulation of about 408,000 and now in its twelfth year; and (4) by articles in the press. The farm officers devote considerable time each year to lecturing, demonstrating, judging at fairs and assisting at short courses in agriculture. Excursions to the various farms are also a valuable means of bringing the work to the attention of the farmer.

(b) Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Nova Scotia.

College of Agriculture, Truro.—The College of Agriculture is situated at Truro, near the centre of the province, and consists of five buildings used for instructional and investigational purposes, a general live stock farm of 390 acres with farm buildings, a poultry farm of about 5 acres and a horticultural farm of about 30 acres.

The college is primarily a teaching institution, with three main courses:—(1) the degree course of two terms, running from Nov. 1 to April 30; (2) the farm course of two terms, running from Jan. 1 to April 1; (3) the home economics course of 3 weeks' duration, conducted from Jan. 6 to 26. The degree course is practically identical with the first two years' course at such degree-giving colleges as Guelph and Macdonald. Students completing the two years at Truro are admitted without examination to the third year at these degree-giving colleges and complete their degree course in four years. The qualifications for entrance to this course are farm experience and an education equivalent to university matriculation. The farm course is of shorter duration, planned to meet the case of the average farm boy who cannot be spared from the farm for a long period, and also adapted to those of more advanced education who wish to take advantage of so practical a course. These two courses were attended by 67 pupils in the session of 1925-26. The home economics course is open to all Nova Scotian women and girls over 16 years of age.

On the farm proper is kept an excellent selection of the various classes of live stock. A certain amount of investigational work is conducted, more particularly with fertilizers, lime, permanent pasture crops, silo crops and other classes of crops. There are fully equipped chemical and entomological departments, which are carrying out scientific investigations relating to various phases of agriculture in Nova Scotia.

The work of the college is summarized in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, and a college prospectus is also issued annually. These publications may be obtained on application to the Principal of the College of Agriculture, Truro.

Quebec.

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.—The College is situated about 20 miles west of Montreal and is incorporated with McGill University. The College

property comprises 786 acres, divided as follows:—main farm, 584 acres; agronomy plots, 75 acres; poultry department, 17 acres; orchard, 35 acres; vegetable gardens, 25 acres; the campus, including driveways, lawns, trees, shrubs, flower beds, school garden and recreation fields for students of both sexes, 50 acres. The agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, bacteriology, botany, chemistry, horticulture, physics, poultry, zoology and entomology departments are all well equipped for the numerous researches and experiments under way. In the School of Agriculture, the courses offered include 4-year courses, leading to the B.S.A. and B.Sc. in Agr. degrees, a two-year practical course for farmers and farmers' sons, and various short courses. Postgraduate work can be taken in agronomy, bacteriology, chemistry, entomology and plant pathology—the higher degrees offered being M.S.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. In the School of Household Science, the courses include a 4-year course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Household Science, a 2-year institutional administration course, a 1-year homemaker course, three short courses, each of about three months duration, in household science, etc. In the School for Teachers, courses under the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec are offered, leading to intermediate, kindergarten and elementary diplomas. The teaching and experimental staff of the college consists of about 60 members. The total enrolment for 1924-25 was 843. More complete information respecting the work of the college will be found on record in the Canada Year Books of 1916-17, pp. 241-242, and 1918, pp. 235-237. The annual report of the College and the annual announcement should be consulted.

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—This school, with accommodation for 125 boarders, is situated on the southern slope of a hill dominating a farm of nearly 600 acres. Within one mile of the Intercolonial Railway and on the Quebec-Rivière-du-Loup line, it is easily accessible, and attracts thousands of visitors, who seek agricultural information from both the school and the Dominion Experimental Station, which is not more than a mile from the village. The students of the school are divided into (1) those taking a four-years' agronomic course, and (2) those receiving special practical training for two years. The school is affiliated to Laval University, Quebec, which awards the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture) to successful students of the first class, whilst those in the other receive a Certificate of Agricultural Proficiency (Brevet de Capacité Agricole). Lectures in adjacent parishes are frequently given by the school professors, who also conduct agricultural pages in two of the largest provincial weeklies for the extension of new agricultural information. Cultural experiments are also undertaken at the school and bulletins are published.

Oka Agricultural Institute.—Situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, about 20 miles from Montreal, the Oka Agricultural Institute is one of the oldest experimental farms in Canada. It was affiliated to Laval University of Montreal (now University of Montreal) on March 25, 1908. The total area of the farm comprises 1,800 acres, including all kinds of soil. Horticulture holds an important place. The area devoted to fruit trees is about 40 acres, and includes 4,000 trees (apples, cherries, pears and plums) grown according to the most recent methods. Special attention is given to the breeding of live stock. The dairy herd is of considerable importance and has been entirely formed at the institute itself. Official milk records begun in 1918 have already resulted in the registration of 52 animals in the "record of performance," with an average yield exceeding 10,000 lb. of milk. The raising of swine, poultry and bees is also practised.

The institute can accommodate about 150 indoor students. The present curriculum includes (1) a scientific course of four years leading to the university degree of B.S.A.; (2) a practical course of two years for young men less advanced, embracing all the principal agricultural subjects, such as general agriculture, cereals, fodder plants, rural and hygienic construction, machines and motors, the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and the breeding and utilization of farm live stock. The famous Oka cheese (Port du Salut) made at this institute is widely known throughout the North American continent.

Ontario.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—The college and experimental station were established in 1874 to train young farmers in the science and practice of agriculture and to conduct agricultural experiments for the benefit of the province. The land property consists of a little more than 700 acres of average loam soil. The farm proper consists of 500 acres; experimental plots of about 100 acres and campus and woodlots form the remainder. The growth of the institution as an educational centre has been very rapid. Academic work at the present time requires the space and equipment of sixteen large buildings for dormitories, class rooms and laboratories. Courses offered include a four-year course for the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture), a two-year course for the associate diploma, winter courses for farmers and farmers' sons, summer courses for teachers of the province and domestic science courses at Macdonald Institute. The teaching and experimental staff consists of about seventy-five members. In 1874 the college opened with 28 students. The total enrolment in long and short courses in the academic year 1924-25 was 1,695. More complete information respecting the researches and experimental work undertaken at the college will be found on record in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 243-245, and 1918, pp. 238-241. Reference may also be made to the 51st annual report of the college, covering the year 1925.

The Kemptville Agricultural School and Farm have grown rapidly in importance during recent years. On a somewhat smaller scale, they provide for eastern Ontario the facilities provided at Guelph for the southwestern part of the province.

The Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland in the centre of the Niagara fruit belt is the most important station in Canada for work upon the special problems of the fruit and vegetable grower. Considerable success is attending the effort to breed improved varieties of such fruits as peaches, cherries, pears, grapes, strawberries and raspberries, as well as important vegetables. Extensive tests of cultural methods for fruits and vegetables are also carried out.

The Ridgetown Experimental Farm in the southwestern peninsula and the New Liskeard Demonstration Farm in Northern Ontario devote particular attention to the crops and problems peculiar to farming in their respective districts.

Manitoba.

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.—The Field Husbandry Department is conducting researches and experiments in the following lines:—(1) forage crop improvement; (2) cereal crop improvement; (3) soil and crop management; (4) co-operative experiments; and (5) studies in quality of farm crops. The work of the forage crop improvement division has for its object the production and improvement of plants suitable under Manitoba conditions for pasture, hay and fodder. The major investigations are being conducted with alfalfa, red clover,

sweet clover and corn. Work is also being done with timothy, western rye, brome, meadow fescue and meadow foxtail grasses. In the cereal crop division, the aim is the improvement of cereal crops, flax, peas and buckwheat, for use in the various districts of Manitoba. Special attention is being given to the development of disease-resistant strains of suitable market value. The work of the soil and crop management section was planned for the following purposes:—(1) to give data for teaching and lecture work; (2) to give first-hand information, so that daily inquiries on soil and crop management might be answered from the results of experiments; (3) to give material for the publication of bulletins from time to time on provincial field problems. The problems under investigation are cereal crop management, perennial crop management, annual forage crop management, hoed crop management, crop sequence or rotations, soil fertility, soil cultivation, preservation of forage crops. The departments of botany, horticulture, physics, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, dairying, chemistry and engineering are also carrying on numerous investigations.

Saskatchewan.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—The College of Agriculture has over 1,300 acres of land (exclusive of the site for the buildings) at the University and another 560 acres about 35 miles distant, which were bequeathed to the college by a pioneer settler, an ex-student of the University of Cambridge, England. Of the 1,300 acres, 210 acres are set aside for experimental work in field husbandry and horticulture. Two hundred and seventy acres of prairie were purchased in 1918, 100 acres of which have been broken for the field husbandry department. The remaining 800 acres are operated as a general farm with great diversification of crops. The buildings, paddocks, etc., are located on an adjoining half section of land designated as the campus or building plot. The college offers a four-year course leading to a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.) and a three-year associate course for farmers' sons intending to make farming their life work. Short courses in general agriculture, tillage, crops, live stock, poultry, dairying and engineering are held during the winter months, both at the college and at various points throughout the province.

Practical experiments in the departments of field and animal husbandry, poultry, dairy, soils and horticulture are undertaken, as well as a variety of scientific investigations in the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, engineering, etc. Special equipment and staff are provided for investigations in animal and plant diseases and entomology. Considerable progress has been made in an intensive soil survey of the province and in breeding a rust-resistant wheat.

Alberta.

College of Agriculture, Edmonton South.—A College of Agriculture has been established at the University of Alberta, Edmonton South. A definite four-year course with matriculation entrance, leading to the B.Sc. degree, is under way. Students from the provincial schools of agriculture at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion, enter the second year of the course after satisfying special entrance requirements. At these schools various experiments are in progress as described in the 1920 edition of the Year Book, p. 286. At the college itself numerous agricultural experiments are also being conducted, including the following:—determination as to whether the present varieties of wheat, oats, barley and peas are suitable for the

Park Belt sections of Alberta; breeding and selection of promising varieties of wheat for earlier maturity combined with high milling qualities; testing of alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover and alsike for winter hardiness, and of sweet clover in the Open Plains sections to determine its drought hardiness; varieties of corn and sunflowers for fodder; relative suitability of corn and sunflowers for the Park Belt; selection of a suitable grain corn for the dry sections; growth of alfalfa and sweet clover for hay and seed; nurse crops with clover and timothy. Extensive experiments in the feeding of cattle, sheep and swine have been under way for five years, including both winter feeding and summer pasture work. Other researches have been made on the utilization of the native grasses of Alberta; hay and pasture production; effects of frost on grain; production of alfalfa seed; factors of hardiness in winter wheat; sunflowers; potatoes; seed production; various experiments with cattle, sheep and swine. A start has been made on a soil survey of the province, beginning with the soil-blown area of the south.

British Columbia.

Department of Agriculture.—*Horticultural Branch.*—Extension work is undertaken in the fruit and vegetable growing sections of the province, including the testing of new sprays for insect and disease control, as well as the establishment of trial plots to ascertain the most satisfactory fertilizers for various horticultural crops. In addition, inspection and quarantine work is carried out on nursery stock and in fruit areas as the occasion demands. *Field Crop Branch.*—Potato certification work in co-operation with the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is being continued and extended and now covers practically all the agricultural sections of the province. Special experimental work in connection with certified seed potatoes is under way this year. Fertilizer and lime experiments are being systematically carried on under the direction of this branch on fifty Vancouver Island farms. Seed growing in several sections of the province is being encouraged, timothy, clover, cereal and root seed being the kinds that are receiving special attention during the present year.

University of British Columbia.—Progress is being made in the clearing and preparation of land for experimental and general farm purposes. About 150 acres are now under crop. Adequate buildings for the various departments are being gradually constructed. In the departments of agronomy and horticulture plant improvement and breeding work have quite rapidly advanced. In the department of animal husbandry a splendid foundation has been laid in the various breeds of live stock, which include Jersey, Ayrshire, Shorthorn, and Hereford cattle; Clydesdale horses; Yorkshire, Berkshire and Duroc Jersey swine; Southdown, Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep. Experimental work in feeding and disease control has been commenced. In the department of dairying, good progress has been made in research, particularly with the various kinds of cheese. In the department of poultry husbandry, pedigree stock is maintained for improvement work in Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. The record work already accomplished in this department is of considerable value. In addition to the teaching and investigational work at the university, provision is also made for a number of investigational projects throughout the province. These include dairy farm management, poultry farm management and studies in small fruits and tree fruits.

3.—Statistics of Agriculture.

Census Statistics.—At each of the six decennial censuses of Canada taken since Confederation, statistics of the agricultural activities carried on throughout the country have been secured. The scope of these statistics has been extended from time to time and those of the census of 1921 omit few important phases of agriculture with which a census could deal successfully. In all the later censuses the statistics of number, acreage and condition of farms, the value of farm property, the acreage sown, the yield of crops, the value of that yield, the number of fruit trees and the production and value of fruit, the number and value of live stock, etc., have been collected on a basis which allows comparison between the different censuses. Among the extensions in the scope of the census of 1921 may be mentioned such matters as the details of birthplace, age, length of residence in Canada and experience of farm operators, the chief items of farm expenditure, an attempt for the first time to obtain the quantities of vegetables grown for sale, a classification of live stock according to age, etc., the number and value of young animals raised on farms, and an enumeration of farm facilities, including tractors, automobiles, telephones and gas and electric lighting. As a result of these extensions, comparisons with future censuses will be on a much more detailed basis than in the past, and the trend of agricultural development will be seen with greater accuracy. The statistics of agriculture collected in the census of 1921 are published in full detail in Volume V of the census series. It may be noted that although the next general census of agriculture will not take place until 1931, a census for the three Prairie Provinces was taken in 1926 in connection with the census of population of that year. Censuses of these three provinces were also taken in 1906 and 1916.

Crop-Reporting Service.—The voluntary crop-reporting service of the Dominion Government, which has been in operation since 1908, has for its object the issue of accurate, timely and independent reports on crop conditions throughout the Dominion:—first, in the interests of the general body of Canadian farmers; secondly, for the information and guidance of other interests allied to and dependent upon agriculture (interests represented by statesmen, economists, bankers, grain dealers, transportation agents and others); and thirdly, for reporting to the Institute of Agriculture at Rome (to which Canada is an adhering country), in return for reports on the production of other countries and of world totals which influence prices and consequently affect the interests of Canada. A description of the crop-reporting service will be found in the *Canada Year Book*, 1925, p. 205, while the programme of reports for 1926-27 is given in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, Jan. 1926, p. 36.

Annual Statistics.—Linked with the monthly crop-reporting service, but independent of it, are the plans for the collection of annual statistics of the areas under field crops and also of the numbers of farm live stock. These have been in force since 1918, and are carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the provincial Governments. The statistics are secured by a simple schedule calling for a statement of the areas sown to field crops and of the numbers of farm animals alive on June 15. These statements are at present received from about one-fifth of the farmers of Canada outside Quebec, and they form the basis of the totals for the whole of Canada, the totals being calculated according to the

proportion which exists between the number of returns and the total number of farmers. The results for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax in the three Prairie Provinces are ready for publication in August, while the results for the remaining crops and for the numbers of farm live stock are published in the fall. The areas, thus determined, when multiplied by the average yields per acre as reported by crop correspondents, give the total estimated production for each crop.

In 1925, in six of the provinces, the schedules were distributed and collected through the agency of the rural schools, under plans which have been found effective in securing a larger sample of the farms of the country than could be obtained in any other way. In British Columbia the schedules were sent direct to the farmer through the mail. For the province of Quebec, as in 1924, no annual statistics were collected, and the Bureau, therefore, resorted to estimates from the reports of the crop correspondents.¹

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.—Originally established in 1908 as the "Census and Statistics Monthly," but changed to its present title in April, 1917, this publication is now in its nineteenth year. It is the official organ not only for the monthly crop reports and annual statistics previously described, but also for statistics of dairying, fur farming, fruit, hives and honey, hops, tobacco, maple products, sugar beets, beet sugar, flax fibre, clover and grass seeds, exports, visible supplies, prices, values, foreign agriculture and of other subjects in considerable variety. The results of special agricultural studies and inquiries are also published in the Bulletin. For the year 1925 the Monthly Bulletin consisted of 404 octavo pages.

Presentation of Agricultural Statistics.—In the current edition of the Year Book, statistics of agriculture are presented under the following headings:—(1) Agricultural revenue and wealth; (2) Acreage, yield, quality and value of principal field crops; (3) Farm live stock and poultry; (4) Fur farming; (5) Dairying; (6) Fruit production; (7) Special agricultural crops; (8) Farm labour and wages; (9) Prices of agricultural produce; (10) Agricultural statistics of the census; (11) Miscellaneous agricultural statistics; (12) World's principal agricultural statistics.

1.—Agricultural Revenue and Wealth.

Revenue.—Table 1 shows under principal headings the gross agricultural revenue of Canada, by provinces, for the years 1921 to 1925. It is important to observe that the figures represent gross values, as no distinction is made between crops used as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of live stock, and no allowance is made for the costs of production.²

¹ For further details respecting the crop-reporting service and the collection of annual statistics, see "Handbook for the use of Crop Correspondents, with Selection of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1908-24," published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1925.

² For explanation of the methods used in estimating values, see the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for March, 1922, pp. 85-89, and for March, 1926, p. 66.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, by Provinces, 1921-1925.

(''000" omitted.)

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—					
Field crops.....	931,865	962,293	899,226	995,236	1,153,395
Farm animals.....	98,424	77,548	82,402	98,637	151,424
Wool.....	2,975	3,180	3,160	3,771	3,958
Dairy products.....	225,900	215,576	233,683	218,430	253,269
Fruits and vegetables.....	59,428	55,855	58,216	44,848	52,657
Poultry and eggs.....	51,363	58,815	58,647	60,836	69,675
Fur farming.....	1,499	1,538	2,175	3,218	3,600
Maple products.....	5,751	5,576	4,769	5,991	5,133
Tobacco.....	2,393	4,548	3,518	4,359	7,002
Flax fibre.....	2,168	105	166	712	750
Clover and grass seed.....	4,360	4,360	4,360	3,300	3,594
Honey.....	—	—	—	4,339	4,100
Total.....	1,386,126	1,389,394	1,350,322	1,443,677	1,708,567
Prince Edward Island—					
Field crops.....	14,203	10,890	10,174	11,990	15,417
Farm animals.....	1,059	1,174	913	864	1,908
Wool.....	98	42	95	119	127
Dairy products.....	2,694	2,585	2,804	3,073	3,406
Fruits and vegetables.....	300	300	300	250	250
Poultry and eggs.....	792	985	869	1,029	1,144
Fur farming.....	952	843	1,196	1,475	1,600
Clover and grass seed.....	21	21	21	39	17
Total.....	20,119	16,840	16,372	18,839	23,869
Nova Scotia—					
Field crops.....	29,557	24,140	20,505	16,786	18,885
Farm animals.....	2,235	2,089	1,774	1,956	2,994
Wool.....	278	338	306	363	385
Dairy products.....	9,272	8,744	9,487	8,979	10,049
Fruits and vegetables.....	15,000	13,500	7,776	7,142	5,476
Poultry and eggs.....	865	1,063	927	1,051	1,053
Fur farming.....	68	89	123	185	200
Maple products.....	29	28	28	43	54
Clover and grass seed.....	28	28	28	29	24
Total.....	57,332	50,019	40,954	36,534	39,120
New Brunswick—					
Field crops.....	38,326	31,979	20,864	16,080	25,681
Farm animals.....	2,315	2,433	1,608	1,632	2,682
Wool.....	176	252	197	201	219
Dairy products.....	7,615	7,125	7,712	7,120	7,934
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,077	1,000	1,195	1,224	1,203
Poultry and eggs.....	885	1,496	1,042	1,119	1,204
Fur farming.....	149	183	249	435	500
Maple products.....	63	60	43	44	30
Clover and grass seed.....	40	40	40	36	33
Honey.....	—	—	—	22	20
Total.....	50,646	44,568	32,950	27,913	39,506
Quebec—					
Field crops.....	219,154	165,160	133,137	139,359	150,253
Farm animals.....	20,262	18,325	15,339	16,779	28,690
Wool.....	1,203	1,185	1,077	1,277	1,344
Dairy products.....	59,437	58,274	63,165	65,925	76,480
Fruits and vegetables.....	7,272	7,555	7,315	6,000	7,600
Poultry and eggs.....	5,467	9,327	8,913	9,206	10,250
Fur farming.....	117	181	168	324	350
Maple products.....	4,319	4,188	3,483	4,011	3,333
Tobacco.....	613	1,790	1,575	1,315	1,726
Clover and grass seed.....	372	372	372	467	413
Honey.....	—	—	—	2,501	2,300
Total.....	318,216	266,357	234,544	247,164	282,739

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, by Provinces,
1921-1925—concluded.

("000" omitted.)

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—					
Field crops	239,627	222,599	220,749	260,534	250,466
Farm animals.....	36,051	35,468	32,345	37,460	58,041
Wool.....	613	818	955	1,200	1,207
Dairy products.....	95,478	87,526	94,875	87,075	100,968
Fruits and vegetables.....	16,581	16,200	22,263	15,491	22,365
Poultry and eggs.....	19,966	24,108	25,367	26,881	31,648
Fur farming.....	66	124	238	402	500
Maple products.....	1,340	1,300	1,215	1,893	1,716
Tobacco.....	1,780	2,758	1,943	3,044	5,276
Flax fibre.....	2,168	105	166	712	750
Clover and grass seed.....	3,647	3,647	3,647	2,358	2,822
Honey.....	—	—	—	1,440	1,400
Total	417,317	394,653	403,763	438,490	477,159
Manitoba—					
Field crops	72,136	98,078	62,717	136,025	115,436
Farm animals.....	5,738	2,728	5,082	7,122	9,781
Wool.....	71	82	73	106	108
Dairy products.....	12,474	12,593	13,647	11,042	10,289
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,900	1,900	1,702	1,240	1,700
Poultry and eggs.....	4,101	3,784	3,198	3,586	4,288
Fur farming.....	81	35	86	174	200
Clover and grass seed.....	61	61	61	78	44
Honey.....	—	—	—	195	200
Total	96,562	119,261	86,566	159,568	142,046
Saskatchewan—					
Field crops	215,635	296,227	261,128	237,310	363,992
Farm animals.....	12,229	6,532	11,912	13,969	19,375
Wool.....	135	184	142	163	158
Dairy products.....	18,384	18,443	20,003	17,566	21,348
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,400	1,400	2,461	2,109	2,500
Poultry and eggs.....	10,352	8,786	8,670	8,276	8,557
Fur farming.....	27	7	5	14	20
Clover and grass seed.....	103	103	103	130	54
Honey.....	—	—	—	18	18
Total	258,265	331,682	304,424	279,555	416,022
Alberta—					
Field crops	82,780	94,947	151,040	159,760	194,356
Farm animals.....	16,065	8,133	11,584	16,867	24,972
Wool.....	377	231	264	272	317
Dairy products.....	14,645	14,794	16,031	12,584	17,015
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,500	1,500	1,860	1,330	1,880
Poultry and eggs.....	5,314	6,154	6,264	6,210	6,859
Fur farming.....	23	46	62	145	150
Clover and grass seed.....	58	58	58	115	121
Honey.....	—	—	—	13	12
Total	120,762	125,863	187,163	197,296	245,662
British Columbia—					
Field crops	20,447	18,273	18,912	17,392	18,909
Farm animals.....	2,470	666	1,845	1,988	2,981
Wool.....	24	48	51	70	93
Dairy products.....	5,901	5,492	5,959	5,066	5,780
Fruits and vegetables.....	14,398	12,500	13,344	10,062	9,713
Poultry and eggs.....	3,621	3,112	3,397	3,478	4,672
Fur farming.....	16	30	48	64	80
Clover and grass seed.....	30	30	30	48	66
Honey.....	—	—	—	150	150
Total	46,907	40,151	43,586	38,318	42,444

The table shows that in 1925 the total estimated agricultural revenue of Canada was \$1,708,567,000, as compared with \$1,443,677,000 in 1924, \$1,350,322,000 in 1923, \$1,389,394,000 in 1922 and \$1,386,126,000 in 1921. The total for 1925, *viz.*, \$1,708,567,000, shows an increase as compared with 1924 of \$264,890,000 or 18.3 p.c., mainly attributable to a rise of over \$158,000,000 in the value of field crops. The revenue from animals shows an increase of \$53,000,000 and from dairy products of \$35,000,000.

Comparing the provinces for 1925, Ontario leads with a total value of \$477,159,000, and the provinces next in order are:—Saskatchewan, \$416,022,000; Quebec, \$282,739,000; Alberta, \$245,662,000; Manitoba, \$142,046,000; British Columbia, \$42,444,000; New Brunswick, \$39,506,000; Nova Scotia, \$39,120,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$23,869,000.

Wealth.—Table 2 shows approximately, by provinces, the gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion in 1925, with totals for 1921-24.

2.—Estimated Gross Agricultural Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, 1925, with Totals for 1921-24.

('000" omitted.)

Provinces.	Lands.	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	Poultry.	Animals on fur farms.	Agricultural production.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	28,476	17,289	6,870	8,957	1,015	3,400	23,866	89,876
Nova Scotia.....	49,155	51,173	10,146	18,449	808	500	39,120	169,351
New Brunswick....	61,112	45,158	13,545	15,640	1,176	900	39,506	177,037
Quebec.....	546,666	285,530	111,940	128,852	7,676	1,000	282,739	1,364,403
Ontario.....	808,124	491,330	169,954	228,302	19,783	1,500	477,159	2,196,152
Manitoba.....	315,245	113,005	67,843	51,401	3,350	600	142,046	696,495
Saskatchewan.....	877,042	216,398	176,675	134,608	5,927	160	416,022	1,826,833
Alberta.....	523,221	121,765	98,814	97,162	4,963	600	245,662	1,092,187
British Columbia..	107,020	41,036	9,379	17,916	2,473	340	42,444	220,608
Total, 1925....	3,316,061	1,382,684	665,172	704,287	47,171	9,000	1,708,567	7,832,942
Total, 1924....	3,316,061	1,382,684	665,172	641,144	42,434	7,394	1,443,677	7,498,566
Total, 1923....	3,316,061	1,382,684	665,172	613,260	39,840	6,326	1,350,322	7,373,665
Total, 1922....	3,196,876	1,035,712	391,660	681,887	41,481	6,675	1,389,394	6,743,655
Total, 1921....	3,196,876	1,035,712	391,660	766,720	38,007	5,824	1,386,126	6,820,925

The values of buildings, lands, implements and machinery for the census year 1921 are considerably more than the values previously used in these calculations, which were based upon the census of 1911. The increase for the three items during the decade amounted to \$1,115,986,000. There has, however, undoubtedly been a fall in the value of land during the last four years, consequent upon the fall in the prices of agricultural products and live stock, and there may also have been some change in the values of buildings, machinery and implements, but to what extent it is impossible to state. The estimates collected from crop correspondents of the value per acre of land, including buildings, show a drop in the value of land per acre from \$40 in 1921 to \$37 in 1924, resulting from decreases in most of the provinces. The rates of change thus shown have been applied to the census data, with the result that the census figure of \$3,702,370,000, the value of land in 1921, becomes \$3,316,061,000 as the estimated value in 1923, 1924 and 1925.

Altogether, the gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1925 may be estimated at \$7,832,942,000, as compared with \$7,498,566,000 in 1924. The net increase of \$334,376,000 is made up by increases in the values of live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms and agricultural production, amounting to \$63,143,000, \$4,737,000, \$1,606,000 and \$264,890,000 respectively.

2.—Acreage, Yield, Quality and Value of Field Crops.

Total Areas and Values, 1920-1925.—Table 3 shows for Canada and the provinces the total estimated areas and values of field crops for the years 1920 to 1925, and Table 4 the field crops of Canada, compared as to quantity and value, for 1924 and 1925.

3.—Total Areas and Values of Field Crops in Canada, 1920-1925.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canada	52,830,865	59,635,346	57,189,681	56,444,816	57,852,559	58,240,667
P.E. Island.....	536,105	552,184	543,069	507,979	527,758	523,484
Nova Scotia.....	919,547	807,858	789,096	692,538	698,013	691,738
New Brunswick.....	1,253,834	1,171,305	1,205,817	909,945	859,412	900,033
Quebec.....	7,905,987	8,051,989	7,435,300	6,650,158	6,736,300	6,828,700
Ontario.....	10,108,272	10,075,073	10,258,613	10,296,961	10,264,614	10,364,317
Manitoba.....	6,020,510	7,421,786	6,747,240	6,719,522	6,818,045	6,939,516
Saskatchewan.....	17,347,901	21,774,483	19,833,167	19,772,830	20,507,411	20,885,601
Alberta.....	8,389,521	9,417,870	10,005,623	10,530,824	11,049,683	10,686,351
British Columbia.....	349,388	362,798	371,756	374,059	391,314	420,927
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	1,455,244,050	931,863,670	932,293,200	899,226,200	995,235,900	1,153,394,900
P. E. Island.....	18,530,400	14,202,970	10,889,800	10,173,900	11,990,400	15,416,800
Nova Scotia.....	47,846,550	29,556,400	24,140,400	20,505,100	16,785,800	18,885,400
New Brunswick.....	46,357,300	38,325,400	31,979,000	20,864,300	16,080,000	25,681,100
Quebec.....	330,251,000	219,154,000	165,159,600	133,137,400	139,359,000	150,253,000
Ontario.....	375,746,900	239,627,400	222,599,400	220,748,900	260,534,000	250,465,600
Manitoba.....	133,989,900	72,135,500	98,078,000	62,716,700	136,025,000	115,436,000
Saskatchewan.....	271,213,000	215,635,000	296,227,200	261,127,900	237,310,000	363,992,000
Alberta.....	204,291,500	82,780,000	94,946,800	151,040,000	159,759,700	194,356,000
British Columbia.....	27,017,500	20,447,000	18,273,000	18,912,000	17,392,000	18,909,000

4.—Field Crops of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, 1924 and 1925.

('000' omitted).

Field Crops.	Actual Value, 1925.	Value at prices of 1924.	Actual Value, 1924.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher (+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fall wheat.....	28,868	30,225	28,337	+ 531	- 1,357	+ 1,888
Spring wheat.....	430,282	472,029	292,025	+138,257	- 41,747	+ 180,004
All wheat.....	459,150	502,254	320,362	+138,788	- 43,104	+ 181,892
Fall rye.....	7,901	11,151	12,187	- 4,286	- 3,250	+ 1,036
Spring rye.....	1,821	2,526	1,492	+ 329	- 705	+ 1,034
All rye.....	9,722	13,677	13,679	- 3,957	- 3,955	- 2
Oats.....	201,051	253,782	200,688	+ 363	- 52,731	+ 53,094
Barley.....	57,820	78,354	61,760	- 3,940	- 20,534	+ 16,594
Peas.....	5,616	5,975	5,676	- 60	+ 359	+ 299
Beans.....	3,877	4,156	3,307	+ 570	- 279	+ 849
Buckwheat.....	8,881	9,292	10,149	- 1,268	- 411	- 857
Mixed grains.....	21,901	24,257	22,626	- 725	- 2,356	+ 1,631
Flaxseed.....	18,463	18,075	18,849	- 386	+ 388	- 774
Corn for husking.....	9,939	12,526	14,227	- 4,288	- 2,587	- 1,701
Potatoes.....	83,615	35,877	47,956	+ 35,659	+ 47,738	- 12,079
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	20,964	16,241	17,884	+ 3,080	+ 4,723	- 1,643
Hay and clover.....	164,585	179,056	165,587	- 1,002	- 14,471	+ 13,469
Crain hay.....	41,037	41,087	46,133	- 5,096	- 50	- 5,046
Alfalfa.....	20,731	19,183	14,705	+ 6,026	+ 1,546	+ 4,480
Fodder corn.....	23,260	27,783	29,380	- 6,120	- 4,523	- 1,597
Sugar beets.....	2,785	3,110	2,268	+ 517	- 325	+ 842
Total	1,153,397	1,244,687	995,236	+158,161 p.c.	- 91,299 p.c.	+ 249,451 p.c.
Increase or decrease.....	-	-	-	+ 15.89	- 9.17	+ 25.06

Season of 1924-25.—On the whole, the agricultural season of 1925 was an excellent one. Early seeding was possible to an extent greater than in any recent year. By the end of April, 33 p.c. of the seeding to spring wheat had been completed, as against only 12 p.c. in 1924 and 17 p.c. in 1923. In the West, by April 30, 60 p.c. of wheat had been sown in Manitoba, as against practically nothing at the same date in the two preceding years. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the proportion was double that of the previous year. Growth was checked by cold weather during the spring, but in June, with warmer weather and a plentiful supply of moisture, progress was rapid. In July and August, heat and drought lowered the prospects in parts of Saskatchewan, especially in the southwest, and also in southern Alberta; but on the whole the injury proved less than was feared, and the threshing results for both provinces turned out to be generally better than expected. In October continual wet weather in the West, and indeed throughout Canada, proved exceptionally unfavourable for threshing, which however was completed under improved conditions early in November. The wet weather caused some lowering of grades, and much grain was reported as tough and damp. Throughout the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec, the crops were generally good. In Ontario, the crops of both grain and hay were excellent, except that in the south and west the hay crop was very light as a consequence of prolonged drought.

Field Crops.—In Table 5 are presented for Canada by provinces, estimates of the area, yield, quality and value of the principal field crops for the years 1924 and 1925, with the averages for the period 1922 to 1924. The estimates of 1925 are based upon statistics collected from about 108,000 farmers in June of that year under arrangements made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The total estimated yield of wheat in Canada in 1925 was 411,375,700 bushels. This constituted the second largest yield recorded, the 1923 crop of 474,199,000 bushels being the largest. The 1925 crop exceeded that of 1915 by some 18,000,000 bushels and that of 1922 by some 11,500,000 bushels.

In comparison with the other important wheat-producing countries of the world for the period 1919-23, Canada ranked next in importance to the United States and British India. During this period the production of the United States averaged 856,195,000 bushels, that of British India 329,616,000 bushels and that of Canada 326,259,000 bushels. Next in order were Russia with 321,766,000 bushels, France with 253,278,000 bushels and Argentina with 201,548,000 bushels. As a wheat-exporting country Canada is second only to the United States, and has during some recent years come first, being the world's largest exporter of wheat in the crop year ended July 31, 1926, when the exports of wheat amounted to 275,464,100 bushels out of a world total of 529,950,400 bushels, and the exports of wheat flour to 10,896,700 barrels out of a world total of 31,895,300 barrels.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Canada—						
Fall wheat.....1924	774,172	28·8	22,204,000	60·92	1·27	28,337,000
1925	793,819	30·0	23,779,700	60·39	1·21	28,867,500
Average.....1922-24	827,482	24·4	20,188,333	60·35	1·08	21,748,967
Spring wheat.....1924	21,281,538	11·3	239,803,000	59·14	1·22	292,025,000
1925	21,178,913	18·3	387,596,000	59·70	1·11	430,281,700
Average.....1922-24	21,294,034	16·8	358,505,800	59·33	0·85	303,842,933

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Canada—continued.						
All wheat.....1924	22,055,710	11·9	262,097,000	59·29	1·22	320,362,000
.....1925	21,972,732	18·7	411,375,700	59·78	1·12	459,149,200
Average.....1922-24	22,121,516	17·1	378,694,133	59·44	0·86	325,591,900
Oats.....1924	14,491,289 ¹	28·0	405,976,000	34·52	0·49	200,688,000
.....1925	14,672,320	35·0	513,384,000	35·75	0·39	201,050,600
Average.....1922-24	14,473,442	33·7	487,070,833	35·25	0·39	190,333,467
Barley.....1924	3,407,441	26·1	88,807,000	47·02	0·70	61,760,000
.....1925	4,075,995	27·6	112,668,300	47·75	0·51	57,820,100
Average.....1922-24	2,930,511	27·0	79,223,367	47·29	0·54	42,555,333
Fall rye.....1924	770,416	16·0	12,330,000	55·63	0·99	12,187,000
.....1925	702,755	16·1	11,281,600	55·22	0·70	7,901,100
Average.....1923-24	934,199	16·1	15,049,500	55·07	0·69	10,420,600
Spring rye.....1924	120,398	11·8	* 1,420,900	55·37	1·05	1,491,700
.....1925	149,602	16·1	2,406,900	55·32	0·76	1,820,700
Average.....1923-24	235,279	14·6	3,441,850	55·02	0·61	2,088,700
All rye.....1924	890,814	15·4	13,750,900	55·48	0·99	13,678,700
.....1925	852,357	16·1	13,683,500	55·25	0·71	9,721,800
Average.....1922-24	1,481,441	15·6	23,118,700	55·27	0·63	14,573,933
Peas.....1924	179,509	18·0	3,239,900	59·98	1·75	5,676,000
.....1925	182,951	18·6	3,410,700	59·73	1·65	5,616,400
Average.....1923-24	175,910	17·6	3,102,733	60·02	1·77	5,493,867
Beans.....1924	71,936	16·6	1,194,100	59·67	2·77	3,306,900
.....1925	81,466	18·4	1,600,700	59·46	2·58	3,876,600
Average.....1922-24	71,662	16·5	1,179,700	59·38	2·77	3,264,567
Buckwheat.....1924	442,263	25·8	11,412,000	47·53	0·89	10,149,000
.....1925	464,693	22·5	10,448,800	47·35	0·85	8,880,600
Average.....1923-24	437,789	23·5	10,285,633	47·71	0·86	8,827,167
Mixed grains.....1924	848,078	37·7	31,995,000	42·88	0·71	22,626,000
.....1925	888,962	38·6	34,301,000	43·26	0·64	21,900,900
Average.....1922-24	823,878	36·2	29,817,733	43·80	0·63	18,927,167
Flaxseed.....1924	1,276,667	7·6	9,694,700	54·81	1·94	18,849,300
.....1925	1,128,100	8·2	9,297,100	55·63	1·99	18,462,500
Average.....1922-24	824,028	8·8	7,280,900	54·83	1·84	13,377,367
Corn for husking.....1924	295,015	40·7	11,998,000	54·15	1·19	14,227,000
.....1925	238,767	44·2	10,564,300	54·19	0·94	9,938,700
Average.....1922-24	310,380	42·3	13,134,667	54·96	0·97	12,734,233
Potatoes.....1924	561,628	cwt. 100·9	56,648,000	—	per cwt. 0·85	47,956,000
.....1925	545,891	77·6	42,379,900	—	1·97	83,614,900
Average.....1922-24	602,055	93·0	55,963,433	—	0·92	51,557,933
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1924	197,920	205·1	40,597,000	—	0·44	17,884,000
.....1925	204,376	180·4	36,868,000	—	0·57	20,964,400
Average.....1922-24	205,563	199·0	40,916,667	—	0·52	21,417,700
Hay and clover.....1924	9,874,907	tons. 1·51	14,960,300	—	per ton. 11·07	165,587,000
.....1925	10,097,042	1·60	16,141,200	—	10·20	164,585,400
Average.....1922-24	9,867,392	1·50	14,764,467	—	11·82	174,473,000
Grain hay.....1924	2,486,899	2·00	4,983,000	—	9·25	46,133,000
.....1925	1,494,911	2·97	4,438,000	—	9·25	41,037,000
Average.....1922-24	1,487,986	2·11	3,139,400	—	6·77	21,268,933
Alfalfa.....1924	473,507	2·65	1,256,800	—	11·70	14,705,000
.....1925	655,567	2·50	1,640,200	—	12·64	20,730,800
Average.....1922-24	390,185	2·64	1,030,600	—	11·94	12,304,667
Fodder corn.....1924	718,879	7·99	5,740,700	—	5·12	29,380,000
.....1925	641,119	8·47	5,428,700	—	4·28	23,260,100
Average.....1922-24	677,524	8·33	5,646,833	—	4·91	27,727,533

¹ Including 455,992 acres not productive of grain in Alberta.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	\$	\$
Canada—concluded.						
Sugar beets.....1924	36,080	9.28	334,000	—	6.79	2,268,000
1925	43,418	10.55	458,200	—	6.08	2,784,900
Average.....1922-24	26,418	9.34	246,867	—	6.98	1,723,000
Prince Edward Island—						
		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat.....1924	28,642	18.7	535,000	60.02	1.59	850,000
1925	30,835	18.0	554,000	60.25	1.44	798,000
Average.....1922-24	30,643	19.6	599,600	59.68	1.32	789,266
Oats.....1924	169,137	29.9	5,065,000	36.37	0.59	3,004,000
1925	168,727	32.7	5,519,000	35.13	0.45	2,468,000
Average.....1922-24	173,209	33.6	5,826,367	35.04	0.47	2,743,567
Barley.....1924	5,201	26.5	138,000	48.71	0.98	135,000
1925	4,663	26.6	124,000	48.63	0.89	110,000
Average.....1922-24	5,794	27.6	159,767	48.91	0.89	141,733
Peas.....1924	165	24.5	4,000	56.75	2.00	8,000
1925	230	15.5	3,600	60.00	1.60	5,800
Average.....1922-24	213	22.8	4,866	57.91	2.30	11,200
Buckwheat.....1924	2,088	23.4	49,000	47.68	1.00	49,000
1925	2,496	24.4	61,000	47.45	0.85	52,000
Average.....1922-24	2,554	26.8	68,500	47.36	0.90	61,400
Mixed grains.....1924	22,931	33.4	765,900	42.72	0.75	574,400
1925	22,497	33.3	749,000	41.50	0.58	438,000
Average.....1922-24	19,372	37.1	718,666	42.30	0.65	467,533
Potatoes.....1924	37,173	cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
1925	34,101	155.4	5,776,000	—	0.44	2,558,000
Average.....1922-24	34,708	113.2	3,859,000	—	1.75	6,753,000
1925	34,101	107.2	3,721,900	—	0.51	1,887,666
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1924	9,847	237.2	2,336,000	—	0.30	701,000
1925	9,692	261.1	2,531,000	—	0.40	1,012,000
Average.....1922-24	8,863	256.0	2,268,667	—	0.32	727,000
Hay and clover.....1924	251,926	tons.	tons.		per ton.	
1925	249,423	1.48	371,800	—	11.00	4,090,000
Average.....1922-24	250,289	1.47	366,000	—	10.26	3,755,000
1925	250,289	1.43	357,500	—	11.65	4,166,333
Fodder corn.....1924	648	6.33	4,100	—	5.00	21,000
1925	820	7.93	6,500	—	3.82	25,000
Average.....1922-24	622	6.54	4,067	—	5.49	22,333
Nova Scotia—						
		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat.....1924	9,236	18.1	168,000	59.17	1.61	271,000
1925	9,484	17.9	169,600	59.53	1.72	291,500
Average.....1922-24	12,155	19.2	233,533	59.09	1.51	353,768
Oats.....1924	115,771	33.3	3,856,000	34.28	0.78	2,988,000
1925	117,174	33.1	3,878,000	34.12	0.75	2,911,500
Average.....1922-24	121,882	33.6	4,094,667	34.45	0.71	2,926,533
Barley.....1924	7,122	26.1	186,000	47.17	1.05	195,000
1925	6,401	27.6	176,500	49.02	1.12	197,400
Average.....1922-24	7,136	27.4	195,700	47.62	1.04	203,667
Rye.....1924	189	18.6	3,500	56.00	1.05	3,700
1925	130	16.0	2,000	56.00	1.31	2,600
Average.....1922-24	193	19.2	3,700	56.00	1.19	4,400
Peas.....1924	517	19.3	10,000	59.67	2.22	22,000
1925	555	24.4	14,000	59.00	2.30	32,200
Average.....1922-24	559	20.1	11,200	59.08	2.62	29,333
Beans.....1924	1,565	19.2	30,000	59.30	3.75	112,500
1925	1,797	17.9	32,000	60.24	3.56	114,000
Average.....1922-24	2,222	18.5	41,133	59.15	3.66	150,500
Buckwheat.....1924	7,338	22.8	168,000	47.20	1.11	186,000
1925	7,466	21.5	160,200	47.72	1.00	160,200
Average.....1922-24	7,983	23.6	188,100	47.27	1.05	197,167

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1921-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bush.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—concluded.						
Mixed grains..... 1924	3,548	32.1	113,900	44.47	1.12	127,600
1925	3,920	33.3	131,000	46.14	1.00	131,000
Average..... 1922-24	3,843	32.1	123,467	45.60	0.95	117,200
		cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
Potatoes..... 1924	29,052	107.1	3,112,000	—	0.60	1,837,000
1925	27,869	92.2	2,570,000	—	1.78	4,575,000
Average..... 1922-24	31,557	106.9	3,372,800	—	0.93	3,151,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc..... 1924	12,643	234.4	2,963,000	—	0.50	1,482,000
1925	13,353	245.0	3,272,000	—	0.63	2,061,000
Average..... 1922-24	13,729	217.6	2,987,167	—	0.57	1,693,333
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover..... 1924	510,017	1.58	808,000	—	11.75	9,494,000
1925	502,507	1.80	906,000	—	9.23	8,355,000
Average..... 1922-24	520,872	1.64	856,400	—	13.54	11,592,000
Fodder corn..... 1924	1,015	7.30	7,400	—	5.00	37,000
1925	1,082	10.50	11,000	—	4.00	44,000
Average..... 1922-24	1,085	8.30	8,966	—	6.49	58,200
New Brunswick—						
		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat..... 1924	11,616	14.2	205,000	59.29	1.78	364,000
1925	13,396	16.9	225,800	60.09	1.84	415,000
Average..... 1922-24	16,235	18.0	292,000	59.27	1.72	502,567
Oats..... 1924	205,244	28.8	5,902,000	34.96	0.64	3,751,000
1925	225,402	30.2	6,813,500	35.08	0.60	4,088,000
Average..... 1922-24	248,293	30.3	7,525,133	35.42	0.59	4,432,033
Barley..... 1924	5,069	30.0	150,000	47.22	1.00	150,000
1925	5,966	25.4	151,500	47.67	0.75	114,000
Average..... 1922-24	6,072	27.7	168,167	47.86	0.97	163,400
Rye..... 1924	283	26.0	7,400	56.00	1.50	11,000
1925	245	16.0	3,900	—	1.30	5,100
Average..... 1922-24	321	22.2	7,133	56.55	1.18	8,433
Peas..... 1924	1,229	17.0	20,900	60.50	2.22	46,000
1925	1,895	12.4	23,500	60.40	2.80	66,000
Average..... 1922-24	1,651	15.3	25,233	60.32	2.60	65,533
Beans..... 1924	1,246	19.6	24,400	60.00	3.50	85,000
1925	1,510	15.5	23,400	60.67	2.73	64,000
Average..... 1922-24	2,219	17.4	38,567	59.20	3.61	139,266
Buckwheat..... 1924	38,285	26.2	1,004,000	47.20	0.77	771,000
1925	44,799	25.7	1,152,500	48.27	0.81	934,000
Average..... 1922-24	45,300	25.6	1,157,700	47.96	0.87	1,010,600
Mixed grains..... 1924	2,351	32.4	76,200	44.00	0.75	57,000
1925	3,248	28.3	91,900	45.25	0.90	83,000
Average..... 1922-24	2,806	30.9	86,600	45.81	0.80	69,267
		cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
Potatoes..... 1924	46,231	155.8	7,203,000	—	0.42	3,025,000
1925	40,000	105.8	4,232,000	—	1.78	7,525,000
Average..... 1922-24	55,521	123.8	6,871,667	—	0.74	5,054,666
Turnips, mangolds, etc..... 1924	10,657	213.9	2,280,000	—	0.25	570,000
1925	11,711	182.7	2,140,000	—	0.63	1,348,000
Average..... 1922-24	12,553	201.6	2,531,000	—	0.62	1,557,333
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover..... 1924	534,752	1.11	595,000	—	12.00	7,140,000
1925	548,408	1.74	954,000	—	11.42	10,899,000
Average..... 1922-24	596,813	1.28	761,600	—	12.78	9,733,333
Fodder corn..... 1924	2,449	9.00	22,000	—	5.00	110,000
1925	3,453	10.20	35,000	—	4.00	140,000
Average..... 1922-24	3,943	8.61	33,933	—	7.01	238,000

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Quebec—						
Spring wheat.....1924	69,000	16.4	1,132,000	59.38	1.66	1,879,000
.....1925	68,000	17.5	1,190,000	59.87	1.76	2,094,000
Average.....1922-24	96,175	16.0	1,537,333	59.26	1.55	2,376,000
Oats.....1924	1,838,000	27.7	50,913,000	35.75	0.64	32,584,000
.....1925	1,856,000	29.1	54,010,000	36.29	0.61	32,946,000
Average.....1922-24	1,969,979	27.4	54,013,000	36.00	0.61	33,074,667
Barley.....1924	124,000	23.7	2,939,000	48.09	1.00	2,939,000
.....1925	124,000	24.0	2,976,000	47.97	1.01	3,006,000
Average.....1922-24	134,783	23.2	3,127,667	47.55	0.94	2,948,334
Rye.....1924	13,000	15.0	195,000	56.05	1.41	275,000
.....1925	13,000	18.3	238,000	55.73	1.37	326,000
Average.....1922-24	15,078	15.1	228,200	54.88	1.30	296,366
Peas.....1924	40,000	15.4	616,000	59.92	2.50	1,540,000
.....1925	40,000	15.5	620,000	59.34	2.64	1,637,000
Average.....1922-24	48,323	14.9	718,333	60.07	2.64	1,897,333
Beans.....1924	15,000	16.7	251,000	59.71	3.00	753,000
.....1925	15,000	16.8	252,000	58.95	2.99	753,000
Average.....1922-24	20,168	17.4	350,167	59.41	3.10	1,084,000
Buckwheat.....1924	154,000	24.3	3,742,000	48.53	1.00	3,742,000
.....1925	152,000	23.0	3,496,000	46.63	1.04	3,636,000
Average.....1922-24	159,072	22.2	3,629,000	47.66	0.97	3,517,667
Mixed grains.....1924	112,000	27.4	3,069,000	44.89	0.90	2,762,000
.....1925	113,000	27.5	3,108,000	44.46	0.86	2,673,000
Average.....1922-24	121,302	27.2	3,294,667	44.24	0.83	2,735,000
Flaxseed.....1924	2,800	8.5	24,000	54.60	2.25	54,000
.....1925	2,700	8.8	24,000	54.92	2.80	67,000
Average.....1922-24	3,893	9.3	30,066	53.69	2.56	92,300
Corn for husking.....1924	31,400	27.3	857,000	54.33	1.52	1,303,000
.....1925	31,000	26.7	828,000	52.03	1.42	1,176,000
Average.....1922-24	39,058	26.4	1,032,000	54.52	1.41	1,454,000
Potatoes.....1924	159,000	105.3	16,743,000	—	0.96	16,073,000
.....1925	156,000	70.4	10,982,000	—	3.25	35,692,000
Average.....1922-24	174,351	100.3	17,495,667	—	1.02	17,864,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1924	33,600	161.1	5,413,000	—	0.70	3,789,000
.....1925	34,000	108.3	3,682,000	—	1.00	3,682,000
Average.....1922-24	38,787	169.3	6,565,000	—	0.80	5,284,000
Hay and clover.....1924	4,031,000	tons. 1.51	6,087,000	—	per ton. 11.00	66,957,000
.....1925	4,112,000	1.63	6,703,000	—	8.73	58,517,000
Average.....1922-24	3,993,779	1.43	5,716,600	—	11.94	68,270,667
Alfalfa.....1924	21,500	1.90	41,000	—	8.50	349,000
.....1925	22,000	2.10	46,000	—	7.00	322,000
Average.....1922-24	24,547	1.81	44,500	—	9.17	408,000
Fodder corn.....1924	92,000	9.35	860,000	—	5.07	4,360,000
.....1925	90,000	9.20	828,000	—	4.50	3,726,000
Average.....1922-24	101,292	8.28	838,700	—	5.46	4,583,000
Ontario—						
Fall wheat.....1924	722,366	bush. 29.6	21,397,000	60.94	per bush. 1.27	27,179,000
.....1925	747,101	30.5	22,764,700	60.61	1.21	27,644,500
Average.....1922-24	751,203	24.8	18,596,333	60.35	1.10	20,370,967
Spring wheat.....1924	101,401	19.2	1,949,000	59.02	1.30	2,532,000
.....1925	113,338	21.5	2,440,600	59.57	1.23	3,004,200
Average.....1922-24	112,403	17.8	1,995,667	58.81	1.09	2,172,667
All wheat.....1924	823,767	28.3	23,346,000	60.22	1.27	29,711,000
.....1925	860,439	29.3	25,205,300	60.20	1.22	30,648,700
Average.....1922-24	863,606	23.8	20,592,000	59.75	1.09	22,543,634

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Oats.....1924	2,891,990	39.5	114,249,000	35.08	0.51	58,794,000
.....1925	2,837,390	41.6	118,100,500	35.09	0.43	51,288,100
Average.....1922-24	2,964,499	37.5	111,256,000	34.50	0.45	50,349,333
Barley.....1924	439,177	33.2	14,570,000	48.57	0.77	11,287,000
.....1925	436,383	34.2	14,917,300	48.34	0.68	10,069,700
Average.....1922-24	441,863	31.7	14,021,667	47.74	0.65	9,094,000
Rye.....1924	126,641	18.2	2,300,000	55.40	1.01	2,331,000
.....1925	98,652	18.1	1,784,600	56.04	0.81	1,445,100
Average.....1922-24	134,235	16.9	2,270,333	55.48	0.85	1,941,067
Pens.....1924	130,989	18.8	2,456,000	60.00	1.54	3,771,000
.....1925	133,434	19.5	2,607,300	60.09	1.38	3,592,400
Average.....1922-24	117,980	18.5	2,188,000	59.92	1.46	3,196,666
Beans.....1924	52,047	16.5	857,000	59.53	2.65	2,271,000
.....1925	61,080	18.9	1,154,300	59.68	2.46	2,839,600
Average.....1922-24	44,391	15.9	704,667	58.93	2.52	1,774,734
Buckwheat.....1924	240,552	26.8	6,449,000	47.00	0.84	5,401,000
.....1925	257,932	21.6	5,579,100	47.70	0.73	4,098,400
Average.....1922-24	222,880	23.5	5,242,333	47.23	0.77	4,040,333
Mixed grains.....1924	645,622	40.9	26,403,000	42.56	0.69	18,149,000
.....1925	681,624	41.4	28,246,100	43.07	0.63	17,696,900
Average.....1922-24	615,652	38.7	23,851,333	43.34	0.62	14,791,500
Flaxseed.....1924	6,619	11.8	73,000	52.30	1.64	128,000
.....1925	9,789	12.6	123,100	53.42	1.88	231,500
Average.....1922-24	5,980	10.9	65,100	50.00	1.29	83,966
Corn for husking.....1924	263,615	42.3	11,141,000	54.14	1.65	12,924,000
.....1925	207,767	46.9	9,736,300	56.02	0.90	8,762,700
Average.....1922-24	271,322	44.6	12,102,667	55.03	0.93	11,280,233
Potatoes.....1924	169,145	cwt. 88.6	14,980,000	—	per cwt. 0.88	13,278,000
.....1925	163,790	57.6	9,428,900	—	1.66	15,651,900
Average.....1922-24	168,895	76.3	12,889,733	—	1.00	12,942,267
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1924	108,196	224.4	24,283,000	—	0.32	7,772,000
.....1925	110,538	195.5	21,611,000	—	0.40	8,644,400
Average.....1922-24	105,107	218.7	22,929,833	—	0.39	8,901,387
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.....1924	3,545,856	1.58	5,615,000	—	10.83	60,803,000
.....1925	3,544,003	1.48	5,233,200	—	11.85	62,013,400
Average.....1922-24	3,572,667	1.58	5,660,800	—	11.34	64,174,333
Alfalfa.....1924	381,258	2.80	1,068,000	—	11.35	12,119,000
.....1925	550,645	2.54	1,397,500	—	12.67	17,705,800
Average.....1922-24	300,731	2.75	828,500	—	11.41	9,455,000
Fodder corn.....1924	403,060	9.87	3,977,000	—	4.91	19,527,000
.....1925	373,133	9.69	3,614,200	—	3.66	13,228,100
Average.....1922-24	417,169	9.62	4,013,667	—	4.57	18,336,000
Sugar beets.....1924	36,080	9.28	334,000	—	6.79	2,268,000
.....1925	37,718	11.06	417,200	—	6.11	2,548,900
Average.....1922-24	26,418	9.34	246,867	—	6.98	1,723,000
Manitoba—						
Spring wheat.....1924	2,459,408	bush. 16.9	41,464,000	57.65	per bush. 1.24	51,415,000
.....1925	2,220,100	17.8	39,453,000	58.01	1.18	46,555,000
Average.....1922-24	2,833,626	16.2	45,773,000	57.71	0.91	41,748,667
Oats.....1924	1,953,337	36.2	70,729,000	34.21	0.47	33,243,000
.....1925	1,922,377	37.3	71,770,000	35.42	0.34	24,402,000
Average.....1922-24	1,879,816	36.1	67,955,333	34.78	0.36	24,642,667
Barley.....1924	1,372,803	29.8	40,923,000	46.85	0.70	28,646,000
.....1925	1,874,349	27.8	52,156,000	47.20	0.49	25,556,000
Average.....1922-24	1,165,933	27.3	31,837,333	46.53	0.52	16,666,333

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Manitoba—concluded.						
Fall rye.....1924	263,417	20·7	5,450,000	56·47	1·00	5,450,000
1925	293,100	15·7	4,612,000	55·20	0·73	3,367,000
Average.....1922-24	274,202	17·2	4,720,000	55·38	0·80	3,762,500
Spring rye.....1924	27,156	15·7	425,000	55·30	1·00	425,000
1925	35,346	15·3	540,000	54·28	0·73	394,000
Average.....1923-24	39,848	13·2	527,500	54·12	0·71	376,500
All rye.....1924	290,573	20·2	5,875,000	56·09	1·00	5,875,000
1925	328,446	15·7	5,152,000	54·93	0·73	3,761,000
Average.....1922-24	340,901	16·7	5,857,667	55·02	0·72	4,198,667
Peas.....1924	1,057	17·0	18,000	60·00	2·00	36,000
1925	1,053	24·0	25,300	57·63	1·50	38,000
Average.....1923-24	1,059	17·5	18,500	60·00	1·74	32,250
Mixed grains.....1924	14,708	30·0	441,000	42·33	0·57	251,000
1925	15,662	28·6	448,000	43·22	0·40	179,000
Average.....1922-24	14,095	27·5	387,667	45·67	0·45	175,000
Flaxseed.....1924	323,813	10·5	3,403,000	54·73	1·94	6,602,000
1925	155,650	10·7	1,664,000	55·70	2·10	3,494,000
Average.....1922-24	176,670	10·4	1,844,000	55·30	1·91	3,520,000
Potatoes.....1924	28,713	69·1	1,984,000	—	1·04	2,063,000
1925	28,991	88·2	2,567,000	—	1·10	2,824,000
Average.....1922-24	32,012	79·7	2,550,333	—	0·73	1,867,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1924	4,619	99·0	457,000	—	0·73	334,000
1925	4,732	116·0	548,000	—	0·82	449,000
Average.....1922-24	4,745	119·4	566,667	—	0·67	379,667
Hay and clover.....1924	301,123	1·77	532,000	—	10·00	5,320,000
1925	341,008	2·00	682,000	—	9·50	6,479,000
Average.....1922-24	255,785	1·68	430,333	—	9·43	4,060,000
Alfalfa.....1924	7,715	2·19	17,000	—	10·00	170,000
1925	8,739	2·50	21,700	—	10·00	217,000
Average.....1922-24	6,630	2·42	16,066	—	11·02	177,000
Fodder corn.....1924	60,176	5·73	345,000	—	6·00	2,070,000
1925	38,409	6·40	247,000	—	6·00	1,482,000
Average.....1922-24	40,451	6·49	262,333	—	5·63	1,476,000
Saskatchewan—						
Spring wheat.....1924	13,033,000	10·2	132,918,000	59·32	1·21	160,831,000
1925	13,002,741	18·5	240,551,000	60·84	1·10	264,606,000
Average.....1922-24	12,718,766	17·2	218,235,667	60·01	0·84	183,342,333
Oats.....1924	4,942,465	19·7	97,345,000	33·82	0·43	41,858,000
1925	5,071,507	34·5	174,967,000	36·25	0·33	57,739,000
Average.....1922-24	4,979,780	33·1	165,042,667	35·40	0·30	49,497,333
Barley.....1924	953,851	18·2	17,360,000	46·19	0·63	10,937,000
1925	1,065,398	25·4	27,061,000	47·86	0·45	12,177,000
Average.....1922-24	743,570	24·7	18,383,067	47·34	0·45	8,218,533
Fall rye.....1924	105,986	17·3	1,836,000	53·80	0·95	1,744,000
1925	176,681	17·0	3,004,000	54·95	0·64	1,923,000
Average.....1923-24	245,931	15·1	3,718,500	54·14	0·57	2,132,000
Spring rye.....1924	72,108	9·3	671,000	54·99	0·95	638,000
1925	93,087	16·2	1,508,000	55·64	0·64	965,000
Average.....1923-24	127,578	14·3	1,826,000	55·21	0·54	989,500
All rye.....1924	178,094	14·1	2,507,000	54·12	0·95	2,382,000
1925	269,768	16·7	4,512,000	55·18	0·64	2,888,000
Average.....1922-24	549,316	16·5	9,084,333	55·06	0·54	4,936,667
Peas.....1924	1,613	16·6	27,000	60·00	2·00	54,000
1925	1,642	21·0	34,000	60·00	1·80	61,000
Average.....1922-24	1,981	22·5	44,600	60·20	1·86	82,966

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and
Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—concluded.						
Beans..... 1924	891	8-0	7,000	60-00	2-00	14,000
..... 1925	788	18-0	14,000	60-00	2-50	35,000
Average..... 1922-24	1,321	14-4	19,000	60-00	2-63	50,000
Mixed grains..... 1924	29,513	22-3	658,000	45-00	0-57	375,000
..... 1925	30,077	30-0	902,000	46-70	0-45	406,000
Average..... 1922-24	29,477	27-9	821,000	46-37	0-37	305,333
Flaxseed..... 1924	927,082	6-6	6,119,000	54-87	1-95	11,932,000
..... 1925	953,776	7-8	7,439,000	55-71	1-96	14,580,000
Average..... 1922-24	619,637	8-4	5,230,600	55-60	1-82	9,507,000
Potatoes..... 1924	44,516	cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
..... 1925	45,000	48-0	2,137,000	—	1-54	3,291,000
Average..... 1922-24	49,161	80-5	3,623,000	—	1-09	3,949,000
..... 1922-24	49,161	71-3	3,506,333	—	0-96	3,377,667
Turnips, mangolds, etc..... 1924	5,364	37-3	200,000	—	1-64	328,000
..... 1925	4,876	85-5	417,000	—	1-73	721,000
Average..... 1922-24	6,422	91-2	586,000	—	1-03	604,333
Hay and clover..... 1924	297,788	tons.	tons.		per ton.	
..... 1925	380,500	1-36	405,000	—	8-71	3,528,000
Average..... 1922-24	268,054	1-67	635,000	—	8-00	5,080,000
..... 1922-24	268,054	1-48	396,833	—	8-26	3,278,000
Alfalfa..... 1924	6,119	1-64	10,000	—	14-00	140,000
..... 1925	5,417	2-31	13,000	—	14-58	190,000
Average..... 1922-24	6,497	2-03	13,200	—	11-06	146,000
Fodder corn..... 1924	87,115	3-18	277,000	—	5-92	1,640,000
..... 1925	54,111	4-81	260,000	—	6-00	1,560,000
Average..... 1922-24	62,524	4-10	256,267	—	5-92	1,516,333
Alberta—						
Fall wheat..... 1924	36,479	bush.	bush.		per bush.	
..... 1925	32,300	14-1	515,000	60-66	1-20	619,000
Average..... 1922-24	61,764	20-3	656,000	59-06	1-07	702,000
..... 1922-24	61,764	20-0	1,237,667	60-38	0-75	933,000
Spring wheat..... 1924	5,537,334	11-0	60,797,000	59-73	1-20	72,956,000
..... 1925	5,687,449	18-0	102,299,000	60-46	1-09	111,506,000
Average..... 1922-24	5,442,253	16-4	89,136,333	60-59	0-80	71,650,000
All wheat..... 1924	5,573,813	11-0	61,312,000	59-75	1-20	73,575,000
..... 1925	5,719,749	18-0	102,955,000	60-33	1-09	112,208,000
Average..... 1922-24	5,504,017	16-4	90,374,000	60-59	0-80	72,583,000
Oats..... 1924	2,303,624	24-0	55,251,000	33-70	0-41	22,653,000
..... 1925	2,397,350	31-5	75,517,000	36-10	0-31	23,410,000
Average..... 1922-24	2,072,557	33-1	68,582,333	35-95	0-30	20,893,334
Barley..... 1924	493,891	25-0	12,347,000	46-50	0-59	7,285,000
..... 1925	552,727	27-0	14,924,000	48-09	0-43	6,417,000
Average..... 1922-24	418,600	26-6	11,119,666	47-29	0-44	4,931,333
Fall rye..... 1924	274,372	10-0	2,744,000	55-42	0-97	2,662,000
..... 1925	134,322	14-0	1,881,000	55-73	0-62	1,166,000
Average..... 1923-24	289,068	15-4	4,455,500	55-21	0-58	2,564,500
All rye..... 1924	274,372	10-0	2,744,000	55-42	0-97	2,662,000
..... 1925	134,322	14-0	1,881,000	55-73	0-62	1,166,000
Average..... 1922-24	424,905	13-0	5,523,667	55-58	0-55	3,040,333
Peas..... 1924	1,659	18-0	30,000	60-00	2-00	60,000
..... 1925	1,683	15-0	25,000	—	1-50	38,000
Average..... 1922-24	2,185	18-5	40,500	60-33	1-65	66,666
Beans..... 1924	461	8-0	3,700	60-00	2-00	7,400
..... 1925	332	15-0	5,000	—	2-25	11,000
Average..... 1922-24	373	9-9	3,700	60-00	2-00	7,400

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Alberta—concluded.						
Mixed grains.....1924	13,445	24.6	331,000	—	0.63	209,000
1925	15,026	32.4	487,000	40.80	0.35	170,000
Average.....1922-24	12,996	30.0	390,000	44.37	0.40	156,667
Flaxseed.....1924	15,000	3.7	55,900	56.00	1.90	106,300
1925	5,000	7.0	35,000	55.45	1.94	68,000
Average.....1922-24	17,395	5.8	100,200	54.43	1.65	165,100
Potatoes.....1924	31,469	cwt. 93.7	cwt. 2,949,000	—	per cwt. 0.95	2,802,000
1925	32,359	100.6	3,225,000	—	1.04	3,385,000
Average.....1922-24	37,977	92.2	3,499,667	—	0.76	2,655,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1924	6,559	230.0	1,509,000	—	1.23	1,856,000
1925	8,555	143.3	1,226,000	—	1.31	1,606,000
Average.....1922-24	8,367	134.3	1,123,333	—	1.01	1,131,667
Hay and clover.....1924	256,795	tons. 1.09	tons. 280,000	—	per ton. 10.00	2,800,000
1925	258,471	1.32	341,000	—	10.00	3,410,000
Average.....1922-24	264,565	1.15	305,467	—	9.78	2,986,667
Grain hay.....1924	2,427,303	2.00	4,855,000	—	9.00	43,695,000
1925	1,432,382	3.00	4,297,000	—	9.00	38,673,000
Average.....1922-24	1,836,112	1.92	3,522,333	—	7.06	24,852,333
Alfalfa.....1924	39,812	1.90	76,000	—	14.00	1,064,000
1925	48,995	2.18	107,000	—	11.25	1,204,000
Average.....1922-24	34,966	2.27	79,467	—	13.38	1,063,000
Fodder corn.....1924	67,472	2.92	197,000	—	5.00	985,000
1925	73,700	4.80	354,000	—	6.65	2,354,000
Average.....1922-24	46,691	3.87	176,733	—	4.05	716,333
Sugar beets.....1925	5,700	7.19	41,000	—	5.75	236,000
British Columbia—						
Fall wheat.....1924	15,327	bush. 24.9	bush. 382,000	59.91	per bush. 1.41	539,000
1925	14,418	24.9	359,000	60.14	1.45	521,000
Average.....1922-24	14,515	24.4	354,333	60.10	1.26	445,000
Spring wheat.....1924	31,901	19.9	635,000	60.10	1.46	927,000
1925	33,570	21.2	713,000	59.51	1.42	1,012,000
Average.....1922-24	31,778	22.1	702,667	60.42	1.29	907,667
All wheat.....1924	47,228	21.5	1,017,000	60.03	1.44	1,466,000
1925	47,988	22.3	1,072,000	59.71	1.43	1,533,000
Average.....1922-24	46,293	22.8	1,057,000	60.29	1.28	1,352,667
Oats.....1924	71,721	37.2	2,666,000	35.10	0.68	1,813,000
1925	76,393	36.8	2,809,000	35.65	0.64	1,798,000
Average.....1922-24	63,427	43.8	2,775,333	35.72	0.64	1,774,000
Barley.....1924	6,327	30.6	194,000	48.52	0.96	186,000
1925	6,108	29.8	182,000	47.20	0.95	173,000
Average.....1922-24	6,760	31.1	210,333	48.68	0.89	188,000
Rye.....1924	7,662	15.5	119,000	56.57	1.17	139,000
1925	7,794	14.8	115,000	55.50	1.11	128,000
Average.....1922-24	7,492	19.2	143,667	55.47	1.03	148,000
Peas.....1924	2,280	25.5	58,000	60.00	2.40	139,000
1925	2,459	23.4	58,000	60.58	2.51	146,000
Average.....1922-24	2,308	25.0	57,666	60.22	2.13	122,666
Beans.....1924	726	28.3	21,000	60.00	3.05	64,000
1925	959	20.5	20,000	60.00	3.00	60,000
Average.....1922-24	968	23.2	22,466	60.00	2.61	58,667
Mixed grains.....1924	3,960	34.6	137,000	45.50	0.88	121,000
1925	3,908	35.4	138,000	40.00	0.90	124,000
Average.....1922-24	4,335	33.3	144,333	45.25	0.76	109,667

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924—concluded.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
British Columbia—concluded.						
Flax seed.....1924	1,353	10.9	14,800	55.00	1.80	27,000
.....1925	1,185	10.0	12,000	57.75	1.85	22,000
		cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
Potatoes.....1924	16,329	108.0	1,764,000	—	1.70	2,999,000
.....1925	17,781	104.8	1,863,000	—	1.75	3,260,000
Average.....1922-24	17,873	115.0	2,055,333	—	1.34	2,758,667
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1924	6,435	179.7	1,156,000	—	0.91	1,052,000
.....1925	6,919	208.2	1,441,000	—	1.00	1,441,000
Average.....1922-24	6,990	194.4	1,359,000	—	0.84	1,139,000
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.....1924	145,650	1.83	266,500	—	20.47	5,455,000
.....1925	160,722	2.00	321,000	—	18.90	6,067,000
Average.....1922-24	144,568	1.93	278,934	—	22.27	6,211,662
Grain hay.....1924	59,596	2.15	128,000	—	19.05	2,438,000
.....1925	62,529	2.25	141,000	—	16.80	2,364,000
Average.....1922-24	56,015	2.14	119,700	—	20.75	2,483,333
Alfalfa.....1924	17,103	2.62	44,800	—	19.26	863,000
.....1925	19,771	2.80	55,000	—	19.85	1,092,000
Average.....1922-24	16,814	2.91	48,867	—	21.60	1,055,667
Fodder corn.....1924	4,944	10.35	51,200	—	12.30	630,000
.....1925	6,411	11.33	73,000	—	9.60	701,000
Average.....1922-24	4,747	10.99	52,167	—	14.98	781,334

Acreage under Pasture.—Table 6 gives the estimated acreage under pasture in Canada, by provinces for the years 1920 to 1925.

6.—Estimated Acreage under Pasture in Canada, 1920-1925.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
P. E. Island.....	247,360	250,098	241,598	237,576	248,760	237,450
Nova Scotia.....	1,075,827	955,030	935,916	816,934	829,097	842,695
New Brunswick.....	663,012	613,030	553,312	461,524	470,455	481,488
Quebec.....	3,869,696	4,016,725	3,630,678	3,602,472	3,600,000	3,636,000
Ontario.....	3,432,620	3,401,998	3,401,033	3,472,642	3,317,532	3,193,941
Manitoba.....	—	—	198,955	199,604	240,001	238,483
Saskatchewan.....	784,234	678,815	472,143	456,691	333,393	333,393
Alberta.....	—	—	202,356	196,239	230,725	309,589
British Columbia.....	61,942	61,508	58,577	89,419	71,736	63,484
Indian Reserves.....	—	—	—	34,042	35,992	28,111
Total.....	10,134,691	9,977,204	9,694,568	9,567,143	9,377,691	9,364,634

Average Yields per Acre.—Table 7 gives by provinces and for the years 1918 to 1925 the average yields per acre of the various field crops.

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1918 to 1925, with Decennial Average for the years 1915-1924.

Field Crops.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Ten-year average, 1915-1924.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Canada—									
Fall wheat.....	19.0	23.8	24.0	21.5	21.3	23.8	28.8	30.0	23.8
Spring wheat.....	10.8	9.5	14.0	12.8	17.8	20.8	11.3	18.3	15.3
All wheat.....	11.0	10.0	14.5	13.0	17.8	21.0	11.9	18.7	15.6
Oats.....	28.8	26.3	33.5	25.3	33.8	39.3	28.0	35.0	31.8
Barley.....	24.5	21.3	24.8	21.3	27.8	27.8	26.1	27.6	25.0
Rye.....	15.3	13.5	17.5	11.8	15.5	16.0	15.4	16.1	15.6
Peas.....	13.3	14.8	19.0	14.3	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.6	16.7
Beans.....	15.5	16.5	17.5	17.5	16.3	16.5	16.6	18.4	15.9
Buckwheat.....	20.8	23.5	23.8	22.8	22.5	22.3	25.8	22.5	22.1
Mixed grains.....	38.8	31.0	40.0	25.8	35.5	35.3	37.7	38.6	34.3
Flaxseed.....	5.8	5.0	5.6	7.8	8.9	11.3	7.6	8.2	8.5
Corn for husking.....	56.8	61.0	49.3	50.3	43.3	42.8	40.7	44.2	47.6
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	85.2	92.0	102.4	91.8	81.6	99.0	100.9	77.6	83.0
Turnips, etc.....	188.8	177.0	200.5	173.8	196.1	196.0	205.1	180.4	176.2
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Fodder corn.....	9.5	9.8	9.6	10.8	9.0	8.1	8.0	8.5	9.0
Sugar beets.....	10.0	9.8	11.4	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.6	9.3
Alfalfa.....	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5
Prince Edward Island—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	20.0	17.0	12.0	16.8	21.3	15.3	18.7	18.0	17.4
Oats.....	34.5	34.0	27.8	27.0	35.8	35.0	29.9	32.7	32.9
Barley.....	28.5	29.0	24.5	23.3	29.0	27.5	26.5	26.6	27.3
Peas.....	16.0	16.0	16.5	23.5	21.0	24.0	24.5	15.5	19.0
Buckwheat.....	21.8	20.8	23.5	24.8	27.3	28.8	23.4	24.4	25.0
Mixed grains.....	44.5	44.0	33.8	29.3	37.8	41.3	33.4	33.3	37.8
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	102.0	75.0	102.0	97.0	74.8	87.0	155.4	113.2	91.5
Turnips, etc.....	260.3	259.2	241.0	285.2	285.0	250.0	237.2	261.1	234.2
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Fodder corn.....	5.3	12.0	8.0	10.0	7.5	5.7	6.3	7.9	8.1
Nova Scotia—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	22.3	19.5	19.5	15.5	20.3	18.8	18.1	17.9	19.2
Oats.....	37.3	36.0	30.3	28.8	33.3	34.3	33.3	33.1	32.1
Barley.....	30.0	31.3	26.0	23.0	27.3	29.0	26.1	27.6	27.5
Rye.....	14.5	29.5	15.0	14.3	20.3	18.8	18.6	16.0	19.6
Peas.....	18.8	20.0	20.5	16.8	22.0	18.5	19.3	24.4	19.3
Beans.....	16.3	12.8	18.5	19.3	19.0	17.3	19.2	17.9	16.6
Buckwheat.....	23.0	25.3	22.3	20.5	24.0	23.8	22.8	21.5	23.0
Mixed grains.....	36.0	37.5	32.5	30.0	30.5	34.3	32.1	33.3	30.8
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	114.5	96.6	122.3	98.3	97.1	120.0	107.1	92.2	99.4
Turnips, etc.....	195.6	268.9	215.9	247.5	215.6	203.0	234.4	245.0	211.1
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
Fodder corn.....	9.5	9.5	8.0	6.5	7.6	10.0	7.3	10.5	8.6
New Brunswick—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	19.0	17.5	15.8	15.3	17.5	19.0	14.2	16.9	17.1
Oats.....	31.5	30.3	29.5	25.0	30.8	31.0	28.8	30.2	28.9
Barley.....	24.8	26.8	23.8	17.0	25.0	29.8	30.0	25.4	24.7
Rye.....	16.3	20.0	14.0	17.5	19.0	30.0	26.0	16.0	—
Peas.....	14.8	14.8	15.0	12.8	14.3	15.3	17.0	12.4	14.9
Beans.....	15.5	16.5	16.3	12.8	18.0	14.8	19.6	15.5	16.2
Buckwheat.....	20.8	25.0	22.8	22.3	25.0	25.0	26.2	25.7	23.1
Mixed grains.....	32.5	33.8	29.8	23.5	31.0	29.0	32.4	28.3	30.3
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	95.1	85.7	118.8	129.8	98.5	132.8	155.8	105.8	102.9
Turnips, etc.....	175.0	183.3	176.5	174.8	198.7	194.0	213.9	182.7	174.8
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.3
Fodder corn.....	4.5	5.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	10.0	9.0	10.2	7.1
Quebec—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	17.3	15.8	17.0	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.4	17.5	16.2
Oats.....	27.3	26.8	30.3	21.3	27.8	26.8	27.7	29.1	26.4
Barley.....	24.0	22.8	25.3	21.3	22.8	23.3	23.7	24.0	22.8
Rye.....	16.3	17.3	18.8	17.3	15.5	15.0	15.0	18.3	16.6
Peas.....	15.5	15.0	17.0	14.8	14.3	15.3	15.4	15.5	14.9
Beans.....	17.0	19.8	18.0	18.8	17.0	18.8	16.7	16.8	17.4

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1918 to 1925, with Decennial Average for the years 1915-1924—continued.

Field Crops.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Ten-year average, 1915-24.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Quebec—concluded.									
Buckwheat.....	20.8	24.0	25.8	23.3	22.5	21.8	24.3	23.0	22.2
Mixed grains.....	27.0	27.0	29.3	24.0	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.5	26.2
Flaxseed.....	11.3	9.8	11.5	11.5	10.0	8.7	8.5	8.8	10.4
Corn for husking.....	21.8	41.0	29.8	29.5	28.0	23.0	27.3	26.7	27.8
Potatoes.....	cwt. 88.2	cwt. 108.9	cwt. 111.3	cwt. 97.5	cwt. 82.4	cwt. 118.8	cwt. 105.3	cwt. 70.4	cwt. 89.8
Turnips, etc.....	tons. 147.8	tons. 158.8	tons. 164.7	tons. 159.5	tons. 158.2	tons. 193.3	tons. 161.1	tons. 108.3	tons. 185.2
Hay and clover.....	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
Fodder corn.....	7.3	8.3	8.0	9.0	7.3	8.6	9.4	9.2	8.2
Alfalfa.....	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1
Ontario—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	19.5	24.3	24.3	22.0	21.9	23.1	29.6	30.5	23.9
Spring wheat.....	23.3	15.6	16.8	12.5	16.9	17.4	19.2	21.5	18.2
All wheat.....	21.3	21.2	22.3	20.1	21.3	22.4	28.3	29.3	22.8
Oats.....	45.0	29.2	44.9	23.4	38.2	34.9	39.5	41.6	36.0
Barley.....	36.8	23.1	34.4	22.0	32.2	26.9	33.2	34.2	30.3
Rye.....	16.0	15.8	17.7	14.5	16.4	16.3	18.2	18.1	16.8
Peas.....	21.0	14.3	20.2	13.6	19.7	17.3	18.8	19.5	17.3
Beans.....	13.8	12.6	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.4	16.5	18.9	14.6
Buckwheat.....	20.5	22.8	22.3	22.7	21.6	21.8	26.8	21.6	21.5
Mixed grains.....	44.3	31.4	44.2	25.2	38.5	36.8	40.9	41.4	37.0
Flaxseed.....	12.3	9.4	10.7	8.9	10.7	10.2	11.8	12.6	10.8
Corn for husking.....	66.8	68.6	53.0	54.0	46.5	45.0	42.3	46.9	51.1
Potatoes.....	cwt. 70.0	cwt. 57.8	cwt. 92.0	cwt. 56.3	cwt. 70.7	cwt. 69.8	cwt. 88.6	cwt. 57.6	cwt. 61.7
Turnips, etc.....	tons. 230.2	tons. 173.8	tons. 242.2	tons. 175.7	tons. 222.6	tons. 207.0	tons. 224.4	tons. 195.5	tons. 175.1
Hay and clover.....	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Fodder corn.....	10.4	10.1	10.4	11.4	10.1	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.8
Sugar beets.....	10.0	9.8	11.4	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.3	11.1	9.3
Alfalfa.....	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6
Manitoba—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	16.3	14.3	13.9	11.2	19.3	11.3	16.9	17.8	15.4
Oats.....	31.8	31.3	30.8	22.3	40.3	32.0	36.2	37.3	32.3
Barley.....	25.3	19.3	21.0	18.9	29.8	22.3	29.8	27.8	24.0
Rye.....	16.3	13.8	15.5	13.8	16.8	13.8	20.2	15.7	15.9
Peas.....	—	14.3	15.0	13.8	23.5	18.0	17.0	24.0	—
Mixed grains.....	28.3	25.0	21.3	19.6	30.0	22.5	30.0	28.6	25.6
Flaxseed.....	10.0	9.0	7.9	8.8	11.0	10.0	10.5	10.7	9.8
Potatoes.....	cwt. 111.0	cwt. 75.6	cwt. 53.3	cwt. 92.3	cwt. 96.0	cwt. 68.5	cwt. 69.1	cwt. 88.2	cwt. 75.2
Turnips, etc.....	tons. 125.9	tons. 92.1	tons. 72.7	tons. 115.7	tons. 145.3	tons. 102.0	tons. 99.0	tons. 116.0	tons. 95.8
Hay and clover.....	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5
Fodder corn.....	5.5	6.8	4.4	7.2	7.5	7.0	5.7	6.4	6.0
Alfalfa.....	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3
Saskatchewan—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	10.0	8.5	11.3	13.8	20.3	19.8	10.2	18.5	14.9
Oats.....	21.5	23.1	27.7	30.0	35.3	44.5	19.7	34.5	30.9
Barley.....	17.0	18.2	20.3	26.8	29.0	30.0	18.2	25.4	23.1
Rye.....	11.5	10.5	14.7	11.3	18.0	15.0	14.1	16.7	16.1
Peas.....	20.0	18.0	14.5	10.3	22.5	27.3	16.6	21.0	20.0
Beans.....	18.0	10.0	17.0	16.3	12.8	25.0	8.0	13.0	—
Mixed grains.....	21.0	35.0	33.5	30.0	29.3	32.0	22.3	30.0	29.6
Flaxseed.....	5.0	4.8	5.0	7.5	8.8	11.8	6.6	7.8	8.3
Potatoes.....	cwt. 69.8	cwt. 102.0	cwt. 76.5	cwt. 105.9	cwt. 72.3	cwt. 92.3	cwt. 48.0	cwt. 80.5	cwt. 75.0
Turnips, etc.....	tons. 112.9	tons. 128.9	tons. 150.5	tons. 84.8	tons. 112.3	tons. 111.8	tons. 37.3	tons. 85.5	tons. 109.3
Hay and clover.....	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
Fodder corn.....	5.7	12.5	3.8	11.4	4.9	5.0	3.2	4.8	4.8
Alfalfa.....	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.0
Alberta—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	15.0	15.8	13.8	17.3	13.0	28.0	14.1	20.3	20.8
Spring wheat.....	6.0	8.0	20.5	10.3	11.3	24.0	11.0	18.0	15.8
All wheat.....	6.0	8.0	20.5	10.4	11.3	28.0	11.0	18.0	16.0
Oats.....	22.8	23.8	37.3	22.0	22.0	50.0	24.0	31.5	32.5
Barley.....	16.5	25.5	26.5	20.5	16.5	38.5	25.0	27.0	24.6
Rye.....	17.3	14.0	21.3	9.0	10.3	19.3	10.0	14.0	13.7

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1918 to 1925, with Decennial Average for the years 1915-1924—concluded.

Field Crops.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Ten-year average, 1915-24.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Alberta—concluded.									
Peas.....	18.0	18.0	17.0	24.0	11.6	22.0	18.0	15.0	18.8
Beans.....	18.0	10.0	17.0	19.0	14.3	11.0	8.0	15.0	—
Mixed grains.....	21.5	36.3	30.0	22.8	25.5	41.8	24.6	32.4	28.4
Flaxseed.....	5.0	2.8	7.0	6.0	4.0	10.4	3.7	7.0	7.5
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	42.3	107.9	99.6	95.1	65.8	119.0	93.7	100.6	85.8
Turnips, etc.....	94.3	110.8	130.9	76.8	86.8	114.0	230.0	143.3	107.3
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.2
Fodder corn.....	5.5	5.6	4.3	10.0	5.3	4.7	2.9	4.8	4.1
Alfalfa.....	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.2
British Columbia—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	24.8	24.8	19.3	27.3	23.0	25.3	24.9	24.9	25.3
Spring wheat.....	22.0	22.0	18.8	24.5	22.0	24.5	19.9	21.2	23.2
All wheat.....	22.5	22.8	19.0	25.3	22.3	24.8	21.5	22.3	23.8
Oats.....	39.8	47.3	34.8	48.8	43.8	51.5	37.2	36.8	48.6
Barley.....	26.5	33.0	37.8	34.8	29.3	33.5	30.6	29.8	33.1
Rye.....	30.0	22.5	25.8	22.5	20.0	22.0	15.5	14.8	—
Peas.....	21.5	23.0	26.0	25.0	25.8	24.0	25.5	23.4	25.3
Beans.....	18.5	17.3	20.0	21.0	20.0	23.0	28.3	20.5	—
Mixed grains.....	21.5	36.5	36.0	34.0	31.0	35.0	34.6	35.4	35.0
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	136.8	102.0	99.0	105.6	120.0	116.0	108.0	104.8	108.2
Turnips, etc.....	211.0	182.5	217.5	183.0	200.0	202.0	179.7	208.2	187.4
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1
Fodder corn.....	10.1	11.5	11.5	9.9	11.0	11.7	10.4	11.3	10.6
Alfalfa.....	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.1

Grain Yields of the Prairie Provinces.—Final figures of the acreage and yield of the grain crops of the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are given for 1925 in Table 8, together with comparative data for 1923 and 1924.

8.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces, 1923-1925.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Prairie Provinces—						
Wheat.....	20,879,558	21,066,221	20,942,590	452,260,000	235,694,000	382,959,000
Oats.....	9,032,821	9,199,426	9,391,234	391,756,000	223,325,000	322,254,000
Barley.....	2,180,472	2,820,545	3,492,474	59,778,200	70,630,000	94,141,000
Rye.....	1,303,210	743,039	732,536	20,842,000	11,126,000	11,545,000
Flaxseed.....	620,172	1,265,895	1,114,426	7,044,800	9,577,900	9,138,000
Manitoba—						
Wheat.....	2,915,915	2,459,408	2,220,100	35,804,000	41,464,000	39,453,000
Oats.....	1,834,504	1,953,337	1,922,377	58,704,000	70,729,000	71,770,000
Barley.....	1,156,212	1,372,803	1,874,349	25,726,000	40,923,000	52,156,000
Rye.....	337,528	290,573	328,446	4,620,000	5,875,000	5,152,000
Flaxseed.....	139,519	323,813	155,650	1,395,000	3,403,000	1,664,000
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat.....	12,791,000	13,033,000	13,002,741	271,622,000	132,918,000	240,551,000
Oats.....	4,898,771	4,942,465	5,071,507	218,075,000	97,345,000	174,967,000
Barley.....	640,402	953,851	1,065,398	19,278,200	17,360,000	27,061,000
Rye.....	568,924	178,094	269,768	8,582,000	2,507,000	4,512,000
Flaxseed.....	465,653	927,082	953,776	5,493,800	6,119,000	7,439,000
Alberta—						
Wheat.....	5,172,643	5,573,813	5,719,749	144,834,000	61,312,000	102,955,000
Oats.....	2,299,646	2,303,624	2,397,350	114,977,000	55,251,000	75,517,000
Barley.....	383,858	493,891	552,727	14,774,000	12,347,000	14,924,000
Rye.....	396,758	274,372	134,322	7,640,000	2,744,000	1,881,000
Flaxseed.....	15,000	15,000	5,000	156,000	55,900	35,000

Quality of Grain Crops, 1915-1925.—Table 9 gives for Canada the average weight per measured bushel for each of the principal grain crops from 1915 to 1925 with the ten-year average for the period 1915-1924.

9.—Quality of Grain Crops, as indicated by Average Weight per Measured Busnel, 1915-1925.

Crops.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Ten-year average, 1915-24.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fall wheat.....	59.71	59.52	59.37	61.19	61.20	60.14	58.77	59.91	60.23	60.92	60.39	60.10
Spring wheat.....	60.31	56.51	59.48	58.69	58.53	59.07	58.10	60.31	58.55	59.14	59.70	58.87
All wheat.....	60.19	57.10	59.46	59.44	59.12	59.35	58.11	60.24	58.80	59.29	59.78	59.11
Oats.....	36.61	33.86	33.55	35.61	34.16	35.62	32.97	35.68	35.55	34.52	35.75	34.81
Barley.....	45.26	45.66	46.97	47.24	46.32	47.62	46.05	47.66	47.19	47.02	47.75	47.00
Rye.....	56.32	54.95	53.44	55.60	55.09	55.44	55.06	55.71	54.61	55.48	55.25	55.17
Peas.....	60.74	59.88	59.81	59.93	59.60	60.44	59.42	60.08	60.00	59.98	59.73	59.99
Beans.....	59.61	60.00	59.70	58.67	59.99	59.73	59.30	59.39	59.09	59.67	59.46	59.52
Buckwheat.....	48.02	46.35	46.49	47.41	47.23	47.95	47.35	47.80	47.80	47.53	47.35	47.39
Mixed grains.....	44.98	43.13	44.41	46.39	44.83	44.65	41.62	44.33	44.19	42.88	43.26	44.14
Flax.....	55.28	54.99	54.73	52.72	55.14	54.79	54.34	55.04	54.63	54.81	55.63	54.75
Corn for husking....	56.32	56.51	56.18	53.97	—	56.45	55.56	55.45	55.29	54.15	54.19	55.54

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table 10 shows the quantities of grain in farmers' hands on July 31, 1926, as compared with July 31, 1925, and Aug. 31, 1924. Adding the stocks in the elevators and flour-mills, Table 11 shows the total quantities of grain in store at the close of each of the crop years ended Aug. 31, 1924, and July 31, 1925 and 1926.

10.—Stocks of Grain in Farmers' Hands on Aug. 31, 1924, July 31, 1925, and July 31, 1926.

Grains.	Total production in 1923.	In farmers' hands, Aug. 31, 1924.		Total production in 1924.	In farmers' hands, July 31, 1925.		Total production in 1925.	In farmers' hands, July 31, 1926.	
	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.
Wheat.....	474,199	1.06	7,363,431	262,097	1.03	2,709,000	411,376	0.97	3,987,300
Barley.....	76,998	1.63	1,281,365	88,807	1.93	1,714,900	112,668	2.70	3,034,700
Oats.....	563,997	5.51	34,218,757	405,976	5.84	23,722,000	513,384	6.15	34,069,000
Rye.....	23,232	1.80	417,100	13,751	1.49	204,500	13,689	0.99	135,800
Flaxseed.....	7,140	1.78	63,754	9,695	0.39	38,200	9,279	0.25	23,000

11.—Stocks of Grain in Canada on July 31, 1924-1926.

NOTE.—For 1924, the quantities in farmers' hands relate to Aug. 31 instead of July 31.

Quantities in	Wheat.			Barley.		
	July 31, 1924.	July 31, 1925.	July 31, 1926.	July 31, 1924.	July 31, 1925.	July 31, 1926.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Farmers' hands.....	7,363,431	2,709,000	3,987,300	1,281,365	1,714,900	3,034,700
Country Elevators in West..	4,705,715	2,719,268	1,324,542	499,268	335,651	357,285
Terminal Elevators in Western Inspection Division....	15,502,563	10,398,993	14,796,815	1,131,749	918,702	2,198,962
Public Elevators in East....	7,191,395	4,820,264	9,329,851	256,889	783,280	1,366,835
Flour-mills (estimated).....	4,539,382	2,000,000	3,000,000	70,306	36,000	35,000
Transit.....	5,856,333	3,835,171	3,162,686	238,342	768,134	1,446,558
Total.....	45,158,819	26,482,696	35,601,194	3,477,919	4,556,667	8,439,340

11.—Stocks of Grain in Canada on July 31, 1924-1926—concluded.

Quantities in	Oats.			Rye.		
	July 31, 1924.	July 31, 1925.	July 31, 1926.	July 31, 1924.	July 31, 1925.	July 31, 1926.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Farmers' hands.....	34,218,757	23,722,000	34,069,000	417,100	204,500	135,800
Country Elevators in West..	3,391,997	1,952,352	976,685	213,653	53,776	101,881
Terminal Elevators.....	7,307,187	3,370,761	3,519,520	1,766,084	749,215	481,983
Public Elevators in East....	3,905,595	2,519,756	4,453,257	78,477	169,773	70,131
Flour-mills (estimated).....	1,001,643	580,000	800,000	2,635	4,000	4,000
Transit.....	2,273,720	2,874,336	1,392,415	80,680	137,920	180,432
Total.....	52,698,899	35,019,205	45,240,877	2,558,629	1,319,184	974,227
Flaxseed.						
Farmers' hands.....	63,754	38,200	23,000			
Country Elevators in West..	69,844	100,339	67,383			
Terminal Elevators.....	328,743	1,296,960	2,441,246			
Public Elevators in East....	—	57,643	—			
Transit.....	36,168	47,272	70,427			
Total.....	498,509	1,540,414	2,602,056			

As shown by Table 11, 35,601,194 bushels of wheat, 8,439,340 bushels of barley, 45,240,877 bushels of oats, 974,227 bushels of rye and 2,602,056 bushels of flaxseed constituted the stocks in Canada on July 31, 1926. In the case of rye only the quantity is less than it was at the end of July, 1925.

Table 12 gives the results of inquiries as to the quantities of wheat and wheat flour expressed as wheat in Canada on Mar. 31, 1926, with the corresponding figures for 1922 to 1925.

12.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada, March 31, 1922-1926.

Wheat in	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators.....	58,338,581	69,620,269	111,589,019	68,554,516	95,690,600
Flour-mills.....	4,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	6,500,000
Transit by rail.....	10,998,505	8,396,782	14,149,019	8,304,440	8,307,507
Farmers' hands.....	41,649,000	54,771,000	70,755,000	39,225,000	50,878,000
Total.....	114,986,086	139,788,051	202,493,038	121,083,956	161,376,107

Table 13 gives for oats, barley and flaxseed the stocks in Canada on Mar. 31, 1926, as compared with the corresponding date of the previous year.

13.—Stocks in Canada of Oats, Barley and Flaxseed, March 31, 1925 and 1926.

Grain in	Oats.		Barley.		Flaxseed.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators.....	30,221,113	20,430,077	10,047,295	13,881,288	4,689,650	3,562,924
Flour-mills.....	1,000,000	700,000	70,000	70,000	—	—
Transit by rail.....	3,731,575	2,230,981	1,244,305	673,620	499,026	164,353
Farmers' hands.....	148,533,000	199,016,000	18,969,000	29,351,000	1,118,000	1,064,100
Total.....	183,485,688	222,377,058	30,330,600	43,975,908	6,306,676	4,791,377

Distribution of Wheat and Oat Crops.—The distribution of the wheat crop of Canada for each of the two years ended July 31, 1925 and 1926, is calculated in Table 14.

14.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crops of 1924 and 1925.

NOTE.—Flour is expressed as wheat on the basis of one barrel of flour, weighing 186 lb., being equal to 4½ bushels of wheat. For similar calculations extending over a series of years both for wheat and oats, see the Year Book 1920, pp. 263-266, and the April issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for each of the years 1920 to 1925.

Items.	Crop year ended July 31, 1925.	Crop year ended July 31, 1926.	Items.	Crop year ended July 31, 1925.	Crop year ended July 31, 1926.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-over Aug. 1, 1924; Aug. 1, 1925.....	41,118	25,454	Exports as grain.....	146,958	275,557
Gross production.....	262,097	411,376	Exports as flour.....	45,763	49,035
Loss in cleaning.....	9,985	6,294	Total exports.....	192,721	324,592
Grain not merchantable.....	12,002	11,213	Retained for seed.....	38,452	39,840
Net production.....	240,110	393,869	Milled for food.....	42,139	42,256
Imports.....	619	379	Carried over July 31, 1925-26.....	25,454	34,817
Available for distribution..	281,847	419,702	Balance fed on farms or otherwise disposed of..	-16,919	-21,803

Table 15 presents similar data in respect of oats. The bulk of this crop is consumed as food for live stock, and the table shows approximately how the remaining portion of the crop is disposed of, including the quantities exported as grain, oatmeal and rolled oats, the quantity retained for seed and the quantity milled for home consumption, representing chiefly oatmeal and rolled oats used for human food. The carry-over represents grain in the elevators, in farmers' hands, in transit, etc., and the balance is the quantity consumed in Canada for feeding to live stock, the amount being estimated at 424,550,000 bushels in 1924, 303,262,000 bushels in 1925 and 394,997,000 bushels in 1926.

15.—Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crops of 1924 and 1925.

Items.	Crop year ended July 31, 1925.	Crop year ended July 31, 1926.	Items.	Crop year ended July 31, 1925.	Crop year ended July 31, 1926.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-over, Aug. 1, 1924; Aug. 1, 1925.....	47,946	33,466	Exports as grain.....	34,636	33,293
Gross production.....	405,976	513,384	Exports as meal, etc.....	3,712	3,440
Grain not merchantable.....	37,274	30,119	Total exports.....	38,348	36,733
Net production.....	368,702	483,265	Retained as seed.....	36,681	33,729
Imports.....	1,656	2,077	Milled for home consumption.....	6,548	7,593
Available for distribution..	418,304	518,808	Carried over July 31, 1925-26.....	33,465	45,756
			Balance for home consumption as grain.....	303,262	394,997

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat in Canada.—According to calculations published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for April, 1926 (p. 100), the average per capita consumption of wheat ground for human food in Canada during the seven years 1919 to 1925 is 4.7 bushels. The lowest average was 4.1 bushels in 1922 and the highest 6.7 bushels in 1920. In the last named year, however, the grinding did not represent the year's consumption, but included a large carry-over into the next year. Details are given in Table 16.

16.—Per Capita Consumption of Wheat, 1919-25.

Crop years ended Aug. 31, 1919-24, and July 31, 1925.	Population.	Wheat milled for food.	Con- sumption per capita.
	No.	bush.	bush.
1919.....	8,478,546	35,500,000	4.2
1920.....	8,631,475	58,000,000	6.7
1921.....	8,788,483	39,450,000	4.5
1922.....	8,940,150	37,000,000	4.1
1923.....	9,082,840	40,000,000	4.4
1924.....	9,226,740	41,520,000	4.5
1925.....	9,364,200	42,139,000	4.5
Total.....	62,512,434	293,609,000	4.7

3.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry.

In Table 17 are given the numbers of each description of farm live stock by provinces for the year 1925. Numbers and values in less detail are given in Table 18 for the years 1922-25. The estimated number of horses for 1925 shows a decrease of 34,447 as compared with 1924. During the last few years the number of horses in Canada has remained fairly stationary, due to the increasing use of mechanical power, and also to the fact that since 1920 there has been little agricultural expansion. The upward trend of prices since 1923 may indicate that horses are coming back into favour. The estimated total number of cattle for Canada has also declined in 1925 as compared with 1924, by 153,538 head. As compared with 1921, there is a decline of nearly 1,000,000 head. It is interesting to note, however, that in spite of this decline in the total of cattle, the number of milch cows in 1925 was higher than in any previous year. The decline in numbers has therefore occurred in beef cattle and may no doubt be attributed to the depression in the beef trade during the last few years. An increase of \$4 in value per head indicates a gradual improvement in the conditions of the industry. The estimated number of sheep in Canada has increased by 70,000 head between 1924 and 1925, the increase being fairly general throughout the provinces, with the exceptions of Prince Edward Island and Ontario. From 1921 to 1924 there was a decrease of over 1,000,000 or nearly 30 p.c. in the number of sheep in Canada. However, from 1921 to 1925 there has been a gradual increase from \$6 to \$10 in the average value per head, and with better prices for products and improved methods, sheep-raising has again become profitable, with the result that an increase in their numbers may be expected. There has been a decrease of 643,000 in the estimated number of swine in 1925 as compared with 1924. This has been most pronounced in the three Prairie Provinces, which account for nearly 500,000 of the decrease. However, the numbers in 1924 constituted a record for Canada and in spite of the very considerable decline they still remain higher than for any year prior to 1924. The estimated increase from \$12 to \$16 in value per head results in a higher value in spite of the decreased number. Poultry for the year 1925 are estimated to have increased by 595,000 as compared with 1924, and by 17,628,000 or 58 p.c. since 1920. Increased consumption of eggs, a ready market for table poultry and improved methods in poultry keeping account for the prosperous condition of the industry. The expansion since 1920 has been fairly general throughout the provinces, though least rapid in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

17.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1925.

NOTE.—In the following table the classification of the various descriptions of farm live stock is as follows:—Horses: Stallions, mares and geldings 2 years old and over; colts and fillies under 2 years. Cattle: Bulls, 1 year old and over; milch cows (cows kept mainly for milk purposes); beef cows (cows kept for beef purposes); milk yearlings (yearlings being raised mainly for milk purposes); beef yearlings (yearlings being raised for beef purposes); calves under 1 year; all other horned cattle. Swine: Brood sows that produced young in 1925; all other swine.

Items.	P. E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses—					
Stallions.....	37	884	1,433	4,209	3,512
Mares.....	17,558	28,095	25,884	167,038	335,469
Geldings.....	13,106	22,459	20,967	154,195	259,247
Colts and fillies.....	2,051	1,914	2,498	19,637	45,910
Total.....	32,752	53,352	50,782	345,079	644,138
Mules.....	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle—					
Bulls.....	3,217	7,122	10,428	92,701	68,515
Milch cows.....	56,295	137,273	111,225	1,021,210	1,232,679
Beef cows.....	5,192	6,851	5,725	—	89,014
Milk yearlings.....	17,213	32,407	28,843	—	264,104
Beef yearlings.....	7,368	20,745	12,355	—	292,210
Calves.....	19,900	57,948	37,622	362,046	575,466
Other cattle.....	4,009	29,626	10,290	365,601	287,385
Total.....	113,194	291,972	216,488	1,841,558	2,809,373
Sheep.....	47,068	147,932	78,980	475,130	450,547
Lambs.....	40,151	125,567	72,369	368,449	417,979
Swine—					
Brood sows.....	7,064	6,393	10,032	108,553	190,210
Spring pigs.....	—	—	—	—	—
All other.....	45,050	38,277	50,344	675,590	1,488,385
Total.....	52,114	44,670	60,376	784,143	1,678,595
Poultry—					
Hens.....	863,208	825,010	882,510	6,658,000	16,183,507
Turkeys.....	14,442	7,847	38,832	198,000	480,612
Geese.....	46,354	17,263	20,753	113,000	555,720
Ducks.....	17,486	10,105	8,968	60,000	558,742
Total.....	941,490	860,225	951,063	7,029,000	17,778,581
Rabbits.....	—	—	—	—	—
Goats, milking.....	—	—	—	—	—
Goats, not milking.....	—	—	—	—	—

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses—					
Stallions.....	3,244	6,326	6,364	624	26,633
Mares.....	168,249	535,006	387,378	20,840	1,685,517
Geldings.....	153,730	523,257	371,410	21,676	1,540,047
Colts and fillies.....	34,616	105,363	84,787	5,068	301,844
Total.....	359,839	1,169,952	849,939	48,208	3,554,041
Mules.....	—	7,647	—	172	7,819
Cattle—					
Bulls.....	19,000	38,994	36,023	5,764	281,764
Milch cows.....	233,273	496,502	460,722	80,996	3,830,175
Beef cows.....	—	143,231	187,239	66,420	—
Milk yearlings.....	—	128,689	125,435	20,864	—
Beef yearlings.....	—	169,642	202,509	32,444	—
Calves.....	165,189	329,385	330,246	54,952	1,932,754
Other cattle.....	303,283	192,968	184,555	26,388	3,202,605
Total.....	720,745	1,499,411	1,526,729	287,828	9,307,298

17.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1925—concluded.

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep.....	53,872	76,018	144,106	33,388	1,507,041
Lambs.....	48,125	55,341	92,698	27,836	1,248,515
Swine—					
Brood sows.....	35,107	72,431	98,023	5,416	533,229
Spring pigs.....	171,680	—	—	—	—
All other.....	91,720	538,542	756,879	36,452	3,892,919
Total.....	298,507	610,973	854,902	41,868	4,426,148
Poultry—					
Hens.....	3,413,919	7,000,991	5,559,472	2,316,248	43,702,865
Turkeys.....	271,521	564,581	545,388	21,136	2,142,359
Geese.....	108,723	171,517	138,683	13,126	1,185,139
Ducks.....	96,680	207,311	109,174	35,140	1,103,606
Total.....	3,890,843	7,944,400	6,352,717	2,385,650	48,133,969
Rabbits.....	—	—	—	45,996	45,996
Goats, milking.....	—	—	—	3,286	3,286
Goats, not milking.....	—	—	—	6,724	6,724

18.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1922-1925.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Canada—								
Horses.....	3,648,871	3,530,641	3,588,788	3,554,041	264,043	223,154	229,421	245,764
Milch cows.....	3,745,804	3,359,365	3,726,985	3,830,175	179,141	173,015	170,567	193,989
Other cattle.....	5,974,065	5,586,866	5,733,851	5,477,123	156,441	143,458	154,524	168,037
Total cattle.....	9,719,869	9,246,231	9,460,836	9,307,298	335,582	316,473	325,091	362,026
Sheep.....	3,263,525	2,753,860	2,684,743	2,755,556	24,962	21,321	24,036	26,795
Swine.....	3,915,684	4,405,316	5,069,181	4,426,148	57,300	52,312	62,596	69,702
Total.....	—	—	—	—	681,887	613,260	641,144	704,287
P. E. Island—								
Horses.....	32,830	32,314	33,317	32,752	3,011	2,575	2,821	2,766
Milch cows.....	51,613	50,465	56,479	56,295	2,482	2,148	2,367	2,807
Other cattle.....	92,329	80,113	61,276	56,899	2,375	1,785	1,461	1,570
Total cattle.....	143,942	130,578	117,755	113,194	4,857	3,933	3,828	4,377
Sheep.....	105,703	83,933	88,228	87,219	779	532	706	790
Swine.....	37,351	42,011	45,335	52,114	726	473	686	1,024
Total.....	—	—	—	—	9,373	7,513	8,041	8,957
Nova Scotia—								
Horses.....	58,914	49,793	51,961	53,352	5,588	4,769	4,857	5,005
Milch cows.....	144,937	129,161	132,683	137,273	6,575	5,686	5,770	6,266
Other cattle.....	174,765	141,887	152,065	154,699	4,570	3,910	4,328	4,564
Total cattle.....	319,702	271,048	284,748	291,972	11,145	9,596	10,098	10,830
Sheep.....	329,345	258,537	267,913	273,499	2,003	1,513	1,750	1,976
Swine.....	47,504	44,034	53,480	44,670	862	691	781	638
Total.....	—	—	—	—	19,598	16,569	17,486	18,449
New Brunswick—								
Horses.....	70,152	50,644	50,008	50,782	7,709	5,026	5,292	5,140
Milch cows.....	146,054	106,076	107,374	111,225	5,879	4,561	3,840	5,073
Other cattle.....	157,061	106,825	109,265	105,263	3,949	2,734	2,447	3,164
Total cattle.....	303,115	212,901	216,639	213,488	9,828	7,295	6,287	8,237
Sheep.....	236,031	157,808	148,310	151,349	1,303	966	886	1,103
Swine.....	85,260	66,182	73,601	60,376	1,486	1,070	1,184	1,160
Total.....	—	—	—	—	20,326	14,357	13,659	15,640

18.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1922-1925—concluded.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Quebec—								
Horses.....	368,590	341,651	345,068	345,079	37,023	33,275	33,817	33,675
Milch cows.....	1,006,992	968,705	988,079	1,021,210	45,162	40,436	42,487	51,810
Other cattle.....	851,398	813,046	813,046	820,348	19,651	18,171	18,700	21,841
Total cattle.....	1,858,390	1,781,751	1,801,125	1,841,558	64,813	58,607	61,187	73,651
Sheep.....	990,918	822,997	831,227	843,571	7,587	5,775	6,650	7,570
Swine.....	728,926	797,726	797,726	784,143	13,664	12,038	12,764	13,956
Total.....	—	—	—	—	123,087	109,695	114,418	128,852
Ontario—								
Horses.....	685,852	673,371	663,875	644,138	61,520	56,823	53,275	57,137
Milch cows.....	1,235,665	1,265,965	1,203,527	1,232,679	71,167	73,575	65,546	73,783
Other cattle.....	1,600,516	1,572,122	1,713,775	1,576,694	54,746	52,311	59,787	62,216
Total cattle.....	2,836,181	2,838,087	2,917,302	2,809,373	125,916	125,886	125,333	135,999
Sheep.....	986,617	907,373	870,279	868,526	8,904	8,561	9,373	10,045
Swine.....	1,553,434	1,734,734	1,807,903	1,678,595	22,415	20,056	21,016	25,121
Total.....	—	—	—	—	218,755	211,326	208,997	228,302
Manitoba—								
Horses.....	374,632	362,407	369,722	359,839	31,599	23,265	23,055	24,815
Milch cows.....	252,245	253,715	263,577	233,273	10,589	10,170	10,248	10,229
Other cattle.....	488,495	437,996	446,705	487,472	12,302	9,952	10,669	13,525
Total cattle.....	740,740	691,711	710,282	720,745	22,891	20,122	20,317	23,754
Sheep.....	112,863	93,162	94,784	101,997	789	658	843	976
Swine.....	235,214	291,236	425,747	298,507	3,320	3,091	4,881	4,856
Total.....	—	—	—	—	58,599	47,136	49,096	54,401
Saskatchewan—								
Horses.....	1,143,502	1,137,301	1,170,745	1,169,652	76,978	59,931	70,245	77,217
Milch cows.....	456,006	403,813	468,151	496,502	18,405	15,645	19,194	20,357
Other cattle.....	1,146,780	1,131,274	1,060,716	1,002,909	26,064	24,133	24,396	26,076
Total cattle.....	1,602,786	1,535,087	1,528,867	1,499,411	44,469	39,778	43,590	46,433
Sheep.....	191,937	137,240	123,326	131,359	1,364	874	1,110	1,182
Swine.....	563,069	679,887	872,819	610,973	7,200	6,893	9,601	9,776
Total.....	—	—	—	—	130,011	107,476	124,546	134,608
Alberta—								
Horses.....	863,316	829,143	861,537	849,936	36,630	33,439	33,038	36,393
Milch cows.....	392,037	410,242	433,528	460,722	14,724	15,808	16,332	18,318
Other cattle.....	1,261,005	1,110,682	1,188,468	1,066,007	26,124	25,253	27,114	27,635
Total cattle.....	1,653,043	1,520,924	1,621,996	1,526,729	44,469	41,061	43,446	45,953
Sheep.....	260,366	239,174	206,458	236,804	1,785	1,912	2,112	2,357
Swine.....	623,188	706,681	949,891	854,902	7,168	7,400	11,086	12,459
Total.....	—	—	—	—	86,431	83,812	89,682	97,162
British Columbia—								
Horses.....	51,083	54,017	42,555	48,208	3,985	4,051	3,021	3,616
Milch cows.....	60,255	71,223	73,587	80,996	4,158	4,986	4,783	5,346
Other cattle.....	201,716	192,921	188,535	206,832	6,657	5,209	6,222	7,446
Total cattle.....	261,971	264,144	262,122	287,828	10,815	10,195	11,005	12,792
Sheep.....	49,745	53,336	54,218	61,224	448	530	596	796
Swine.....	41,738	42,845	42,672	41,868	459	600	597	712
Total.....	—	—	—	—	15,707	15,376	15,219	17,916

19.—Average Values per head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1915-1925.

Farm Animals.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—											
Horses.....	125	129	126	127	119	106	83	72	63	64	69
Milch cows.....	62	70	86	87	92	79	51	48	47	46	51
Other cattle.....	45	54	57	61	58	47	28	26	26	27	31
All cattle.....	52	61	69	70	70	59	37	35	34	34	39
Sheep.....	8	10	15	16	15	10	6	8	8	9	10
Swine.....	14	18	26	26	25	23	14	15	12	12	16
Prince Edward Island—											
Horses.....	106	87	88	103	114	109	84	92	80	85	84
Milch cows.....	42	52	64	71	83	60	38	48	43	42	50
Other cattle.....	28	35	38	44	53	34	21	26	22	24	28
All cattle.....	34	42	50	54	64	43	28	34	30	33	39
Sheep.....	7	9	14	15	14	8	5	7	6	8	9
Swine.....	13	20	27	29	27	24	16	19	11	15	20
Nova Scotia—											
Horses.....	121	108	111	117	127	119	98	95	96	93	94
Milch cows.....	45	53	63	65	76	71	44	45	44	43	46
Other cattle.....	32	38	45	44	54	43	27	26	28	28	30
All cattle.....	38	45	54	53	63	55	34	35	35	35	37
Sheep.....	6	7	9	10	11	8	4	6	6	7	7
Swine.....	18	18	29	30	29	24	18	18	16	15	14
New Brunswick—											
Horses.....	137	127	127	141	138	139	115	110	99	104	101
Milch cows.....	40	49	63	65	70	61	40	40	43	36	46
Other cattle.....	28	33	40	41	42	39	23	25	26	22	30
All cattle.....	34	41	52	51	53	49	31	32	34	29	38
Sheep.....	5	7	10	12	11	8	5	6	6	6	7
Swine.....	18	17	27	28	31	22	17	17	16	16	19
Quebec—											
Horses.....	112	115	132	131	134	126	89	100	97	98	98
Milch cows.....	51	62	82	79	84	75	46	45	42	43	51
Other cattle.....	41	51	46	45	44	38	23	23	22	23	27
All cattle.....	46	57	63	61	61	56	35	35	33	34	40
Sheep.....	8	11	15	14	13	10	6	8	7	8	9
Swine.....	15	17	29	26	24	26	16	19	15	16	18
Ontario—											
Horses.....	120	125	113	111	110	108	96	90	84	80	89
Milch cows.....	70	76	93	96	107	92	59	58	58	54	60
Other cattle.....	48	65	63	67	68	57	34	34	33	35	39
All cattle.....	59	71	79	78	83	71	45	44	44	43	48
Sheep.....	10	13	19	20	18	12	8	9	9	11	12
Swine.....	14	18	25	27	25	23	13	14	12	12	15
Manitoba—											
Horses.....	133	128	138	141	131	114	89	84	64	62	69
Milch cows.....	65	74	88	91	90	71	45	42	40	39	44
Other cattle.....	44	51	57	64	58	44	23	25	23	23	28
All cattle.....	52	59	69	73	67	52	30	31	29	29	33
Sheep.....	9	12	16	17	15	9	6	7	7	9	10
Swine.....	15	17	24	26	27	22	14	14	11	11	16
Saskatchewan—											
Horses.....	147	149	138	149	125	108	82	67	53	60	66
Milch cows.....	68	73	85	91	91	73	49	40	39	41	41
Other cattle.....	48	51	50	66	62	45	28	23	21	23	26
All cattle.....	54	58	66	73	70	59	33	28	26	28	31
Sheep.....	8	10	14	17	15	8	6	7	6	9	9
Swine.....	13	17	25	28	26	20	14	13	10	11	16
Alberta—											
Horses.....	113	121	122	107	94	80	64	42	40	38	43
Milch cows.....	69	77	89	93	89	71	48	38	39	38	40
Other cattle.....	49	56	61	70	60	45	28	21	23	23	26
All cattle.....	53	61	70	74	66	51	32	25	27	27	30
Sheep.....	8	10	15	15	14	10	6	7	8	10	10
Swine.....	13	17	24	24	25	18	13	12	10	12	15
British Columbia—											
Horses.....	102	108	113	123	129	126	100	78	75	71	75
Milch cows.....	91	94	103	106	118	125	85	69	70	65	66
Other cattle.....	50	55	65	67	71	72	40	33	27	33	36
All cattle.....	61	66	73	75	81	99	50	41	39	42	44
Sheep.....	8	11	14	15	16	11	8	9	10	11	13
Swine.....	15	19	21	24	28	21	17	16	14	14	17

20.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1923-25.

Description.	No.	Average value per head.	Total value.	Description.	No.	Average value per head.	Total value.
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Canada—				Quebec—concluded.			
Turkeys.....	1923 2,105,483	2.12	4,459,100	Ducks.....	1923 62,741	1.21	75,900
	1924 2,328,741	2.27	5,281,000		1924 61,486	1.16	71,000
	1925 2,142,359	2.62	5,619,000		1925 60,000	1.27	76,000
Geese.....	1923 961,203	2.00	1,919,300	Other fowls....	1923 6,096,680	0.97	5,913,800
	1924 1,087,933	1.90	2,066,000		1924 6,340,547	0.98	6,214,000
	1925 1,185,139	2.03	2,411,000		1925 6,658,000	1.01	6,725,000
Ducks.....	1923 1,046,487	1.02	1,064,200	Total poultry..	1923 6,482,256	—	6,844,700
	1924 1,236,820	0.98	1,218,000		1924 6,718,612	—	7,103,000
	1925 1,103,606	1.08	1,197,000		1925 7,029,000	—	7,676,000
Other fowls....	1923 41,356,119	0.78	32,397,700	Ontario—			
	1924 42,884,636	0.79	33,869,000	Turkeys.....	1923 364,425	2.90	1,056,800
	1925 43,702,865	0.87	37,944,000		1924 484,575	3.04	1,473,000
Total poultry..	1923 45,469,292	—	39,840,300		1925 480,612	3.48	1,673,000
	1924 47,538,130	—	42,434,000	Geese.....	1923 467,749	2.15	1,005,700
	1925 48,133,969	—	47,171,000		1924 520,390	2.09	1,088,000
P. E. Island—					1925 555,720	2.26	1,256,000
Turkeys.....	1923 12,284	2.50	30,700	Ducks.....	1923 449,486	1.17	525,900
	1924 14,184	2.74	39,000		1924 559,199	1.12	626,000
	1925 14,442	3.05	44,000		1925 558,742	1.20	670,000
Geese.....	1923 33,354	2.24	74,700	Other fowls....	1923 13,921,724	0.94	13,086,400
	1924 39,912	1.91	76,000		1924 15,187,181	0.92	13,972,000
	1925 46,354	2.10	97,000		1925 16,183,507	1.00	16,184,000
Ducks.....	1923 21,448	1.08	23,200	Total poultry..	1923 15,203,384	—	15,674,800
	1924 32,079	0.95	31,000		1924 16,751,345	—	17,159,000
	1925 17,486	1.11	19,000		1925 17,778,581	—	19,783,000
Other fowls....	1923 760,364	0.73	555,000	Manitoba—			
	1924 872,962	0.77	672,000	Turkeys.....	1923 200,118	1.68	336,200
	1925 863,208	0.99	855,000		1924 306,742	1.99	610,000
Total poultry..	1923 827,450	—	683,600		1925 271,521	2.29	622,000
	1924 959,137	—	818,000	Geese.....	1923 58,836	1.43	84,100
	1925 941,490	—	1,015,000		1924 85,768	1.59	136,000
Nova Scotia—					1925 108,723	1.70	185,000
Turkeys.....	1923 7,775	3.09	24,000	Ducks.....	1923 70,876	0.77	54,600
	1924 9,273	2.86	27,000		1924 90,950	0.81	74,000
	1925 7,847	3.40	27,000		1925 96,680	0.88	85,000
Geese.....	1923 12,979	2.41	31,300	Other fowls....	1923 2,959,221	0.60	1,775,500
	1924 16,837	2.31	39,000		1924 3,210,426	0.65	2,087,000
	1925 17,263	2.41	42,000		1925 3,413,919	0.72	2,458,000
Ducks.....	1923 22,810	1.22	27,800	Total poultry..	1923 3,289,051	—	2,250,400
	1924 12,521	1.27	16,000		1924 3,693,886	—	2,907,000
	1925 10,105	1.24	13,000		1925 3,890,843	—	3,350,000
Other fowls....	1923 808,321	0.81	654,700	Saskatchewan—			
	1924 898,299	0.81	728,000	Turkeys.....	1923 675,303	1.82	1,229,000
	1925 825,010	0.88	726,000		1924 659,938	1.84	1,214,000
Total poultry..	1923 851,885	—	737,800		1925 564,581	2.12	1,197,000
	1924 936,930	—	810,000	Geese.....	1923 148,208	1.70	252,000
	1925 860,225	—	808,000		1924 166,039	1.50	249,000
New Brunswick—					1925 171,517	1.65	283,000
Turkeys.....	1923 38,170	3.42	130,500	Ducks.....	1923 281,373	0.83	233,500
	1924 38,550	3.33	129,000		1924 315,388	0.78	246,000
	1925 38,832	3.77	146,000		1925 207,311	0.85	176,000
Geese.....	1923 16,936	2.66	45,000	Other fowls....	1923 7,996,868	0.56	4,478,000
	1924 17,217	2.35	41,000		1924 7,690,264	0.52	3,999,000
	1925 20,753	2.66	55,000		1925 7,000,991	0.61	4,271,000
Ducks.....	1923 9,950	1.41	14,000	Total poultry..	1923 9,101,752	—	6,192,500
	1924 14,749	1.22	18,000		1924 8,831,629	—	5,708,000
	1925 8,968	1.42	13,000		1925 7,944,400	—	5,927,000
Other fowls....	1923 852,779	0.99	844,300	Alberta—			
	1924 902,386	0.97	875,000	Turkeys.....	1923 580,510	1.68	975,300
	1925 882,510	1.09	962,000		1924 593,863	1.91	1,134,000
Total poultry..	1923 917,835	—	1,033,800		1925 545,388	2.19	1,194,000
	1924 972,902	—	1,063,000	Geese.....	1923 93,638	1.61	150,800
	1925 951,063	—	1,176,000		1924 112,733	1.55	175,000
Quebec—					1925 138,683	1.61	223,000
Turkeys.....	1923 208,549	2.96	617,300	Ducks.....	1923 98,455	0.77	75,800
	1924 202,293	2.94	595,000		1924 119,110	0.84	100,000
	1925 198,000	3.24	642,000		1925 109,174	0.91	99,000
Geese.....	1923 114,286	2.08	237,700	Other fowls....	1923 5,857,560	0.51	2,987,400
	1924 114,286	1.95	223,000		1924 5,656,378	0.58	3,281,000
	1925 113,000	2.06	233,000		1925 5,559,472	0.62	3,447,000
				Total poultry..	1923 6,630,163	—	4,189,300
					1924 6,482,084	—	4,690,000
					1925 6,352,717	—	4,963,000

20.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1923-25—concluded.

Description.	No.	Average value per head.	Total value.	Description.	No.	Average value per head.	Total value.
		\$	\$			\$	\$
British Columbia—				British Columbia—			
Turkeys.....	1923 18,349	3.23	59,300	concluded.	1923 2,102,602	1.00	2,102,600
	1924 19,323	3.13	60,000	Other fowls....	1924 2,126,193	0.96	2,041,000
	1925 21,136	3.50	74,000		1925 2,316,248	1.00	2,316,000
Geese.....	1923 15,217	2.50	38,000				
	1924 14,751	2.63	39,000				
	1925 13,126	2.80	37,000	Total poultry..	1923 2,165,516	—	2,233,400
Ducks.....	1923 29,348	1.14	33,500		1924 2,191,605	—	2,176,000
	1924 31,338	1.16	36,000		1925 2,385,650	—	2,473,000
	1925 35,140	1.30	46,000				

Production and Value of Wool.¹—The production of wool in Canada from 2,757,199 sheep and lambs in 1925 is placed at 15,553,045 lb., as compared with 15,111,719 lb. from 2,686,367 sheep and lambs in 1924. Table 21 gives the total estimated production and value of wool for the years 1915 to 1925.

21.—Estimated Value of Canadian Wool Clip, 1915-1925.

Years.	Sheep.	Production of wool.	Average price per lb. of wool.	Value.
	No.	lb.	cents.	\$
1915.....	2,038,662	12,000,000	28	3,360,000
1916.....	2,022,941	12,000,000	37	4,440,000
1917.....	2,369,353	12,000,000	59	7,000,000
1918.....	3,052,748	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1919.....	3,421,958	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1920.....	3,720,783	24,000,000	22	5,280,000
1921.....	3,675,860	21,251,000	14	2,975,000
1922.....	3,262,626	18,523,392	17.5	3,149,000
1923.....	2,755,273	15,539,416	20	3,160,000
1924.....	2,686,367	15,111,719	25	3,774,000
1925.....	2,757,199	15,553,045	25	3,961,000

Egg Production.²—Table 22 gives the results of calculations indicating approximately the number and value of eggs produced on farms in Canada for the years 1921-25. The estimates relate only to hens' eggs produced on farms, and therefore do not include eggs of urban poultry, or eggs of farm turkeys, ducks, etc.

22.—Production and Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1921-1925.

NOTE.—The Indian Reserves are included for the years 1923 to 1925, but not for 1921 and 1922.

Years.	Egg-producing hens on farms.	Average production per hen.	Total eggs produced.	Average value per dozen.	Total value of eggs produced.
	No.	No.	dozen.	cents.	\$
1921.....	25,755,356	78	168,049,154	25	40,968,841
1922.....	29,945,484	78	194,058,468	25	48,490,578
1923.....	31,064,992	78	202,186,508	24	48,770,780
1924.....	32,220,057	79	212,648,685	24	50,322,439
1925.....	32,837,040	82	224,778,867	26	57,950,340

¹ For details of wool clip in 1925, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Dec. 1925, p. 377.

² For details of egg production in 1924 and 1925, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Dec. 1925, p. 378.

4.—Fur Farming.

Origin of Fur Farming Industry.—Since the early days of the fur trade, it has been the practice in Canada for trappers to keep foxes, caught in warm weather, alive until the fur was prime, and from this custom has arisen the modern industry of fur farming. The earliest authentic record of the raising of foxes in captivity comes from Prince Edward Island, where about forty-five years ago a number of foxes were raised on a farm near Tignish. The beauty of the fur of the silver fox and the consequent high prices realized from the sale of the pelts, caused attention to be directed chiefly to this breed, a colour phase of the common red fox, which has been established through selective breeding carried on by the pioneer fox farmers. After 1890 there came a period of rising prices for furs, and the fox farming industry grew rapidly in Prince Edward Island. In 1913 an enumeration by the Provincial Commissioner of Agriculture showed 277 fox farms in that province, with a total of 3,130 foxes.¹ While experiments were being carried on in Prince Edward Island, attempts at raising foxes in captivity were also being made in other provinces, the records showing that foxes were successfully bred in Quebec in 1898, in Ontario in 1905 and in Nova Scotia in 1906. In 1912 and 1913 the Commission of Conservation conducted an exhaustive inquiry into the history and possibilities of fur farming in Canada, and the resulting data, published in 1913, gave an impetus to the industry.² The Prince Edward Island Silver Fox Breeders' Association was formed in 1915, and the Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association in 1920. Fox farming is now carried on in all provinces of the Dominion and the number of farms is steadily increasing. The recognition of the importance of fox farming as a branch of the live stock industry is indicated by the addition, during 1925, to the system of Dominion experimental farms and stations (as shown on page 194 of this volume) of an experimental fox ranch at Summerside in Prince Edward Island, where the fox farmer's problems of breeding, feeding, housing and general care can be specially studied.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity — mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher and rabbit. Karakul sheep, from which are obtained the furs known as "persian lamb", "astrachan" and "broadtail", are also being raised successfully in Canada. Mink farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming next. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

Fur Farms of Canada, 1925.—The term "fur farm" includes farms devoted entirely to the raising of fur-bearing animals, together with parts of farms where the raising of fur-bearing animals is carried on as a distinct branch of the operations. Of such farms there were 2,273 in Canada in 1925, comprising 2,122 fox farms and 151 farms raising fur-bearing animals other than foxes. Chief in number among the latter are mink farms numbering 59, raccoon farms numbering 50 and rabbit farms numbering 21. In addition to the above there were in 1925, 52 muskrat farms and 7 beaver farms, data regarding which are omitted from the statistics, as the operators are unable to furnish full particulars of the number of animals. Compared with 1924, the fox farms show an increase of 656 and the miscellaneous fur-bearing animal farms an increase of 66. Farms for the raising of Chinchilla rabbits, of Siberian hares and of coyotes were recorded in 1923 for the first time. Increases in the number of

¹ Census and Statistics Monthly, May, 1914 (Vol. 7, No. 69, p. 110).

² *Fur Farming in Canada.* By J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A., Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, second edition revised and enlarged, 1914.

fur farms are shown by all the provinces except the Yukon, but the largest proportionate increases are in New Brunswick and British Columbia. The total value of the fur farms in 1925 was, as shown in Table 23, \$13,076,048, comprising \$3,282,671, the value of land and buildings, and \$9,793,377, the value of the fur-bearing animals. As compared with 1924, an increase of \$705,748 is shown in the value of land and buildings, and an increase of \$1,403,990 in the value of the fur-bearing animals, a total increase in the value of property of \$2,109,738. Table 24 shows the number and value of fur-bearing animals on fur farms in Canada for the years 1923-1925, and Table 25 the number and value of fur-bearing animals sold and of pelts sold for the years 1924 and 1925. The former table shows that the number of fur-bearing animals on fur farms increased from 37,102 in 1924 to 50,536 in 1925, and that their value increased from \$8,389,387 to \$9,793,377.

Fur-bearing animals sold from fur farms during 1925 numbered 15,906, of the value of \$2,885,710, as compared with 13,041, value \$2,553,380, in 1924, silver foxes numbering 12,004, value \$2,744,143, in 1925, as against 11,193, value \$2,484,166, in 1924. The total number of pelts sold from fur farms in 1925 was 11,227, of the value of \$775,906, as compared with 7,339, value \$664,620, in 1924. Of silver foxes the number of pelts sold was 8,922, value \$730,812, as compared with 5,714, value \$620,810, in 1924. The average value for silver fox pelts was \$81.85 in 1925, as against \$108.65 in 1924.

Altogether the revenue derived from the sale of live animals and of pelts totalled \$3,661,616 in 1925, as compared with \$3,218,000 in 1924. Silver foxes and pelts amounted in value to \$3,474,955 in 1925 and \$3,104,976 in 1924.

For further particulars the reader is referred to the report on Fur Farms, 1925, which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

23.—Number of Fur Farms, Value of Land and Buildings and Value of Fur-bearing Animals, 1923-1925.

Provinces.	Fur Farms.			Value of Land and Buildings.			Value of Fur-bearing Animals.		
	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	448	458	569	791,636	809,593	949,263	2,689,372	3,149,400	3,276,185
Nova Scotia.....	133	158	192	97,713	143,065	180,260	377,973	479,035	558,740
New Brunswick.....	89	106	206	186,580	192,542	260,631	714,985	809,821	968,765
Quebec.....	210	295	456	242,535	332,798	460,349	668,590	937,581	1,212,347
Ontario.....	212	314	487	273,763	400,377	552,240	850,479	1,384,389	1,749,517
Manitoba.....	23	34	53	239,305	250,578	258,605	450,130	572,496	645,888
Saskatchewan.....	8	25	41	39,231	80,180	63,865	90,963	150,358	139,623
Alberta.....	47	70	120	112,505	173,130	249,302	248,125	579,877	716,442
British Columbia...	36	71	129	54,010	144,695	270,644	122,105	227,115	442,370
Yukon Territory...	21	20	20	34,948	49,965	37,512	95,510	99,315	83,500
Total.....	1,227	1,551	2,273	2,072,226	2,576,923	3,282,671	6,308,232	8,389,387	9,793,377

¹ 1925 figures are subject to revision.

24.—Number and Value of Fur-bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada, 1923-1925.

Kinds of Animals.	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Silver fox.....	25,186	31,204	41,787	6,119,651	8,095,181	9,432,097
Patch or cross fox.....	1,556	1,596	1,732	108,324	114,524	110,993
Red fox.....	627	720	1,196	10,875	14,609	23,305
Blue fox.....	12	216	871	1,600	39,166	127,565
White fox.....	2	3	—	100	150	—
Mink.....	489	663	988	10,679	20,042	36,961
Raccoon.....	159	245	441	2,208	2,758	6,437
Skunk.....	92	133	129	784	857	877
Marten.....	11	13	35	950	1,200	2,805
Fisher.....	8	9	15	770	1,240	2,035
Lynx.....	2	4	3	50	140	150
Badger.....	—	—	—	—	—	60
Coyote.....	9	22	59	111	650	715
Chinchilla rabbit.....	222	351	1,066	2,230	3,705	11,413
Siberian hare.....	24	25	35	100	100	220
Karakul sheep.....	883	1,545	1,209	49,800	93,000	32,410
Rabbit, other.....	—	353	967	—	2,065	5,334
Total.....	29,282	37,102	50,536	6,308,232	8,389,387	9,793,377

¹ 1925 figures are subject to revision.

25.—Number and Value of Fur-bearing Animals sold and Pelts sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1924-1925.

Kinds.	1924.						1925. ¹					
	Animals Sold.				Pelts Sold.		Animals Sold.				Pelts Sold.	
	Adults.		Young.				Adults.		Young.			
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Silver fox.....	2,099	509,356	9,094	1,974,810	5,714	620,810	2,700	685,985	9,304	2,058,158	8,922	730,812
Patch or cross fox.....	159	12,493	221	14,930	749	33,120	158	12,967	240	15,705	732	27,880
Red fox.....	56	1,411	88	1,705	611	8,817	69	1,323	115	1,505	997	14,585
Blue fox.....	82	16,400	14	2,700	—	—	40	9,800	257	55,820	—	—
White fox.....	2	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40
Mink.....	104	3,400	215	4,953	38	329	121	4,115	318	11,539	132	1,888
Raccoon.....	18	252	36	615	24	97	53	1,986	77	1,697	47	242
Skunk.....	14	150	—	—	34	71	—	—	22	242	16	65
Marten.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	400	—	—
Fisher.....	2	100	—	—	—	—	2	500	—	—	1	72
Coyote.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	2	30
Chinchilla rabbit.....	72	1,200	304	3,340	18	85	91	1,852	1,326	14,512	—	—
Karakul sheep.....	109	3,800	—	—	100	1,000	95	971	394	3,781	—	—
Siberian hare.....	—	—	12	120	25	200	18	132	22	120	52	97
Rabbit, other.....	119	926	221	619	26	91	164	1,494	314	1,080	325	195
Total.....	2,836	549,588	10,205	2,003,792	7,339	664,620	3,511	721,125	12,395	2,164,585	11,227	775,906

¹ 1925 figures are subject to revision.

5.—Dairying Statistics.

Dairying is one of the oldest and is now one of the most important industries of Canada. The first permanent introduction of cows into Canada was undoubtedly made by Champlain at Quebec between 1608 and 1610. In 1629 he had 60 or 70 cattle on his farm at Cap Tourmente. In 1660, Colbert, the great French Minister, sent to New France representatives of the best dairy cows of Normandy and Brittany. In 1667 there were 3,107 head of cattle in New France and, in 1671, 866 in Acadia. The first cattle in what is now Ontario were taken thither by La Motte Cadillac in 1701. In 1823 a herd of 300 cattle was driven north to the Red River

Settlement and sold to settlers, while cattle in British Columbia date from 1837. Modern dairying owes its development and expansion to the factory system for the making of cheese and butter, to the introduction from Denmark in 1882 of the centrifugal cream separator, and to the facilities afforded by improved methods of cold storage, which came under Government organization in 1895.

Creamery Butter.—The first creamery in Canada was established at Athelstan, Huntingdon Co., Quebec, in 1873, while the first cream separator was installed at Ste. Marie, Beauce Co., Quebec, in 1882. The first Ontario creamery was established in 1875, and what was probably the first cream separator in Ontario was installed at Belleville in 1883. Butter reached its maximum exportation for the year ended June 30, 1903, with 34,128,944 lb. The latest figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, show an export of 26,646,535 lb. The quantity of creamery butter made in Canada in 1925 was 169,494,967 lb. (Table 26), valued at \$63,008,097, a decrease in quantity from the preceding year of 9,398,970 lb., or 5.3 p.c., and an increase in value of \$2,513,271, or 4.2 p.c. The average price per lb. for the whole of Canada was 37 cents in 1925, compared with 34 cents in 1924. The production of creamery butter in 1925 exceeded in quantity the production of any previous year except 1924, and was exceeded in value only by 1920, when the average price per lb. was 57 cents.

26.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1923-1925.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,537,437	1,560,250	1,724,283	542,846	567,986	632,547
Nova Scotia.....	3,550,666	4,139,469	4,530,028	1,353,118	1,502,793	1,782,414
New Brunswick.....	1,231,471	1,225,615	1,279,417	456,557	461,936	469,153
Quebec.....	59,214,767	59,700,420	49,368,635	20,605,992	20,201,055	18,888,581
Ontario.....	54,873,180	60,081,141	59,871,256	19,478,505	20,788,273	22,059,271
Manitoba.....	10,730,060	12,632,814	13,663,312	3,662,444	4,160,707	4,909,958
Saskatchewan.....	10,867,010	13,543,001	15,946,233	3,632,377	4,378,106	5,855,979
Alberta.....	17,868,853	22,339,857	19,630,101	5,891,186	7,059,630	6,959,059
British Columbia.....	2,961,164	3,671,370	3,481,702	1,250,485	1,374,340	1,451,135
Total.....	162,834,608	178,893,937	169,494,967	56,873,510	60,494,826	63,008,097

Factory Cheese.—The early French colonists made butter and cheese, of which the *fromage raffiné*, still made on the Isle of Orleans, is probably a survival. The United Empire Loyalists introduced cheese and butter-making into the districts settled by them, and in 1801 sent their surplus butter and cheese to the United States. The first modern cheese factory in Canada was established in Oxford Co., Ontario, in 1864, while shortly afterwards factories were established in the Burville and Belleville districts of Ontario, in Missisquoi Co., Quebec, near Essex, New Brunswick, and in Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia. These factories were established before 1870, and after that date the number rapidly increased. In 1868, the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 6,141,570 lb. In 1904 cheese reached its maximum exportation with 233,980,716 lb., and the exports of cheese for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, amounted to 150,742,900 lb. The production of factory cheese in 1925 totalled 177,139,113 lb., of the value of \$36,571,556; an increase in quantity over the previous year of 18.3 p.c., and in value of 51.2 p.c. (Table 27). The average prices per lb. were 21 cents in 1925 and 16 cents in 1924.

27.—Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1923-1925.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,811,537	2,048,937	2,001,242	346,428	322,597	413,545
Nova Scotia.....	34,332	34,475	34,856	6,679	5,939	7,435
New Brunswick.....	825,369	942,220	1,130,773	161,497	155,003	230,434
Quebec.....	46,890,579	39,695,463	51,761,908	8,780,513	6,326,515	10,685,139
Ontario.....	99,556,415	104,219,238	119,281,825	18,846,197	16,907,561	24,629,504
Manitoba.....	231,530	596,237	765,407	47,191	101,887	150,171
Saskatchewan.....	118,920	138,631	255,010	22,061	24,199	52,909
Alberta.....	1,865,608	1,714,790	1,473,835	368,771	278,478	306,605
British Columbia.....	290,086	317,539	434,257	65,855	79,744	95,814
Total.....	151,624,376	149,707,530	177,139,113	28,645,192	24,201,923	36,571,556

Condensed Milk and Milk Powder.—Within recent years there has been a large increase in the production of condensed milk. The first milk-condensing plant was established at Truro, N.S., in 1883, and there are now in Canada 24 plants for the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk and milk powder. The quantity of condensed milk made in Canada in 1925 was 29,832,764 lb., of the value of \$3,599,235, a decrease in quantity of 1,042,628 lb., or 3.4 p.c., as compared with 1924. The quantity of evaporated milk made was 44,550,325 lb., valued at \$4,324,029, an increase of 5 p.c. over the production of 1924. The quantity of milk powder and skim milk powder made in 1925 was 13,478,641 lb., valued at \$1,583,539. Of the 24 condenseries in operation in Canada in 1925, 20 were situated in Ontario, and to the total value of products of condenseries of \$13,453,472, Ontario contributed \$12,072,918. Table 28 shows the quantity and value of products other than butter and factory cheese for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925.

28.—Miscellaneous Products of Dairy Factories, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Condensed milk..... lb.	27,118,581	3,676,134	30,875,392	3,814,635	29,832,764	3,599,235
Evaporated milk..... lb.	45,824,521	4,309,225	42,433,245	4,147,682	44,550,325	4,324,029
Milk powder..... lb.	1,325,189	405,743	1,674,920	416,723	2,843,942	567,339
Skim milk powder..... lb.	9,796,622	1,159,310	10,868,273	1,022,525	10,634,699	1,016,200
Sterilized milk..... lb.	—	—	23,163	3,760	—	—
Sterilized cream..... lb.	180,714	26,339	—	—	—	—
Skim condensed milk... lb.	5,204,847	321,274	3,898,553	210,538	4,175,485	252,665
Condensed coffee and cocoa..... lb.	340,760	75,959	323,328	67,028	297,102	48,428
Whey butter..... lb.	1,279,797	386,356	1,233,861	359,469	1,492,573	480,938
Casein..... lb.	558,449	66,334	467,279	27,126	358,777	36,717
Ice cream..... gal.	2,789,524	3,514,046	3,526,001	4,623,877	3,911,305	5,188,426
Milk sold..... gal.	32,024,538	12,795,121	38,137,598	14,889,328	35,020,484	14,484,116
Cream sold... (lb. butter fat)	11,815,724	7,101,015	11,276,706	6,716,931	12,114,604	7,335,710
Buttermilk sold.....	—	291,912	—	296,683	—	308,938
Sundry.....	—	472,920	—	734,127	—	1,059,832
Total.....	—	34,601,688	—	37,330,432	—	38,702,573

Retrospective Statistics.—In Table 29 the production and value of creamery butter and factory cheese is compared by provinces and for all Canada for the years 1900, 1910, 1915 and 1920 and annually from 1922 to 1925. Table 30 shows the total value of all the products of dairy factories by provinces for the five years 1921 to 1925.

29.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese in Canada, by Provinces, 1909, 1910, 1915, 1920 and 1922-25.

Provinces and Years.	Estab- lish- ments.	Creamery butter.		Factory cheese.		
		No.	lb.	£	lb.	\$
Canada	1900	3,576	36,066,739	7,240,972	220,833,269	22,221,430
	1910	3,625	64,489,398	15,597,807	199,904,205	21,587,124
	1915	3,513	83,991,453	24,385,052	183,887,837	27,097,176
	1920	3,161	111,691,718	63,625,203	149,201,856	39,100,872
	1922	3,095	152,501,900	53,453,282	135,821,116	21,824,760
	1923	3,007	162,834,608	56,873,510	151,624,376	28,645,192
	1924	2,933	178,893,937	60,494,826	149,707,530	24,201,923
	1925	3,012	169,494,967	63,008,097	177,139,113	36,571,556
Prince Edward Island	1900	47	562,220	118,402	4,457,519	449,400
	1910	45	670,908	156,478	3,293,755	354,378
	1915	42	539,516	151,065	2,260,000	327,700
	1920	37	1,166,032	674,744	2,081,277	525,635
	1922	33	1,262,006	449,303	1,752,233	284,471
	1923	33	1,537,437	542,846	1,811,537	346,428
	1924	33	1,560,250	567,986	2,048,937	322,597
	1925	34	1,724,283	632,547	2,001,242	413,545
Nova Scotia	1900	33	334,211	68,686	568,147	58,321
	1910	18	354,785	88,481	264,243	29,977
	1915	27	1,240,483	346,011	125,580	18,837
	1920	26	2,503,188	1,518,757	52,638	14,865
	1922	25	3,329,246	1,244,958	31,820	5,010
	1923	27	3,550,666	1,353,118	34,332	6,679
	1924	29	4,139,469	1,502,793	34,475	5,939
	1925	28	4,530,028	1,782,414	34,856	7,435
New Brunswick	1900	68	287,814	58,589	1,892,686	187,106
	1910	42	849,633	212,205	1,166,243	129,677
	1915	43	776,416	231,838	1,165,651	168,086
	1920	38	1,053,649	606,891	1,235,008	336,409
	1922	35	1,224,930	467,287	926,052	147,503
	1923	32	1,231,471	456,557	825,369	161,497
	1924	34	1,225,615	461,936	942,220	155,003
	1925	37	1,279,417	469,153	1,130,773	230,434
Quebec	1900	1,992	24,625,000	4,916,756	80,630,199	7,957,621
	1910	2,143	41,782,678	9,961,732	58,171,091	6,195,254
	1915	2,058	36,621,491	10,899,810	54,217,113	7,571,691
	1920	1,809	41,632,511	23,580,949	52,162,777	13,372,250
	1922	1,752	57,258,470	20,024,039	38,923,770	6,065,539
	1923	1,660	59,214,767	20,605,992	46,890,579	8,780,513
	1924	1,563	59,700,420	20,201,055	39,695,463	6,326,515
	1925	1,599	49,368,635	18,888,581	51,761,908	10,685,139
Ontario	1900	1,336	7,559,542	1,527,935	131,967,612	13,440,987
	1910	1,254	13,876,888	3,331,025	136,093,951	14,769,566
	1915	1,164	26,414,120	7,534,653	125,001,136	18,831,413
	1920	1,058	37,234,998	21,343,858	92,784,757	24,605,823
	1922	1,053	51,633,070	18,218,629	92,707,059	15,036,980
	1923	1,014	54,873,180	19,478,505	99,556,415	18,846,197
	1924	1,002	60,081,141	20,788,273	104,219,238	16,907,561
	1925	1,029	59,871,256	22,059,271	119,281,825	24,629,504
Manitoba	1900	69	1,557,010	292,247	1,289,413	124,025
	1910	42	2,050,487	511,972	694,713	81,403
	1915	59	5,839,667	1,693,503	726,725	109,008
	1920	57	7,578,549	4,282,731	116,229	31,611
	1922	47	10,559,601	3,603,491	102,354	16,747
	1923	57	10,730,060	3,662,444	231,530	47,191
	1924	67	12,632,814	4,160,707	596,237	101,887
	1925	63	13,663,312	4,909,958	765,407	150,171
Saskatchewan	1900	5	143,645	29,362	6,000	868
	1910	27	1,548,696	381,809	26,730	3,396
	1915	29	3,811,014	1,055,000	—	—
	1920	47	6,638,656	3,727,140	28,367	7,790
	1922	60	8,901,144	3,066,573	12,448	2,026
	1923	66	10,867,010	3,632,377	118,920	22,061
	1924	71	13,543,001	4,378,106	138,631	24,199
	1925	78	15,946,233	5,855,979	255,010	52,909

29.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese in Canada, by Provinces, 1900, 1910, 1915, 1920 and 1922-1925.—concluded.

Provinces and Years.	Estab- lish- ments.	Creamery butter.		Factory cheese.	
		No.	lb. \$	lb. \$	
Alberta	1900	18	601,489 123,305	21,693 3,102	
	1910	56	2,149,121 533,422	193,479 23,473	
	1915	62	7,544,148 2,021,448	381,632 68,441	
	1920	55	11,821,291 6,555,509	398,750 110,355	
	1922	60	15,417,070 5,126,844	931,992 183,860	
	1923	84	17,868,853 5,891,186	1,865,608 368,771	
	1924	95	22,339,857 7,059,630	1,714,790 278,478	
	1925	104	19,630,101 6,959,059	1,473,835 306,605	
British Columbia	1900	8	395,808 105,690	- -	
	1910	9	1,206,202 420,683	- -	
	1915	29	1,204,598 451,724	10,000 2,000	
	1920	34	2,062,844 1,334,624	342,053 96,134	
	1922	30	2,916,183 1,252,158	433,388 82,624	
	1923	31	2,961,164 1,250,485	290,086 65,855	
	1924	39	3,671,370 1,374,340	317,539 79,744	
	1925	40	3,481,702 1,451,135	434,257 95,814	

30.—Total Value of All Products of Dairy Factories, by Provinces, 1921-1925.¹

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	111,924,017 ²	104,972,046	120,120,390	122,027,181	138,282,226
Prince Edward Island.....	786,696	793,819	950,095	951,929	1,107,803
Nova Scotia.....	1,517,870	1,917,033	2,325,825	2,523,502	2,878,005
New Brunswick.....	897,288	858,765	1,099,474	1,179,954	1,442,613
Quebec.....	26,796,939	26,089,578	29,386,505	27,428,100	30,658,717
Ontario.....	60,046,795	53,542,605	63,114,425	62,657,787	73,751,526
Manitoba.....	6,052,676	6,459,836	6,531,902	7,104,381	8,092,802
Saskatchewan.....	4,197,808	4,553,541	5,083,910	5,778,083	7,373,498
Alberta.....	6,522,814	6,831,470	7,971,211	8,971,747	8,188,104
British Columbia.....	3,977,820	3,925,399	3,657,043	5,431,698	4,789,158

¹ The total value of dairy products in 1901 and various subsequent years is shown in the "Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada," immediately following the Table of Contents.

² Includes the sum of \$1,127,311, not apportioned by provinces.

Dairy Butter and Home-made Cheese.—The statistics of the foregoing tables relate entirely to the products of dairy factories. In addition, there is a large production of butter on farms, generally described as home-made or dairy butter, and a small production of home-made cheese. No annual statistics are collected of these products; the census of 1911, however, showed that the production of dairy butter in 1910 was 137,110,200 lb., value \$30,269,497, and of home-made cheese 1,371,092 lb., value \$154,088. According to the census of 1921 the production of dairy butter in 1920 was 103,487,506 lb., worth \$50,180,952, and of home-made cheese 533,561 lb., worth \$123,283. The production of dairy butter in 1925 is estimated at approximately 100,000,000 lb., of the value of \$32,128,799, thus making the total estimated production of butter, including dairy butter, for 1925, 269,494,967 lb., valued at \$95,136,896.

Total Value of Dairy Products.—The total value of the dairy products of Canada in 1920 was estimated at \$288,836,093, including creamery butter, \$63,625,203, dairy butter, \$50,180,952, factory cheese, \$39,100,872, home-made cheese, \$123,283, miscellaneous factory products \$22,827,460 and milk consumed fresh or otherwise used, \$112,978,323. For 1925 the total is estimated at \$241,069,320, comprising creamery butter, \$63,008,097, dairy butter, \$32,128,799, factory cheese, \$36,571,556, home-made cheese, \$95,073, miscellaneous dairy factory products, \$16,882,747, and milk consumed fresh or whole, \$92,383,048.

6.—Fruit Farming.

The wild fruits of Canada are numerous and varied. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries grow wild almost as far north as the Arctic circle, their flavour being unexcelled by that of cultivated varieties. The blueberry grows in great profusion over a large part of Eastern Canada, while the cranberry is found over wide areas throughout the Dominion. Other wild fruits include the saskatoon or juneberry of the Prairie Provinces, the choke cherry, the pin or bird cherry, the buffalo berry, the blackberry, the salmon-berry and the cloudberry. Wild plums are found all through the eastern provinces and wild grapes as far north-westward as Manitoba.

Canadian climatic and soil conditions are eminently fitted to the production of cultivated and improved varieties, and it is usual in the farms of Eastern Canada to find orchard or garden fruits produced for household needs, if not for sale as ordinary farm products. Fruit-growing as a specialized form of agriculture is a comparatively recent development. The building of the railways and the introduction of refrigerator cars provided the means by which perishable fruits might be rapidly distributed throughout the Dominion from districts where climatic and soil conditions were particularly favourable to the cultivation of fruit. While commercial fruit-growing is by no means restricted to a few districts and is often a feature of agricultural production in suburban areas, certain districts are nevertheless noted as being the more important centres of fruit production. The Annapolis and adjacent valleys in Nova Scotia, the Niagara peninsula of Ontario and the Okanagan valley in British Columbia are outstanding, but the northern shore of lake Ontario, the Georgian Bay district, the areas adjacent to Montreal, the lower British Columbia mainland and Vancouver island are also noted for their fruit crops.

The smaller fruits grown for sale generally find a market in nearby towns or cities, although many shipments are made from rural districts by rail or water to more distant centres of consumption. Apples, which are probably the most important Canadian fruit, meet with ready sale in British and European markets, where their attractive appearance, flavour and good keeping qualities have gained a wide reputation. Practically all varieties of fruit are prepared in canneries located near the centres of production and are shipped to both domestic and foreign markets.

Origin and Growth of Fruit-growing.—In Nova Scotia the apple-growing industry has assumed great importance, the bulk of the crop being annually exported to Great Britain. There are records of the growth of apples in Acadia from 1635. The census of 1698 showed that at Port Royal alone there were 1,584 apple trees distributed amongst 54 families, of whom many had orchards of from 75 to 100 trees. At Beaubassin in 1698 the census showed 32 acres in fruit trees. The first apples exported from the province are said to have been shipped by sailing vessel from Halifax to Liverpool in 1849, the price realized being \$2 per barrel. In 1856 a shipment of 700 barrels was made by schooner to Boston, U.S.A., the price realized being \$2.75 per barrel. The first experimental commercial shipments of apples to England from the Annapolis valley were made in December, 1861, but proved disappointing. The first steamer to carry apples direct from Annapolis Royal to London was the "Neptune," which sailed on April 2, 1881. The shipment consisted of 6,800 barrels, and arrived in London in 14 days. This venture was fairly successful, and from that time the business has continued to increase in volume. Up to 1890, however, the production of apples in Nova Scotia rarely

exceeded 100,000 barrels, but after that date there was a pronounced increase in acreage and production, and in 1909 the production reached a million barrels. A record crop of about 1,900,000 barrels was produced in 1911, when 1,734,876 barrels were marketed, and further records were made in 1919 when the gross crop exceeded two million barrels, and in 1922, when 1,891,850 barrels were packed and sold from the Annapolis valley and adjacent valleys, which comprise a district of about 100 miles long by from six to eleven miles wide.

There are records to show that in 1663 apples were being produced in the province of Quebec, and it is here that the celebrated Fameuse apple is thought to have originated. The capabilities of this province for the production of apples of the finest appearance and best quality are very great; but at present there are not sufficient apples grown for the local demand, and large quantities are therefore annually imported.

In Ontario, where the commercial production of all descriptions of fruit capable of cultivation in Canada has reached its highest development, apples have been grown from the middle of the eighteenth century; but commercial orcharding has developed only within the past 50 or 60 years, and was only made possible when the building of the railways permitted trees and fruit to be transported rapidly. The great winter apple districts include the border of lake Ontario extending back 30 miles and more from the lake, the shores of lake Huron and Georgian bay, several miles in depth and the southwestern part of the province. Farther east and north, and including an area east of the Lake Huron district, there are large areas of land where the hardier varieties of apples are most suitable. In the Niagara fruit-growing district, besides apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries, small fruits and grapes are produced upon a large scale.

In British Columbia commercial fruit-growing is of comparatively recent origin; but the development of commercial orcharding has been very rapid, especially during the last ten years. The first apple trees were planted about 1850, but not until after the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1886 were there many trees planted for commercial purposes. The Census of 1891 gave the area devoted to all kinds of fruit as 6,500 acres; in 1921 the Census showed a total fruit acreage in the province of 43,569 acres. The most noted fruit district is that of the Okanagan valley, where are some of the finest orchards in the Dominion. The boxed apples from British Columbia are found in season on all the important markets in Great Britain and Europe. Pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries and small fruits are grown on a large scale.

The Fruit Marks Act, first passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1901, made the grading of commercial apples compulsory. In 1923 all previous legislation of this kind was replaced by the Fruit Act (13-14 Geo. V, c. 15), which provides for government inspection, imposes penalties for dishonest packing and defines the grades under which the different descriptions of fruit shall be sold.

Census Statistics.—Statistics of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees in 1921 were published on p. 252 of the 1925 edition, together with comparative figures for 1911; from these it may be seen that only in peaches was there an increase during the decade in the number of bearing trees. Nevertheless, when the statistics of production, also collected at the census, are consulted, there is evident a great increase since 1910 in the production of apples, peaches, plums and cherries. This may indicate that to-day fruit-growing is on a much more scientific basis than in the past, and that the yield per bearing tree is larger because of the greater attention given to the selection of stock and the care of trees.

Annual Statistics of Fruit Production.—For each of the years 1919 to 1925, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have collected and published in co-operation statistics (1) of the quantities and values of commercial fruits produced in Canada, and (2) of the varieties and values of fruit trees, bushes and plants sold by nurserymen in Canada. Table 31, following, shows the estimated production and value of commercial fruits in Canada for each of the five years 1921-1925.¹

31.—Estimated Production and Value of Commercial Fruits in Canada, 1921-1925.

Years.	Total quantity.	Average price.	Total value.	Years.	Total quantity.	Average price.	Total value.
	brl.	\$	\$		qt.	\$	\$
Apples—				Strawberries—			
1921.....	5,367,700	6-67	35,821,090	1921.....	10,149,000	0-16	1,622,960
1922.....	5,048,405	4-90	24,692,182	1922.....	8,678,200	0-18	1,526,050
1923.....	4,493,183	5-45	24,489,350	1923.....	8,652,200	0-17	1,513,230
1924.....	3,375,084	5-85	19,747,772	1924.....	7,932,000	0-18	1,398,910
1925.....	2,943,060	5-68	16,709,440	1925.....	8,070,000	0-18	1,458,950
Pears—	bush.			Raspberries—			
1921.....	435,968	2-58	1,124,162	1921.....	7,522,950	0-15	1,123,001
1922.....	461,227	1-45	668,854	1922.....	6,271,725	0-18	1,159,287
1923.....	227,335	2-42	550,587	1923.....	4,496,840	0-23	1,044,001
1924.....	196,809	2-40	471,924	1924.....	2,000,450	0-20	401,012
1925.....	156,422	2-13	332,735	1925.....	1,947,000	0-21	401,690
Plums and Prunes—				Other Berries—			
1921.....	575,575	1-47	844,412	1921.....	2,931,790	0-17	489,062
1922.....	408,438	1-28	522,393	1922.....	2,837,549	0-15	428,756
1923.....	348,482	2-00	696,964	1923.....	2,527,700	0-20	494,191
1924.....	238,978	2-11	504,460	1924.....	2,532,000	0-19	500,020
1925.....	79,562	1-63	154,288	1925.....	2,470,000	0-21	524,700
Peaches—					lb.		
1921.....	366,715	2-30	844,936	Grapes—			
1922.....	577,561	1-56	904,325	1921.....	46,872,308	0-05	2,812,338
1923.....	403,660	2-27	916,050	1922.....	70,308,462	0-05	3,515,423
1924.....	154,384	2-62	404,663	1923.....	42,185,077	0-06	2,742,030
1925.....	201,840	2-71	547,772	1924.....	24,500,000	0-06	1,470,000
Cherries—				1925.....	24,000,000	0-07	1,680,000
1921.....	211,210	2-75	580,827				
1922.....	202,740	2-38	481,850				
1923.....	203,125	3-56	722,440				
1924.....	100,340	3-36	337,775				
1925.....	114,925	3-56	409,210				

Tree Nursery Industry.—The first Canadian commercial nursery was established near Fonthill, Ont., in 1837, and was followed within five years by the establishment of a nursery by a Rochester, N.Y., firm in Toronto. Since that time the industry has steadily spread as the country has developed, until to-day there are approximately 170 firms growing or dealing in nursery stock of all kinds, including fruit trees. Canadian nurserymen have made great advancement in the type and hardness of stock used for grafting and budding purposes, greatly enhancing the resistance of the trees against winter injury, an important factor in Canadian orcharding. The great problem of mixing varieties has been solved by the recent investigations carried out by the Dominion Experimental Stations, which have led to a system of identifying the different varieties in the nursery row. Identification of the varieties of apples has proved possible of accomplishment by any

¹ Reports of fruit production have been published in pamphlet form by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1922, 1924, 1925 and 1926. The first report for the year 1919 was published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Aug., 1920, pp. 211-222.

person after a few months' study of the varietal characteristics, while other fruits under study, such as peaches and pears, are proving equally easy to identify.

32.—Fruit Trees, Bearing and Non-bearing, Acreage of Small Fruits, and Fruit Production for all Canada in census years.

Kinds.	Trees, bearing.		Trees, non-bearing.		Total Production.		
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1900.	1910.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Orchard fruits—							
Apples.....	10,617,372	9,802,218	5,599,804	2,649,740	18,626,186	10,618,666	17,475,414
Peaches.....	839,288	1,021,709	1,056,359	174,513	545,415	646,826	1,076,223
Pears.....	581,704	501,586	385,538	172,304	531,837	504,171	521,036
Plums.....	1,075,130	985,267	637,220	266,889	557,875	508,994	808,369
Cherries.....	741,992	688,504	495,082	195,999	336,751	238,974	502,447
All other.....	146,659	—	141,233	—	70,396	47,789	—
Total.....	14,002,145	12,999,284	8,315,236	3,459,445	20,668,460	12,565,420	20,383,489
	acres.	acres.			lb.	lb.	lb.
Small fruits—							
Grapes.....	9,836	7,090	—	—	24,302,634	32,898,438	33,269,412
Strawberries.....					qt.	qt.	qt.
Raspberries.....	17,495	17,741	—	—	21,707,791	18,686,662	15,658,346
Currents and gooseberries.....						3,830,609	8,360,518
Other small fruits.....						9,000,208	1,983,834
							843,407

1 Included with other small fruits.

Table 33 shows the total numbers and values of fruit trees, bushes and plants sold by nurserymen for the four years 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1925. For 1919 and 1920, see the Canada Year Book of 1921, p. 257.

33.—Numbers and Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants, sold by Nurserymen in Canada, 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

NOTE.—In 1921 the year runs from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30; in 1923-1925 it runs from June 1 to May 31.

Description of Tree, Bush or Plant.	Number Sold.				Total Value.			
	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Apples—								
Early.....	57,380	60,554	47,351	58,549	32,606	26,647	21,227	29,330
Fall.....	92,448	91,556	66,774	121,043	54,938	39,632	30,728	60,084
Winter.....	223,919	229,796	203,608	277,431	112,957	95,254	87,148	119,011
Crab apples.....	12,883	16,104	14,184	18,642	8,676	5,635	5,747	8,127
Total apples..	386,630	398,010	331,917	475,665	209,178	167,168	144,850	216,553
Pears.....	35,389	45,252	42,889	45,269	28,027	25,101	26,920	28,391
Plums.....	49,684	54,414	57,133	57,415	44,819	33,779	34,396	32,604
Peaches.....	45,643	76,267	74,302	73,658	25,426	21,042	20,264	23,942
Cherries.....	47,020	64,735	55,540	51,944	46,608	40,257	33,063	35,748
Apricots.....	442	—	2,259	1,893	88	—	904	757
Quinces.....	—	360	104	283	—	120	61	136
Blackberries.....	40,542	39,519	29,851	38,772	2,959	2,115	1,093	2,686
Currents.....	161,460	162,729	129,270	137,779	32,848	15,979	11,511	20,475
Grapes.....	93,914	211,967	293,018	198,501	17,839	18,375	27,714	23,370
Gooseberries.....	68,236	70,930	67,369	66,721	16,946	8,799	9,163	15,313
Raspberries.....	497,823	511,058	513,078	449,720	27,963	17,473	20,726	25,719
Loganberries.....	42,100	14,329	1,805	2,348	7,365	884	258	191
Strawberries.....	3,059,187	1,787,905	2,212,645	1,521,655	36,207	15,136	19,503	17,456
Total Value..	—	—	—	—	496,272	366,229	350,425	443,341

7.—Special Agricultural Crops.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.—The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained a description of the process of maple sugar-making on pages 247 and 248. Table 34 gives the production and value of maple sugar and syrup in Canada for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.¹

34.—Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, by Provinces, 1924-1926.

Provinces and Years.	Maple Sugar.			Maple Syrup.			Total value of sugar and syrup.	
	Quantity.	Average price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Average price per gallon.	Value.		
	lb.	cents.	\$	gal.	\$	\$	\$	
Canada	1924	9,385,415	20	1,907,599	1,970,696	2-07	4,083,542	5,991,141
	1925	10,496,262	18	1,847,672	1,672,093	2-05	3,440,226	5,287,898
	1926	7,137,303	19	1,320,837	1,745,570	2-05	3,575,538	4,896,375
Nova Scotia	1924	51,500	34	17,510	9,565	2-64	25,252	42,762
	1925	89,910	30	26,973	10,139	2-68	27,173	54,146
	1926	32,270	36	11,617	3,640	2-92	10,629	22,246
New Brunswick	1924	50,110	34	17,037	10,649	2-57	27,368	44,505
	1925	73,290	34	24,919	2,067	2-33	4,816	29,735
	1926	23,180	32	7,418	3,946	2-75	10,852	18,270
Quebec	1924	8,876,525	20	1,775,305	1,176,656	1-90	2,234,646	4,010,951
	1925	9,549,837	17	1,623,472	954,984	1-79	1,709,421	3,332,893
	1926	6,405,143	18	1,152,926	960,772	1-82	1,748,605	2,901,531
Ontario	1924	407,280	24	97,747	773,826	2-32	1,795,276	1,893,023
	1925	783,225	22	172,308	704,903	2-41	1,698,816	1,871,124
	1926	676,710	22	148,876	778,212	2-32	1,805,452	1,954,328

The table shows that for the whole of Canada the estimated production of maple sugar in 1926 was 7,137,303 lb., of the value of \$1,320,837, as compared with 10,496,262 lb., value \$1,847,672, in 1925, and 9,385,415 lb., value \$1,907,599, in 1924. The average price per lb. works out to 19 cents in 1926, 18 cents in 1925 and 20 cents in 1924. The estimated production of maple syrup in 1926 was 1,746,570 gallons, of the value of \$3,575,538, as compared with 1,672,093 gallons, value \$3,440,226, in 1925 and 1,970,696 gallons, value \$4,083,542, in 1924. The total estimated value of maple sugar and maple syrup produced in commercial quantities was \$4,896,375 in 1926, \$5,287,898 in 1925 and \$5,991,141 in 1924. The average price of syrup per gallon was \$2.05 in 1926, \$2.05 in 1925 and \$2.07 in 1924.

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—A brief account of the development of the beetroot sugar industry in Canada will be found in the Canada Year Book, 1925, pp. 255-6. At the present time two companies are operating in Canada, the Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., with factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg in Ontario, and the Canadian Sugar Factory, Ltd., with a plant at Raymond, Alberta.

Table 35 shows the area, yield and value of sugar beets grown in Canada in the years 1911-1925.

¹ See for details Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, June 1926, p. 181.

35.—Area, Yield and Value of Sugar Beets in Canada and Production of Refined Beetroot Sugar, 1911-1925.

(Production contracted for by factories.)

Years.	Acres grown.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average price per ton.	Total value.	Production of refined beetroot sugar.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	\$	\$	lb.
1911	20,677	8.50	175,000	6.50	1,154,000	21,329,689
1912	18,900	10.50	201,000	5.09	1,005,000	26,767,287
1913	17,000	8.75	148,000	6.12	906,000	26,149,216
1914	12,100	9.00	108,600	6.00	651,000	31,314,763
1915	18,000	7.75	141,000	5.50	775,500	39,515,802
1916	15,000	4.75	71,000	6.20	440,000	17,024,377
1917	14,000	8.40	117,600	6.75	793,800	23,376,850
1918	18,000	11.25	204,000	12.71	2,593,715	50,092,835
1919	18,800	9.50	180,000	14.61	2,630,027	37,839,271
1920	34,491	9.94	343,000	15.47	5,307,243	89,280,719
1921	25,535	7.80	199,334	9.90	1,974,384	52,862,377
1922	14,955	8.55	127,807	7.56	966,521	29,911,770
1923	17,941	8.87	159,200	12.08	1,922,668	39,423,160
1924	31,111	9.50	295,177	5.78	1,704,791	85,770,709
1925	34,803	10.63	370,047	7.27	2,688,302	72,819,919

At the estimated average wholesale price of 7.1 cents per lb., the total value of the beetroot sugar produced in 1925 is \$5,206,624, as compared with 7.3 cents per lb. and \$6,192,645 total value in 1924, and 9½ cents per lb. and \$3,745,200 total value in 1923.

The estimated production of sugar beets in the principal beet-sugar producing countries of the world was, in 1924, 53.3 million short tons from 5,176,700 acres. The production in 1924 of the largest beet-growing countries was, in thousands of tons, as follows:—Germany 11,317; the United States 7,478; Czechoslovakia 8,613; France 5,663; Italy 3,968; Poland 3,539; Belgium 2,476; Holland 2,563; Spain 1,829 and Sweden 1,008.

Tobacco.—According to the census, the total area under tobacco in 1921 was 16,628 acres. Statistics for 1925 show an acreage of 27,815, the largest figure recorded since 1920. Similar increases are also shown in the total yield and the yield per acre. The farm value of the crop, amounting to \$4,547,851 in 1922, \$3,518,500 in 1923, \$4,358,898 in 1924, showed an increase to \$7,002,400 in 1925.

Table 36 summarizes the acreage, the average yield per acre and the total yield of tobacco in Canada, also for the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, for the census years 1900, 1910 and 1911 and continuously from 1913 to 1925. For the years 1911 and 1921 the census figures for the acreage alone are also given.

36.—Area and Yield of Tobacco in Canada and in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, 1900, 1910, 1911 and 1913-1925.

Years.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
1900 ¹	8,661	3,144	11,905 ¹	7,656	3,504	11,267 ¹	881	1,114	946 ¹
1910 ¹	11,818	7,017	18,928 ¹	10,115	7,499	17,633 ¹	856	1,068	931 ¹
1911 ¹	12,134	13,591	25,826 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
1913.	5,000	6,000	11,000	4,500	8,000	12,500	900	1,300	1,136
1914.	4,750	5,000	9,750	5,000	5,000	10,000	950	1,200	1,128
1915.	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,050	4,950	9,000	900	1,000	1,000
1916.	2,933	2,958	5,891	3,000	2,943	5,943	1,023	1,000	1,000
1917.	5,000	2,930	7,930	5,000	3,495	8,495	1,000	1,192	1,071
1918.	6,903	6,500	13,403	7,732	6,500	14,232	1,120	1,000	1,062
1919.	22,360	9,226	31,586	16,770	17,000	33,770	750	1,843	1,069
1920.	17,252	19,621	36,871 ¹	13,366	19,279	32,660 ¹	775	983	883
1921.	9,958	6,663	16,628 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921.	5,256	6,553	11,809	6,127	7,122	13,249	1,166	1,091	1,124
1922.	16,573	9,189	25,762	14,916	11,032	25,948	900	1,201	1,007
1923.	15,302	8,630	23,932	10,500	10,797	21,297	680	1,251	890
1924.	8,044	13,273	21,317	6,576	12,135	18,711	817	914	878
1925.	9,554	18,261	27,815	8,632	20,623	29,255	910	1,130	1,052

¹ Census data. The totals for Canada include other provinces as follows:—1900, 101 acres, 107,000 lb.; 1910, 93 acres, 18,820 lb.; 1911, 101 acres; 1920, 18 acres, 15,296 lb.; 1921, 7 acres.

Onions.—Table 37 shows the area and commercial production of onions in Canada for each of the years 1922 to 1925, as estimated by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

37.—Area and Commercial Production of Onions in Canada, 1922-1925.

Provinces.	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.
Quebec.....	750	6,000	600	3,600	650	2,925	610	3,172
Ontario.....	1,807	16,263	1,807	9,250	1,987	23,844	1,630	13,936
British Columbia.....	1,078	8,624	948	8,500	810	4,050	1,300	12,350
Total.....	3,635	30,887	3,355	21,350	3,447	39,819	3,540	29,458

Flax Fibre.—Table 38, compiled from information furnished by the Economic Fibre Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, shows the area, production and value of flax fibre and allied products in Canada for each of the years 1915 to 1925.

38.—Area, Production and Value of Flax Fibre, etc., in Canada, 1915-1925.

Years.	Area.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Total.
	acres.	bush.	lb.	tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	4,000	48,000	1,600,000	80	76,800	320,000	2,800	399,600
1916.....	5,200	25,000	600,000	75	75,000	180,000	15,000	270,000
1917.....	8,000	72,000	2,800,000	—	396,000	1,540,000	—	1,936,000
1918.....	20,000	110,000	6,200,000	900	930,769	1,085,000	270,000	2,235,769
1919.....	20,262	90,000	4,416,000	1,162	967,500	3,975,400	581,000	4,942,900
1920.....	31,300	217,000	7,440,000	1,860	434,000	5,952,000	744,000	7,130,000
1921.....	6,515	52,120	1,824,200	372	469,080	1,550,570	148,800	2,168,450
1922.....	1,200	10,800	360,000	96	21,600	72,000	11,520	105,120
1923.....	3,300	20,000	272,650	74½	50,000	111,375	4,440	165,815
1924.....	5,760	69,120	1,785,600	18¾	172,800	535,500	3,750	712,050
1925.....	6,200	68,200	1,410,000	2,325	136,400	201,600	116,250	454,250

The area sown to flax for fibre in Canada for the year 1926 was about 6,000 acres, all in the province of Ontario.

Hives and Honey.—A table on page 277 of the 1925 Year Book shows the production and value of honey and beeswax in 1920, according to the census of 1921. The principal honey-producing provinces were Ontario and Quebec, which between them produced in 1920 more than 94 p.c. of the recorded total of 6,461,450 lb., valued at \$1,633,251.

There are at present no uniform annual statistics of hives and honey for all the provinces, but a synopsis of the existing provincial estimates for recent years was given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1925, pp. 128-131. These estimates showed a large increase since 1920, the total estimated honey production in 1924 being about 15,804,000 lb. and the average value per lb. 16 cents.

8.—Farm Labour and Wages.

Average Wages of Farm Help.—The average wages paid to farm helpers in Canada for the year 1925 show a very small increase over 1924. The cost of farm labour reached its highest point in 1920. In the next two years there was a rapid drop, so that the average of yearly wages including board for male help in 1922 was nearly 28 p.c. less than in 1920. Since 1922 the trend has been slightly upward, the average for 1925 representing an increase of 8 p.c. for the three years. Farm wages may therefore be said to have remained fairly uniform for the past three years. Although there was a drop of about 28 p.c. in the average wages in the two years following 1920, there was a much greater drop in the average price of farm products. It is not surprising, therefore, that the upward readjustment of those prices in the past two or three years has had no appreciable effect upon wages.

In Table 39 the value of wages and board is given for the years 1914, 1920-1925, both for the summer season and for the year, distinction being made in all cases between wages and board.

39.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920-1925.

NOTE.—M=Males: F=Females.

Provinces.	Years	Per month in summer season.						Per year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	1914	21	8	14	11	36	19	155	57	168	132	323	189
	1920	60	27	26	20	86	47	543	275	278	217	821	492
	1921	45	24	22	18	67	42	421	249	248	200	669	449
	1922	38	22	21	17	59	39	359	227	235	191	594	418
	1923	40	22	21	17	61	39	372	231	239	191	611	422
	1924	40	23	22	19	62	42	380	244	256	217	636	461
	1925	40	22	23	19	63	41	383	244	258	218	641	462
P.E. Island.....	1914	15	5	10	8	25	13	101	40	120	96	221	136
	1920	42	18	18	14	60	32	371	212	201	160	572	272
	1921	29	15	16	12	45	27	282	151	178	136	460	287
	1922	26	15	14	12	40	27	247	165	168	130	415	295
	1923	28	16	15	12	43	28	302	173	170	136	472	309
	1924	28	16	15	12	43	28	261	178	180	145	441	323
	1925	31	18	16	13	47	31	293	175	176	138	469	313
Nova Scotia.....	1914	20	7	11	8	31	15	169	59	132	96	301	155
	1920	49	21	24	17	73	38	472	218	263	190	735	408
	1921	36	17	20	14	56	31	364	182	228	170	592	352
	1922	31	16	19	13	50	29	327	177	209	150	536	327
	1923	36	18	20	14	56	32	328	182	227	158	555	340
	1924	36	17	19	13	55	30	356	189	215	147	571	336
	1925	36	18	20	15	56	33	347	199	221	161	568	360
New Brunswick	1914	21	7	11	8	32	15	170	69	132	96	302	165
	1920	56	19	23	16	79	35	531	213	254	178	785	391
	1921	35	17	19	14	54	31	361	183	214	149	575	332
	1922	34	17	19	15	53	32	328	168	192	149	520	317
	1923	41	18	18	14	59	32	415	209	200	155	615	364
	1924	35	16	18	15	53	31	332	172	206	160	538	332
	1925	37	18	17	13	54	31	370	210	191	151	561	361
Quebec.....	1914	21	7	13	9	34	16	140	44	156	108	296	152
	1920	62	24	24	16	86	40	524	235	243	172	767	407
	1921	39	18	19	14	58	32	360	193	199	142	559	335
	1922	35	17	18	12	53	29	322	176	188	130	510	306
	1923	40	19	19	13	59	32	353	194	203	140	559	334
	1924	37	18	19	13	56	31	332	185	189	132	521	317
	1925	37	19	19	13	56	32	340	190	196	141	536	331

39.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920-1925—concluded.

Provinces.	Years	Per month in summer season.						Per year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	1914	19	7	13	10	32	17	141	52	156	120	297	172
	1920	52	25	23	19	75	44	474	259	262	211	736	470
	1921	40	22	20	16	60	38	382	233	227	185	609	418
	1922	37	21	20	16	57	37	348	225	221	172	569	397
	1923	38	22	21	17	59	39	364	238	233	189	597	427
	1924	36	21	21	17	57	38	345	225	234	188	579	413
	1925	34	22	20	17	54	39	326	227	222	182	548	409
Manitoba.....	1914	24	9	15	13	39	22	184	70	180	156	364	226
	1920	70	31	28	24	98	58	650	312	325	247	975	559
	1921	53	28	26	22	79	50	503	303	295	249	798	552
	1922	40	24	23	19	63	43	381	250	259	221	640	471
	1923	40	23	22	19	62	42	372	243	259	216	631	459
	1924	37	21	22	19	59	40	341	222	251	208	592	430
	1925	38	21	22	19	60	40	357	221	260	215	617	436
Saskatchewan..	1914	24	9	17	14	41	23	162	67	204	168	366	235
	1920	72	35	30	25	102	60	667	364	336	289	1,003	653
	1921	54	29	26	29	80	51	498	302	297	254	795	556
	1922	40	25	24	21	64	46	398	267	275	235	673	502
	1923	42	24	23	20	65	44	382	256	270	228	652	484
	1924	43	21	23	20	66	44	394	253	269	234	663	487
	1925	42	22	24	21	66	43	396	257	268	234	664	491
Alberta.....	1914	24	10	16	14	40	24	173	68	192	168	365	236
	1920	76	36	31	26	107	62	697	360	341	278	1,038	638
	1921	52	31	26	23	78	54	463	318	283	248	746	566
	1922	41	24	23	21	64	45	367	248	261	234	628	482
	1923	46	27	24	21	70	48	432	268	272	238	704	506
	1924	42	24	24	21	66	45	389	253	276	241	665	494
	1925	44	27	24	22	68	49	421	277	280	244	701	521
British Colum- bia.	1914	27	13	21	18	48	31	208	108	252	216	460	324
	1920	64	36	31	27	95	63	684	431	349	311	1,033	742
	1921	52	31	27	23	79	54	552	353	303	260	855	613
	1922	47	30	28	24	75	54	526	342	323	294	849	636
	1923	50	30	26	23	76	53	481	360	294	280	775	640
	1924	49	28	26	22	75	50	500	332	305	252	805	584
	1925	46	26	26	21	72	47	470	282	300	232	770	514

9.—Prices of Agricultural Produce.

The average monthly cash prices of representative grades of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye in the Winnipeg market, basis in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, will be found for each month since Jan., 1923, in Table 40, and the monthly average prices of Canadian wheat, oats and barley at Liverpool are shown for each month since Jan., 1925, in Table 41, while the average yearly prices of British-grown wheat, barley and oats in the home market are furnished in Table 42; in both of these latter tables British currency is converted into Canadian currency at the average current rates of exchange. The average monthly prices of flour, bran and shorts at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Duluth are given for 1925 in Table 43.

The yearly average prices per cwt. of Canadian live stock at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton are given for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925 in Table 44, and the average monthly prices in 1925 at these centres and at Calgary in Table 45.

The average prices per lb. paid to and by farmers for clover and grass seed in the springs of recent years are tabulated in Tables 46 and 47.

The course of producers' prices of agricultural commodities in Canada since the pre-war period of 1909-1913 is shown in Table 48 by the method of index numbers, the accompanying diagram showing the trends of the producers' prices obtained for the chief crops down to 1925. The table and the diagram show the remarkable recovery of agricultural prices in 1924 and 1925 from their low level in 1922 and 1923.

40.—Monthly Average Cash Prices at Winnipeg of Representative Grades of Canadian Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye, basis in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, 1923-1926, and Yearly Average Prices for Crop Years ended 1922-1926.

Months.	Wheat, No. 1 N.	Oats, No. 2 C.W.	Barley, No. 3 C.W.	Flax, No. 1 N.W.C.	Rye, No. 2 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1923.					
January.....	108.1	46.9	54.5	215.5	80.4
February.....	111.0	48.4	55.4	234.4	81.5
March.....	112.9	49.4	55.2	243.5	79.5
April.....	120.5	52.4	58.0	285.7	84.4
May.....	117.4	49.5	55.9	248.5	77.4
June.....	114.9	48.1	53.2	235.7	66.7
July.....	108.3	44.9	50.1	223.4	63.4
August.....	112.9	45.3	53.0	209.6	63.1
September.....	106.2	44.5	52.6	209.2	65.7
October.....	97.7	42.4	51.5	211.4	63.4
November.....	97.4	39.4	53.6	207.5	64.7
December.....	93.2	36.7	56.0	199.6	64.6
1924.					
January.....	96.6	39.2	62.2	214.0	66.7
February.....	99.7	40.4	63.8	229.1	67.4
March.....	98.0	37.8	61.8	213.2	65.1
April.....	98.4	37.3	62.5	209.7	64.0
May.....	104.4	39.1	64.4	215.9	65.9
June.....	114.1	40.7	64.9	214.4	72.1
July.....	135.4	48.0	81.4	227.6	82.1
August.....	143.5	55.1	87.0	233.9	87.7
September.....	142.3	58.6	89.5	220.5	100.5
October.....	159.5	62.9	92.7	233.1	125.6
November.....	164.1	58.5	85.7	235.1	125.2
December.....	172.7	62.6	87.9	249.0	133.4
1925.					
January.....	196.3	67.5	94.0	265.9	155.1
February.....	196.5	63.3	92.5	263.6	158.8
March.....	176.4	52.0	73.5	250.1	132.6
April.....	169.0	56.3	88.0	243.5	121.0
May.....	182.4	60.6	90.3	244.1	117.8
June.....	171.1	64.9	88.0	237.0	107.4
July.....	162.1	59.1	88.3	222.4	96.1
August.....	167.5	56.1	82.4	239.6	98.5
September.....	137.5	49.0	65.5	236.9	80.6
October.....	127.0	48.2	63.5	233.4	74.4
November.....	142.3	51.3	63.5	229.0	81.1
December.....	157.0	48.1	63.0	226.1	98.8
1926.					
January.....	156.5	47.4	61.3	213.9	101.3
February.....	154.7	45.4	59.0	204.8	94.2
March.....	148.4	47.4	58.5	191.8	85.6
April.....	157.0	53.1	63.6	196.1	89.3
May.....	153.8	49.6	61.4	193.1	84.2
June.....	153.1	50.0	61.9	194.6	88.5
July.....	159.6	49.5	62.8	207.6	101.5
Average for crop year ended					
Aug., 1922.....	129.7	47.5	61.7	210.3	92.4
Average for crop year ended					
Aug., 1923.....	110.5	47.4	54.3	227.1	75.1
Average for crop year ended					
Aug., 1924.....	107.0	41.5	63.2	215.1	69.1
Average for crop year ended					
July, 1925.....	168.5	59.6	88.5	241.1	121.0
Average for crop year ended					
July, 1926.....	151.2	49.6	63.9	213.8	89.8

41.—Monthly Average Prices at Liverpool of Canadian Wheat, Oats and Barley, 1925-1926.

NOTE.—Quotations are given in Canadian money at current rates of exchange.

Months.	Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.)			Oats (per bush. of 34 lb.)	Barley (per bush. of 48 lb.)
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1925.					
January.....	224	217	212	90	121
February.....	233	213	227	91	119
March.....	—	201	229	89	115
April.....	185	175	—	79	107
May.....	189	185	—	80	109
June.....	—	189	—	82	112 ²
July.....	—	182	178	82	112 ²
August.....	197	187	188	82	117 ¹
September.....	197	187	188	82	122 ¹
October.....	164	—	178	68	88 ³
November.....	170	164	175	69	87 ³
December.....	195	186	198	80	90 ³
1926.					
January.....	193	187	181	73	89
February.....	190	183	174	70	87
March.....	182	176	164	72	83
April.....	190	185	—	75	90
May.....	190	185	—	78	94
June.....	184	180	175	74	92
July.....	189	184	—	74	92
August.....	185	181	—	74	89
September.....	178	175	169	72	93
October.....	—	178	—	64	97
November.....	—	181	—	65	—
December.....	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Karachi. ² Morocco. ³ Canada Western.

42.—Yearly Average Prices of Home-Grown Wheat, Barley and Oats in England and Wales, 1902-1925.

SOURCE:—"London Gazette," published pursuant to Sec. 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921.

NOTE.—By the Corn Sales Act, 1921, the legal unit was changed from qrs. to cwt., the change becoming compulsory on Jan. 1, 1923.

Years.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Years.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
		per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.			per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.
		s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$			s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$
1902.....		28 1	0.85	25 8	0.78	20 2	0.61	1916.....		58 5	1.78	53 6	1.56	33 5	0.89
1903.....		26 9	0.81	22 8	0.69	17 2	0.52	1917.....		75 9	2.30	64 9	1.89	49 10	1.32
1904.....		28 4	0.86	22 4	0.68	16 4	0.50	1918.....		72 10	2.22	59 0	1.72	49 4	1.31
1905.....		29 8	0.90	24 4	0.74	17 4	0.53	1919.....		72 11	2.22	75 9	2.21	52 5	1.39
1906.....		28 3	0.86	24 2	0.73	18 4	0.56	1920.....		80 10	2.46	89 5	2.60	56 10	1.51
1907.....		30 7	0.93	25 1	0.76	18 10	0.57	1921.....		71 6	2.17	52 2	1.52	34 2	0.90
1908.....		32 0	0.97	25 10	0.79	17 10	0.54	1922.....		47 11	1.46	40 3	1.18	29 1	0.77
1909.....		36 11	0.82	26 10	0.82	18 11	0.58								
1910.....		31 8	0.96	23 1	0.70	17 4	0.53			per long cwt.	per bush.	per long cwt.	per bush.	per long cwt.	per bush.
1911.....		31 8	0.96	27 3	0.83	18 10	0.57								
1912.....		34 9	1.06	30 8	0.93	21 6	0.65	1923.....		9 10	1.28	9 5	0.98	9 7	0.71
1913.....		31 8	0.96	27 3	0.83	19 1	0.58	1924.....		11 6	1.50	13 1	1.36	9 9	0.72
1914.....		34 11	1.06	27 2	0.83	20 11	0.64	1925.....		12 2	1.59	11 9	1.23	9 9	0.72
1915.....		52 10	1.61	37 4	1.13	30 2	0.92								

43.—Average Monthly Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1925.

SOURCE:—For Montreal, "Trade Bulletin"; for Toronto, dealers' quotations; for Winnipeg and U.S. cities "The Northwestern Miller," Minneapolis.

NOTE.—The ton=2,000 lb. and the barrel=196 lb.

Months.	Montreal.				Toronto.			
	Flour, Manitoba Standard grade.	Flour, Ontario, del'd at Montreal.	Bran.	Shorts.	First Pat-ents Flour (Jute bags).	First Pat-ents Flour (Cotton bags).	Bran.	Shorts.
	Per brl.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	10.74 ¹	8.05 ¹	36.25	38.25	10.60	10.75	36.25	38.25
February.....	10.86 ²	8.83 ¹	33.50	35.50	10.70	10.85	34.25	36.25
March.....	10.28 ²	7.86 ¹	28.65	30.65	10.20	10.35	28.25	30.25
April.....	9.34	7.23 ¹	26.63	28.65	8.95	9.10	26.25	28.25
May.....	9.94 ²	7.75 ¹	27.75	29.75	9.80	9.95	27.25	29.25
June.....	9.87 ²	7.13 ¹	28.75	30.75	9.30	9.45	28.25	30.25
July.....	8.99	6.30 ¹	28.50	30.50	8.80	8.95	28.25	30.25
August.....	9.25 ²	6.80 ¹	28.25	30.25	9.30	9.45	28.25	30.25
September.....	8.63 ²	6.43 ¹	28.25	30.25	8.50	8.65	28.25	30.25
October.....	8.00 ²	6.35 ¹	27.50	29.50	8.00	8.15	27.25	29.25
November.....	8.20 ²	6.75	28.00	30.00	8.00	8.15	27.25	29.25
December.....	9.23 ²	7.44 ¹	30.45	32.45	9.30	9.45	31.25	33.25

Months.	Winnipeg.			Minneapolis.			Duluth.
	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.
	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January....	10.20	29.75	31.75	9.85 — 10.37	30.70 — 30.80	33.20 — 33.80	9.44 — 9.69
February..	10.45	29.00	31.00	10.00 — 10.50	24.13 — 24.75	25.38 — 26.13	9.58 — 9.83
March.....	9.78	26.00	28.00	8.85 — 9.33	23.50 — 24.00	24.00 — 24.50	8.50 — 8.75
April.....	8.99	24.00	26.00	8.35 — 8.74	23.25 — 23.63	24.00 — 24.75	7.75 — 8.00
May.....	10.05	24.50	26.50	9.03 — 9.32	26.70 — 27.10	29.00 — 29.50	8.72 — 8.97
June.....	10.15	25.00	27.00	8.68 — 9.06	26.38 — 26.63	29.38 — 30.00	8.60 — 8.85
July.....	10.07	25.00	27.00	8.80 — 9.24	23.38 — 24.13	25.38 — 25.88	8.53 — 8.78
August....	10.25	25.00	27.00	8.91 — 9.25	24.40 — 24.80	26.90 — 27.10	8.64 — 8.89
September.	8.99	24.60	26.60	8.70 — 8.76	23.00 — 23.50	26.13 — 26.50	8.11 — 8.34
October....	8.05	23.00	25.00	8.37 — 8.83	23.20 — 23.70	25.00 — 25.70	7.97 — 8.26
November.	8.38	23.33	25.33	8.83 — 9.25	26.38 — 26.38	27.38 — 27.75	8.50 — 8.75
December.	9.15	24.00	26.00	9.41 — 9.70	26.50 — 26.50	26.25 — 27.25	9.31 — 9.59

¹ Winter Wheat, ex track, "Trade Bulletin." ² Spring wheat flour, 1st patents, "Montreal Gazette."

44.—Average Prices per cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1923-1925.

SOURCE:—Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Classification.	Toronto.			Montreal.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers—heavy finished.....	7.33	7.14	7.80	7.48	7.36	8.42
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6.95	6.75	7.35	6.60	6.61	7.29
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., common.....	5.72	5.49	5.92	5.41	5.37	5.75
Steers—700-1,000 lb., good.....	6.80	6.50	7.05	6.33	6.33	6.41
Steers—700-1,000 lb., common.....	5.26	5.06	5.61	4.80	4.37	5.39
Heifers, good.....	6.74	6.62	6.98	6.68	6.12	6.40
Heifers, fair.....	5.79	5.28	5.90	4.77	4.53	5.22
Heifers, common.....	4.38	4.18	4.77	3.52	3.30	4.20
Cows, good.....	4.86	4.64	5.05	4.80	4.62	5.05
Cows, common.....	3.60	3.48	3.80	3.42	3.36	3.78
Bulls, good.....	4.58	4.45	5.00	4.62	4.97	4.53
Bulls, common.....	3.03	3.00	3.58	2.90	2.63	3.36
Canners and cutters.....	1.71	1.85	2.38	1.99	1.89	2.57
Oxen.....	—	—	—	4.75	—	—
Calves, veal.....	8.85	8.69	9.10	6.13	6.03	7.18
Calves, grass.....	3.33	3.89	4.93	3.20	3.52	4.63
Stockers—450-800 lb., good.....	4.43	4.56	5.05	—	—	—
Stockers—450-800 lb., fair.....	3.68	3.67	4.25	—	—	—
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., good.....	6.34	5.90	6.12	—	—	—
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., fair.....	4.78	4.56	4.96	—	—	—
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	9.76	9.10	12.85 ¹	9.95	9.16	13.10 ¹
Hogs (fed and watered), heavies.....	8.99	8.23	12.36 ¹	9.63	8.97	13.25 ¹
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	9.20	7.97	11.75 ¹	9.95	9.23	12.95 ¹
Hogs (fed and watered), sows, No. 1.....	6.76	6.69	10.10 ¹	8.00	6.36	10.45 ¹
Hogs (fed and watered), stags.....	4.25	3.66	6.88 ¹	5.39	4.00	6.50 ¹
Lambs, good.....	12.28	12.70	13.55	11.00	11.27	12.24
Lambs, common.....	9.27	10.17	11.90	9.35	9.78	11.45
Sheep, heavy.....	4.80	5.21	5.75	4.15	—	6.10
Sheep, light.....	6.60	6.88	6.95	5.46	5.85	6.25
Sheep, common.....	2.87	3.33	3.45	4.20	4.64	5.60

Classification.	Winnipeg.			Edmonton.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers—heavy finished.....	5.12	5.14	5.88	4.90	4.92	5.49
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	5.57	5.27	5.88	4.73	5.07	5.71
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., common.....	3.79	3.62	4.21	2.85	3.23	3.78
Steers—700-1,000 lb., good.....	5.58	5.34	5.94	4.91	5.02	5.81
Steers—700-1,000 lb., common.....	3.67	3.61	4.12	2.93	3.04	3.51
Heifers, good.....	4.88	4.73	5.21	3.82	4.07	4.54
Heifers, fair.....	3.75	3.51	4.34	2.80	3.61	3.62
Heifers, common.....	2.62	2.57	3.25	2.24	2.36	2.62
Cows, good.....	3.59	3.45	4.00	3.11	3.22	3.64
Cows, common.....	2.67	2.61	3.08	1.91	2.27	2.95
Bulls, good.....	2.28	2.42	3.00	2.15	1.84	2.35
Bulls, common.....	1.74	1.64	2.25	1.27	1.21	1.67
Canners and cutters.....	1.51	1.48	1.92	1.29	1.27	1.79
Oxen.....	2.30	2.40	2.92	2.06	2.74	3.29
Calves, veal.....	4.86	4.65	5.20	4.19	4.65	5.30
Calves, grass.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockers—450-800 lb., good.....	3.46	3.39	3.80	3.23	3.24	3.51
Stockers—450-800 lb., fair.....	2.54	2.41	2.85	2.40	2.47	2.77
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., good.....	4.29	4.04	4.55	3.80	4.03	4.62
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., fair.....	3.36	3.04	3.52	2.95	3.23	3.68
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	8.64	7.66	11.31	8.70	7.39	11.33
Hogs (fed and watered), heavies.....	7.79	6.52	10.70	6.78	5.94	10.40
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	8.00	7.20	10.15	8.07	7.42	10.22
Hogs (fed and watered), sows, No. 1.....	6.68	6.26	9.33	6.98	5.61	9.34
Hogs (fed and watered), stags.....	3.65	2.69	4.26	3.00	3.00	3.60
Lambs, good.....	10.49	11.55	11.41	10.22	11.34	11.86
Lambs, common.....	7.11	7.57	8.89	7.97	9.14	9.29
Sheep, heavy.....	—	—	—	—	—	6.29
Sheep, light.....	6.51	6.63	6.78	6.62	6.87	7.31
Sheep, common.....	3.52	3.49	4.24	3.50	3.61	4.39

¹ For 1925 at Toronto and Montreal hogs are quoted on the "weighed off cars" basis instead of "fed and watered."

45.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1925.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montreal—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6.50	6.90	7.69	8.03	8.02	7.58	7.27	7.45	7.19	7.08	6.96	7.08
Heifers, good.....	5.91	6.08	6.93	7.26	7.13	6.88	6.62	6.04	6.01	5.98	5.71	6.87
Calves, veal.....	9.25	9.78	7.69	5.94	6.39	6.03	7.23	7.95	9.05	10.33	9.70	11.04
Hogs (fed and watered), select.....	11.05	11.82	13.79	13.80	13.00	13.20	13.85	13.89	13.42	12.60	12.65	13.47
Hogs (fed and watered), lights.....	11.04	11.84	13.82	13.73	13.00	13.15	13.83	13.69	13.29	12.58	12.59	13.89
Lambs, good.....	11.97	13.24	13.71	—	8.00	15.91	14.17	12.60	11.78	11.72	12.14	11.58
Sheep, light.....	6.22	7.01	7.50	6.88	6.47	5.88	5.36	5.74	6.11	6.05	6.14	6.49
Toronto—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6.82	6.97	7.44	7.58	7.48	7.69	7.34	7.47	7.05	6.97	6.81	7.62
Heifers, good.....	6.52	6.59	7.12	7.38	7.31	7.31	7.02	6.90	6.34	6.14	6.42	6.88
Calves, veal.....	10.70	11.53	10.64	7.12	7.15	7.55	8.86	10.07	10.91	10.30	10.19	11.29
Hogs (fed and watered), select.....	11.17	11.80	13.41	13.45	12.58	13.07	13.85	14.00	13.33	12.68	12.35	13.25
Hogs (fed and watered), lights.....	10.17	10.78	11.93	12.47	11.53	12.08	12.87	13.01	12.35	11.80	11.56	12.26
Lambs, good.....	14.92	15.43	15.08	15.15	15.34	16.38	15.37	14.00	12.73	12.55	13.19	14.34
Sheep, light.....	7.95	7.94	8.70	8.62	8.30	5.79	6.23	6.68	6.93	6.68	6.57	6.87
Winnipeg—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	5.73	5.80	6.25	6.64	6.84	6.97	5.94	5.42	5.40	5.59	5.51	5.70
Heifers, good.....	4.91	5.12	5.87	5.99	6.42	6.61	5.58	5.10	4.83	4.62	4.83	5.17
Calves, veal.....	5.89	5.66	5.40	6.85	5.96	5.45	4.69	4.95	5.06	5.16	4.52	5.25
Hogs (fed and watered), select.....	9.67	10.40	12.23	11.81	11.09	11.63	12.46	12.88	12.62	11.76	11.08	11.93
Hogs (fed and watered), lights.....	7.82	9.10	10.68	11.14	10.92	11.28	12.19	12.79	11.73	11.32	11.05	11.85
Lambs, good.....	12.55	12.61	12.91	13.49	12.92	14.43	11.94	11.20	10.86	10.54	10.99	11.38
Sheep, light.....	7.80	7.69	7.98	7.91	8.64	7.66	6.54	6.08	6.25	6.46	6.81	6.53
Calgary—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	5.65	6.00	6.13	6.44	6.55	6.37	5.90	5.64	5.42	5.16	5.11	5.46
Heifers, good.....	4.26	4.64	5.10	6.27	6.37	6.13	4.73	4.17	4.12	4.11	4.06	4.27
Calves, veal.....	4.69	4.85	5.06	6.50	7.50	6.61	4.64	5.00	4.88	4.39	4.02	3.81
Hogs (fed and watered), select.....	9.70	10.33	12.55	11.86	10.98	11.49	12.57	13.00	12.53	12.09	11.15	11.86
Hogs (fed and watered), lights.....	8.69	9.31	11.50	10.85	10.00	10.32	11.65	12.00	11.46	11.19	9.89	10.72
Lambs, good.....	13.59	14.40	14.36	12.27	12.46	12.50	12.50	12.24	11.80	11.71	11.60	11.60
Sheep, light.....	9.53	10.00	10.00	9.30	9.00	8.82	8.75	8.75	8.48	8.00	8.00	8.00
Edmonton—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	5.49	5.71	5.84	6.68	6.70	6.40	5.18	4.72	4.88	5.00	4.91	5.46
Heifers, good.....	4.23	4.55	5.32	5.99	6.20	5.75	4.86	4.37	4.16	3.92	4.12	4.61
Calves, veal.....	4.70	6.03	7.37	8.10	8.01	6.34	5.17	5.11	4.61	4.43	4.87	5.50
Hogs (fed and watered), select.....	9.71	10.37	12.25	11.82	10.99	11.52	12.40	12.91	12.32	11.72	11.04	11.90
Hogs (fed and watered), lights.....	8.73	9.32	11.18	10.85	9.96	10.39	11.38	11.91	11.35	10.76	9.97	11.40
Lambs, good.....	13.12	14.19	14.37	13.41	13.25	13.25	11.17	11.06	11.14	11.63	11.37	11.38
Sheep, light.....	8.27	8.98	9.50	8.75	8.50	8.00	7.56	6.75	6.46	6.57	6.58	6.96

Clover and Grass Seed Prices.—An annual survey of clover and grass seed prices has been undertaken in recent years by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Tables 46 and 47 give the average prices per lb. paid to and paid by farmers in Canada for each of the years 1919 to 1926, with averages by provinces for 1926. Average wholesale prices per cwt. of Canadian grass and clover seed are now published regularly in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

46.—Average Prices per lb. paid to Farmers by Seed Dealers for No. 1 Grade of Clover and Grass Seed, by Provinces, April, 1926, and Average Prices for Canada, April and May, 1919-1926.

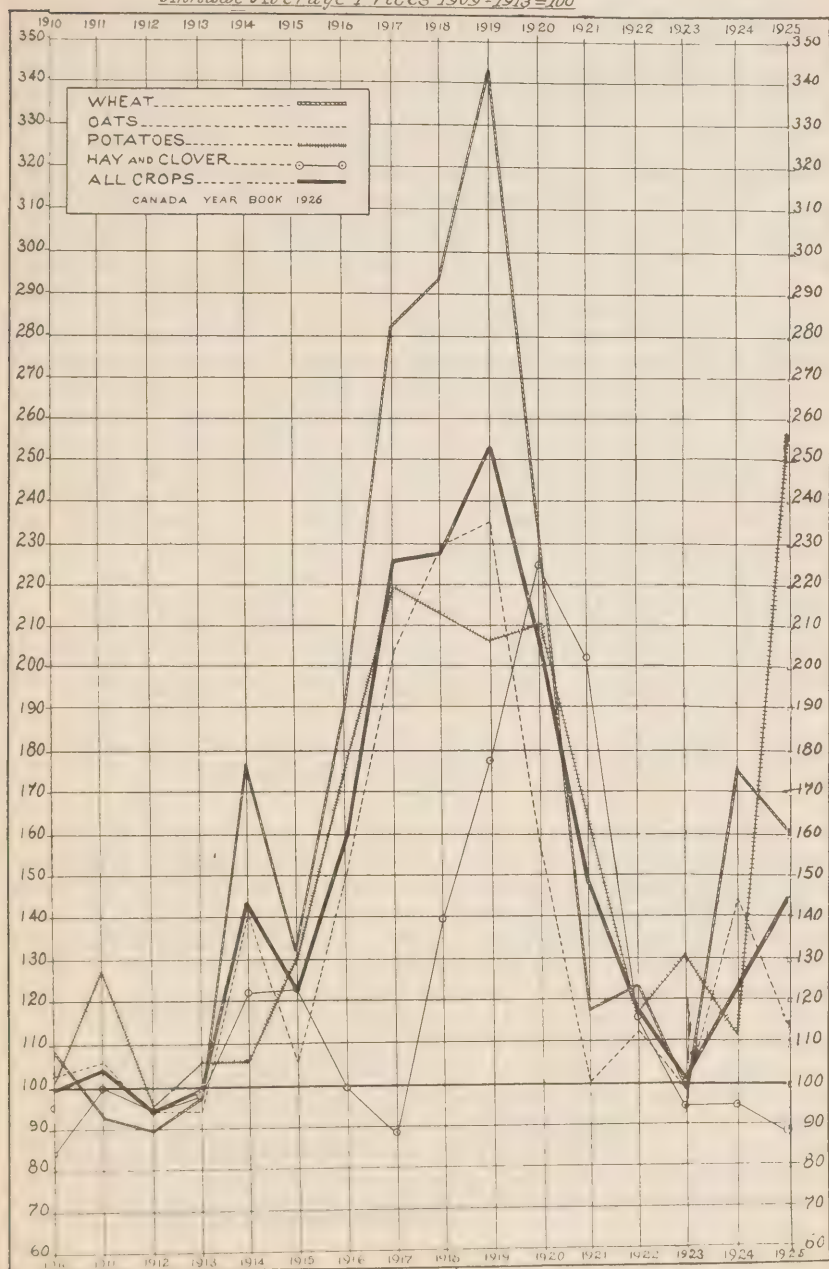
Provinces.	Red Clover.	Alsike.	Alfalfa.	Sweet Clover.	Timothy.	Blue Grass.	Western Rye.	Brome Grass.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
P. E. Island.....	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	27 $\frac{5}{8}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Ontario.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	—	—
Manitoba.....	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	33 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	—	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{10}$
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Alberta.....	—	—	26	6	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	6
British Columbia.....	—	25	45	—	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Canada.....1926	25 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{10}$
1925	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1924	18	11	16	8	9	8	7	8
1923	20	13	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	—	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1922	21	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
1921	29	28	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
1920	66	56	55	29	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	25	29
1919	44	36	38	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	27	30 $\frac{1}{2}$

47.—Average Prices per lb. paid by Farmers to Seed Dealers for No. 1 Grade of Clover and Grass Seed, by Provinces, April, 1926, and Average Prices for Canada, April and May, 1919-1926.

Provinces.	Red Clover.	Alsike.	Alfalfa.	Sweet Clover.	Timothy.	Blue Grass.	Western Rye.	Brome Grass.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
P. E. Island.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	—	—	13	—	—	—
Quebec.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{10}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	30	23	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	30	—	—
Manitoba.....	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	43	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saskatchewan.....	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{3}{8}$
Alberta.....	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	71	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
British Columbia.....	40 $\frac{3}{8}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada.....1926	39 $\frac{1}{10}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{10}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1925	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{3}{8}$	31 $\frac{3}{8}$	14	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	40	13	15
1924	27	16	25	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	42	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1923	29	21	34	13	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	13	14
1922	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
1921	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
1920	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	65	45	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	38	43
1919	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	32	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices.—Records of the average prices received by farmers for agricultural produce have been collected annually since 1909 through the crop correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From these records, annual index numbers have been calculated for each crop and for the field crops as a whole. The average prices for the five-year pre-war period, 1909-1913, have in each case been taken as 100, and the figures for each year are expressed as a percentage of these. In calculating the index numbers for the combined field crops, the various crops have been weighted according to the proportion which the value of each crop in each year bears to the total value for that year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE PRICES OF FIELD CROPS, 1910-25.

Annual Average Prices 1909-1913=100

48.—Index Numbers of Producers' Prices of Agricultural Commodities, 1918-1925.

Average Prices, 1909-1913=100.

Field Crops.	Average annual prices, 1909-13. ¹	Average prices, 1925. ¹	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$								
Wheat.....	0.69	1.12	292.8	343.5	234.7	117.4	123.2	98.6	176.8	162.3
Oats.....	0.34	0.39	229.4	235.3	155.9	100.0	111.8	97.1	144.1	114.7
Barley.....	0.47	0.51	212.8	261.7	176.6	100.0	97.9	89.4	148.9	108.5
Rye.....	0.71	0.71	209.9	197.2	187.3	101.4	81.7	69.0	139.4	100.0
Peas.....	1.00	1.65	299.0	289.0	242.0	196.0	179.0	172.0	175.0	165.0
Beans.....	1.79	2.58	302.2	250.3	216.8	162.0	159.2	148.6	154.8	144.1
Buckwheat.....	0.61	0.85	259.0	245.9	209.8	145.9	137.7	137.7	145.9	139.3
Mixed grains.....	0.57	0.64	200.0	238.5	157.9	108.7	105.3	103.5	124.5	112.3
Flax.....	1.12	1.99	279.5	368.8	173.2	128.5	137.7	158.0	173.2	177.7
Corn for husking.	0.63	0.94	277.8	206.3	184.1	131.7	131.7	146.0	188.9	149.2
Potatoes.....	0.46	1.18	213.1	206.5	210.8	167.3	117.4	130.4	110.9	256.5
Turnips, etc.....	0.22	0.29	195.5	227.3	186.4	154.5	122.7	136.4	100.0	131.8
Hay and clover..	11.65	10.20	139.5	177.9	224.0	202.2	115.5	94.2	95.0	87.6
Fodder corn.....	4.95	4.28	124.2	139.8	156.6	142.4	100.4	93.3	103.4	86.5
Sugar beets.....	5.84	6.08	175.5	186.0	219.1	111.3	134.9	111.0	116.3	104.1
Alfalfa.....	11.59	12.64	153.9	188.5	205.3	172.1	110.2	100.0	100.9	109.0
All Field Crops.	-	-	227.6	252.7	204.9	147.5	117.0	100.7	143.3	112.0

¹ Prices quoted are per bushel, except for the last four items, where they are per ton. For details of index numbers by provinces, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, June, 1921 (pp. 249-256); Mar., 1922 (pp. 91-94); Mar., 1923 (pp. 95-97); Mar., 1924 (pp. 104-106); Mar., 1925 (pp. 73-75) and Mar., 1926 (pp. 71-73).

Table 48 gives the index numbers for each of the years 1918 to 1925, while the accompanying diagram (p. 253) shows the trend by years from 1910. For the year 1925 the index numbers generally represent a continuation of the higher levels of prices established in 1924. Thus the general index number for all field crops was 142 in 1925 as compared with 143.3 in 1924. The most outstanding increase for 1925 over 1924 was in potatoes, the index number rising from 110.9 to 256.5. Turnips and mangolds rose in sympathy from 100 to 131.8. Prices for most of the cereal crops were down a little in 1925, wheat, the most important crop, dropping from 176.8 in 1924 to 162.3 in 1925. In the coarse grains the decline was more pronounced, oats dropping from 144.1 to 114.7, barley from 148.9 to 108.5 and rye from 139.4 to 100. However, the fact that the weighted index number of producers' prices for all field crops remained practically at the level of the profitable prices established in 1924, in spite of the considerably more bountiful crops harvested in 1925, indicates a larger income for farmers, and gives promise of a period of improved conditions in the agricultural industry.

10.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census of 1921.

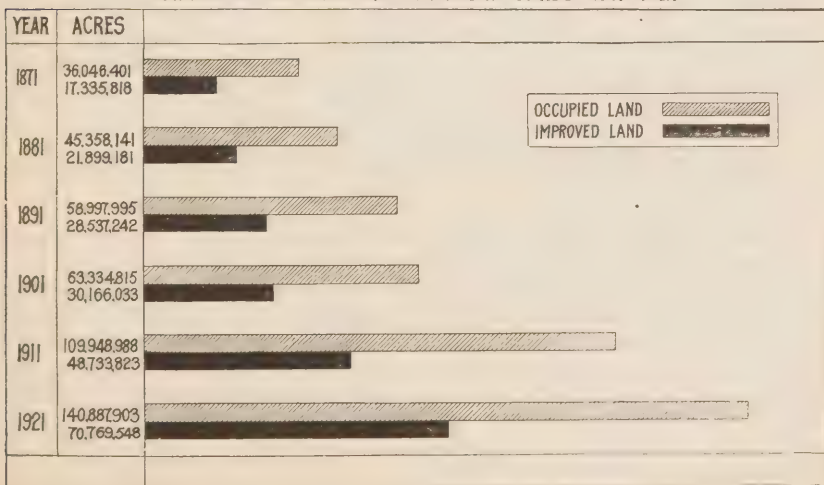
The Agricultural Statistics of the Census of 1921.—For the census of 1921, a farm was defined as a tract of land of one acre or over which produced in the year 1920 crops of any kind to the value of \$50 or more. In previous censuses the minimum area was not clearly defined, with the consequence that some plots of less than one acre were included. For the whole of Canada these numbered 33,615 in 1901 and 30,141 in 1911. They have been deducted from the total numbers of farms in their respective years wherever the latter are given in the comparative tables below, but as total acreage and production are affected only to a very slight extent by such farms, no deductions have been made in these respects. The figures relating to number of farms, farm areas, size and tenure of farms, are for June 1, 1921, the date of the census.

In this census of 1921 the areas devoted to agriculture on Indian reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have not been counted as farms, although the improved land on the reserves has been included in the total of farm acreage. This improved land on reserves has not been classified by kind of tenure; so that it is necessary to subtract it from the total farm acreage before calculation of the percentages in which the kind of tenure is involved.

In Table 49 are given comparative statistics of farm holdings for 1901, 1911 and 1921, while figures of farm holdings for 1911 and 1921 are given by tenure in Table 50. A specially notable fact is the increase in the size of the average farm from 124 acres in 1901 to 198 acres in 1921—an increase of nearly 60 p.c., due, in the main, to the increasing use of machinery. It is also apparent from Table 50, that rented farm lands are gradually becoming a larger percentage of the total. Statistics of farm holdings, farm areas and condition of farm lands in 1921 were given by provinces in a table on pp. 270-1 of the 1925 Year Book.

The increase in the area of occupied and of improved land in Canada since 1871 is shown in the following diagram.

AREA OF OCCUPIED AND IMPROVED LANDS 1871-1921



49.—Population, Farm Holdings and Areas, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Items.		1921, June 1.	1911, June 1.	1901, March 31.
Population of Canada ¹	No.	8,775,853	7,191,624	5,323,967
Urban.....	"	4,350,816	3,269,082	2,005,080
Rural.....	"	4,425,037	3,922,542	3,318,887
Number of occupied farms.....	"	711,090	682,329 ²	511,073 ²
Land area of provinces.....	acres	1,401,316,388	1,401,316,388	1,401,316,388
Area of occupied farms.....	"	140,887,903	108,968,715 ⁴	63,422,338
Improved.....	"	70,769,548	48,733,823	30,166,033
Unimproved.....	"	70,118,355	60,234,892 ⁴	33,256,305
In field crops.....	"	49,680,666	35,261,338	19,763,740
In orchard.....	"	297,053	403,596	356,108
In vineyard.....	"	7,090	9,836	5,600
In small fruits.....	"	17,741	17,495	5
Number of rural inhabitants, per farm ¹	No.	6-18 ⁶	5-70 ⁶	6-49 ⁶
Average area of farm.....	acres	197-97 ⁶	159-60 ⁶	124-10
Average area of improved land in farm.....	"	99-36 ⁶	71-33 ⁶	59-02
Per cent of total land area in occupied farms ¹	p.c.	10-05	7-78	4-53
Per cent of farm land improved.....	"	50-23	44-72	47-56

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories. The total population of Canada in 1921 was 8,788,483, while the total land area is placed at 3,654,200 square miles.

² After deduction of 33,615 farms under 1 acre (the minimum area taken in 1921).

³ Exclusive of 30,141 farms under 1 acre (see note 2) and 2,176 farms located on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces.

⁴ After deduction of unimproved area of 980,273 acres on Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces included in diagram on p. 255.

⁵ Not separately given in 1901.

⁶ Exclusive of Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces.

50.—Farm Holdings and Areas, by Tenure, 1911 and 1921.

Items.	1921.	1911.	Increase in 1921.	
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
NUMBER OF FARMS.				
All occupied farms.....	711,090	682,329 ¹	28,761	4-22
Occupied by owner or manager.....	615,180	603,971 ¹	11,209	1-86
Occupied by tenant.....	55,948	54,013 ¹	1,935	3-58
Occupied by part owner, part tenant.....	39,962	24,345 ¹	15,617	64-15
AREA.				
	acres.	acres.	acres.	p.c.
Total area occupied.....	140,887,903 ²	108,968,715 ²	31,919,188	29-29
Owned or managed by occupier.....	120,175,428	97,819,420	22,356,008	22-85
Rented by occupier.....	20,598,347	11,082,900	9,515,447	85-86

¹ After deduction of farms under 1 acre and those situated on Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces.

² Total area includes improved acreage of Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces which has not been classified by tenure.

Area suitable for Agriculture.—Various estimates of the areas of agricultural land in Canada have been made. Such estimates must necessarily be of a very tentative character, especially in view of the fact that every advance in the art of evolving more frost-resistant and drought-resistant species of cultivated grains, etc., increases the area of potential agricultural land, while the same result follows from the introduction of improved methods of tilling the soil, as in dry-farming. Of the grand total land area of Canada, now estimated at 2,338,688,000 acres, 1,401,316,388 acres are within the nine provinces, and Table 51, taken from p. xi of the Introduction to Vol. V of the Census of 1921, is presented as a fair estimate of the possible farm land in these provinces under present conditions.

51.—Total Land Area of the Provinces of Canada, with Estimated Possible Farm Land and Farm Land Occupied, 1921.

Provinces.	Total land area.	Estimated possible farm land.		Occupied as farm land 1921.		Per cent of possible farm land occupied.		
		acres.	p.c. of total.	acres.	p.c. of total.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Prince Edward Island.	1,397,990	1,258,190	90.0	1,216,483	87.0	96.7	95.6	94.9
Nova Scotia.....	13,483,520	8,092,000	60.0	4,723,550	35.0	58.4	65.0	62.8
New Brunswick.....	17,863,040	10,718,000	60.0	4,269,560	23.9	39.8	42.3	41.5
Quebec.....	442,153,600	43,745,000	9.9	17,257,012	3.9	39.4	35.7	33.0
Ontario.....	234,163,200	56,450,000	24.1	22,628,901	9.7	40.1	39.3	37.8
Manitoba.....	148,432,698	24,700,000	16.6	14,615,844	9.8	59.2	49.3	35.8
Saskatchewan.....	155,764,100	93,458,000	60.0	44,022,907	28.3	47.1	30.1	4.1
Alberta.....	161,872,000	97,123,000	60.0	29,293,053	18.1	30.2	17.9	2.8
British Columbia.....	226,186,240	22,618,000	10.0	2,860,593	1.3	12.6	11.2	6.6
Total.....	1,401,316,388	358,162,190	25.6	140,887,993	10.1	39.3	30.4	17.7

11.—Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics.

Agricultural Irrigation.—In the drier parts of Western Canada, particularly in Southern Alberta and certain districts of British Columbia, irrigation has been successfully practised for many years. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and the North-west Territories, the construction of irrigation works is regulated by the Irrigation Act (R.S.C. 1906, c. 61) and amendments thereto; these Acts are now administered by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (R.S.A. 1922, c. 114) and amending statutes provide for the formation of irrigation districts under the Dominion Irrigation Act, and authorize the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by voters of the district. In the province of Saskatchewan the Irrigation Districts Act, 1920 (c. 84), provides for the formation of irrigation districts in a manner similar to Alberta. In British Columbia the granting of water rights comes under provincial jurisdiction, and is administered by the Controller of Water Rights, Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

The construction of large irrigation projects in the Prairie Provinces has been confined, up to the present, to Alberta. Table 52, furnished by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, gives statistics for the year 1925 of the large irrigation projects, constructed either by private companies or under the provisions of the Irrigation Districts Act.

52.—Statistics of Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1925.

NOTE.—C.P.R. (Western) reports cover water-right lands whether irrigated or not.

Projects.	Source of supply.	Area of tract.	Irrigable area.	Miles of ditches.	Area irrigated in 1925.
		acres.	acres.	miles.	acres.
C.P.R. Western Section.....	Bow R.....	1,145,336	218,980	1,467	5,384
C.P.R. Eastern Section.....	Bow R.....	1,212,074	400,000	2,500	72,994
C.P.R. Lethbridge Section.....	St. Mary R....	434,509	130,000	225	81,110
Canada Land and Irrigation Company.	Bow R.....	452,482	202,640	366	10,174
Taber Irrigation District.....	St. Mary R....	30,365	17,249	74.5	13,472
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.....	Oldman R....	231,220	104,438	573	43,628
United Irrigation District.....	Belly R.....	61,195	36,158	175	27,118
New West Irrigation District.....	Bow R.....	8,000	4,501	21.25	3,552
Little Bow Irrigation District.....	Highwood R..	11,490	3,093	2.5	Nil
Total.....	-	3,586,671	1,117,059	5,404.25	257,432

Outside of the developments outlined above, there are approximately 725 small irrigation schemes in the Prairie Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, of which 410 have been licensed by the Dominion Government. It has been estimated that 116,000 acres, of which approximately 70,000 acres are in Alberta, are irrigated by these schemes. It will be observed that the total area irrigated during 1925 in the nine projects shown in Table 52 amounted to 257,432 acres, which is an increase of 2,526 acres over the area irrigated by these projects during 1924.

Table 53, also furnished by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, gives statistics of crops grown during 1925 on 441,929 acres situated within the projects shown in Table 52.

53.—Statistics of Crops Grown on Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1925.

NOTE.—C.P.R. (Western) alfalfa and all hay crops under heading "other hay".

Crops.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average unit value at harvest.	Total value.	Value per acre.
	Acres.	bush.	bush.	\$	\$	\$
Wheat.....	296,783	21.8	6,474,404	1.17	7,559,976	25.47
Oats.....	48,597	36.8	1,790,180	0.35	634,881	13.06
Barley.....	18,008	25.6	460,710	0.49	224,216	12.45
Rye.....	658	17.8	11,740	0.56	6,566	9.98
Flax.....	3,033	10.6	32,071	1.92	61,761	20.56
Peas.....	26	14.0	364	2.17	788	30.31
Alfalfa (seed).....	1,575	1.7	2,618	12.13	31,758	20.16
		tons	tons			
Alfalfa.....	29,540	2.1	62,988	11.85	746,766	25.27
" (new).....	488	0.9	443	13.00	5,759	11.80
Timothy.....	5,575	1.2	6,555	16.94	111,045	19.92
Timothy and alfalfa.....	520	1.8	917	14.00	12,838	24.64
Green feed.....	20,526	1.3	25,895	9.84	254,837	12.41
Oat hay.....	131	0.9	115	15.00	1,725	13.17
Other hay.....	8,353	1.4	11,579	12.42	143,774	17.21
Sunflowers.....	473	5.7	2,695	3.73	10,045	21.24
Corn.....	784	5.0	3,912	5.21	20,395	26.01
Potatoes.....	1,584	4.9	7,798	39.81	310,428	195.98
Sugar Beets.....	4,115	9.8	40,218	7.51	301,965	73.38
Other roots.....	76	9.9	754	8.00	6,032	79.37
Garden truck.....	629	6.0	3,784	52.57	198,930	316.26
Clover.....	70	—	—	—	2,844	40.63
Pasture.....	385	—	—	—	7,695	20.00
Total.....	441,929	—	—	—	10,655,024	24.50

Irrigation Projects of Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has constructed and is operating in the province of Alberta three large projects known as the Eastern, Western and Lethbridge sections. The total irrigable area which can be served by these projects amounts to approximately 750,000 acres, of which about 160,000 were irrigated in 1925. The total crop produced in 1925 from 333,672 acres situated within the boundaries of these projects amounted to \$8,219,400, or at the rate of \$24.65 per acre. The Lethbridge section is the oldest irrigation project in the province of Alberta, 1925 being its 24th year of operation. The Magrath, Raymond, Stirling and Coaldale areas are included in the section, and the Taber irrigation district, comprising some 17,250 acres of irrigable land, also receives its water supply from this section. The Western and Eastern sections have been operating for 18 and 12 years respectively.

Transportation and Marketing of Wheat.—Canadian wheat marketed overseas incurs a great variety of expenses, including freight charges, commissions,

inspection fees, insurance, dealers' profits, loading, unloading, etc. An investigation carried out for the year 1923 by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has ascertained what these expenses amount to, on the basis of the delivery of an imaginary cargo of 1,000 bushels of wheat from an average western point to Liverpool. The chief items are as follows:—freight by rail, \$150; freight by inland waters, \$82.92; ocean freight, \$62.10; commission, profits, fees, interest, loading and other handling charges, \$87.03; insurance, \$15.26. The average cost, therefore, of the transportation to and marketing at Liverpool of 1,000 bushels of wheat from a central point in the Prairie Provinces was, in 1923, \$397.31, representing about 40 cents per bushel.¹

Cost of Grain Production.—The summarised results of inquiries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics into the costs of grain production in Canada were given in the Year Book of 1925 (pp. 272-3), and details were published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for August, 1925 (pp. 240-254).

Sunflowers in Prairie Provinces.—Statistics published at p. 211 of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for July 1926 show that the area under this crop in the Prairie Provinces increased from 19,383 acres in 1923 to 30,069 in 1924 and 36,723 in 1925.

12.—International Agricultural Statistics.

World's Production of Cereals and Potatoes.—Table 54, constructed from data published by the International Agricultural Institute, shows the area and yield of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and potatoes for the years 1924 and 1925 in countries of the northern hemisphere, and for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 in countries of the southern hemisphere (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa). Otherwise the countries are arranged in the table by continents. The annual average areas and yields are also given for the five-year period 1919-23 (1919-20 to 1923-24), and the areas and yields of 1925 (1925-26) are compared in percentages with those of the five-year period.

Wheat.—For 48 countries the production of wheat in 1925 was 3,895,089,000 bushels from 267,556,000 acres, as compared with 3,416,699,000 bushels from 252,981,000 acres in 1924, and 3,439,198,000 bushels from 247,414,000 acres, the five-year average for the years 1919-23 (1919-20 to 1923-24). As compared with 1924, the total area under wheat in the countries named showed in 1925 an increase of 14,575,000 acres, or 5.7 p.c., and the total production an increase of 478,390,000 bushels, or 14.0 p.c. As compared with the average, the acreage was 8.1 and the yield 13.3 p.c. more.

Rye.—In 28 countries the production was 1,772,589,000 bushels from 112,334,000 acres in 1925, as against 1,395,689,000 bushels from 107,906,000 acres in 1924, and 1,536,351,000 bushels from 101,621,000 acres, the average for the five years 1919-23. The area under rye was in 1925 4 p.c. and the yield 27 p.c. more than in 1924. As compared with the five-year average, the area was 10.6 and the yield 15.4 p.c. greater.

Barley.—In 41 countries the total yield in 1925 was 1,638,918,000 bushels from 73,262,000 acres, as compared with 1,357,848,000 bushels from 73,086,000 acres in 1924, and with 1,366,868,000 bushels from 67,578,000 acres, the five-year

¹For detailed statement see Monthly Bulletin of Agriculture Statistics for Oct., 1921 (Vol. 17, No. 191, pp. 303-4).

average. The area in 1925 is 0·2 p.c. and the yield 20·7 p.c. more than in 1924, whilst as compared with the average the area is 8·4 p.c. and the yield 19·9 p.c. more.

Oats.—In 37 countries the total production in 1925 was 4,303,316,000 bushels from 137,847,000 acres, as compared with 4,024,831,000 bushels from 135,119,000 acres in 1924, and with 3,737,592,000 bushels from 127,728,000 acres, the five-year average. The area is 2 p.c. and the yield 6·9 p.c. more than in 1924. As compared with the five-year average, the area is 7·9 p.c. and the yield 15·1 p.c. more.

Corn.—In 26 countries the production in 1925 was 4,010,756,000 bushels from 152,253,000 acres, as compared with 3,359,990,000 bushels from 154,198,000 acres in 1924, and with 3,735,970,000 bushels from 145,743,000 acres, the five-year average. The area for 1925 is 1·3 p.c. less and the yield 19·4 p.c. more than in 1924. As compared with the average the area is 4·5 p.c. and the yield 7·4 p.c. more.

Potatoes.—In 33 countries the total yield was 2,983,657,000 cwt. from 27,826,000 acres, as compared with 2,760,073,000 cwt. from 28,104,000 acres in 1924, and with 2,489,023,000 cwt. from 27,508,000 acres, the five-year average. The acreage was 1 p.c. less and the yield 8·1 p.c. more than in 1924. As compared with the average the acreage was 1·2 p.c. and the yield 19·9 p.c. more.

Average Yields per Acre.—Table 55 shows for the same countries as Table 54 the average yields per acre of cereals and of potatoes for the year 1925, as compared with the average for the five years 1919-23 (1919-20 to 1923-24). For wheat (48 countries) the yield per acre is 14·6 bushels as against 13·9 bushels, the five-year average; for rye (28 countries) the yield is 15·8 bushels, as against 15·1 bushels, the five-year average; for barley (41 countries) 22·3 and 20·2 bushels; for oats (37 countries) 31·2 bushels as against 29·2 bushels; for corn (26 countries) 26·3 bushels and 25·6 bushels and for potatoes (33 countries) 107·2 cwt. and 90·5 cwt. The highest average yields in bushels per acre in 1925 are:—for wheat Denmark 49·3; for rye the Netherlands 39·6; for barley Belgium 52·8; for oats Belgium 61·2; for corn Switzerland 49; and for potatoes Norway 177·5 cwt. In these comparisons the size of the country should be considered, as the smaller European countries are more intensively cultivated and the average yields per acre larger in consequence.

54.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1924 and 1925.

NOTE.—The figures here given are based on the bulletins published by the International Institute of Agriculture up to July, 1926.

Countries.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of average.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Wheat—								
Germany.....	3,623	3,835	3,438	111·8	89,200	118,212	89,555	132·0
Austria.....	482	487	467	104·3	8,490	11,986	8,155	147·0
Belgium.....	340	365	328	111·0	13,004	14,477	11,865	122·0
Bulgaria.....	2,462	2,537	2,211	114·8	23,318	49,643	31,514	157·5
Denmark.....	149	198	194	101·9	5,866	9,748	8,513	114·5
Spain.....	10,379	10,723	10,363	103·5	121,780	162,591	139,119	116·9
Estonia.....	44	51	42	122·2	543	791	570	138·8
Serb-Croat-Slovene State..	4,214	4,382	3,694	118·6	57,770	78,646	50,091	157·0
Finland.....	37	38	29	127·7	790	927	525	176·6
France.....	13,620	13,872	12,853	107·9	281,183	330,842	253,273	130·6
England and Wales.....	1,545	1,500	1,956	76·6	50,885	50,773	61,251	82·9
Scotland.....	49	49	65	75·9	1,098	2,016	1,515	133·1

54.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1924 and 1925—continued.

Countries.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of aver- age.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of aver- age.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Wheat—concluded.								
Northern Ireland.....	5	4	8	49.1	157	130	243	53.3
Irish Free State.....	33	22	41	54.2	1,035	751	1,356	55.4
Hungary.....	3,499	3,586	3,098	115.7	51,569	71,674	53,270	134.5
Italy.....	11,284	11,673	11,341	102.9	170,146	240,844	178,086	135.2
Latvia.....	106	119	65	182.2	1,582	2,165	943	229.6
Lithuania.....	210	277	201	137.4	3,319	5,285	2,965	178.3
Luxemburg.....	22	27	24	108.3	311	553	402	137.7
Norway.....	21	22	35	62.9	493	490	854	57.4
Netherlands.....	118	138	161	85.4	4,631	5,743	6,412	89.6
Poland.....	2,651	2,703	2,410	112.1	32,498	57,797	43,413	133.1
Rumania.....	7,839	8,157	6,086	134.0	70,421	104,740	83,501	125.4
Sweden.....	322	363	356	101.9	6,876	13,791	10,505	131.2
Switzerland.....	160	159	174	91.6	4,720	5,324	5,163	103.1
Czechoslovakia.....	1,497	1,527	1,539	99.2	32,238	39,309	33,723	116.6
Malta.....	9	9	11	79.2	270	274	282	97.0
Russia (Soviet Union).....	41,706	47,254	28,527	165.6	330,613	577,072	321,766	179.0
Canada.....	22,056	21,973	21,143	103.9	262,097	411,376	326,259	126.1
United States.....	57,520	52,200	64,502	80.9	872,673	669,365	859,195	78.2
Mexico.....	1,404	1,161	2,483	46.7	10,357	9,440	11,632	81.2
Guatemala.....	34	22	22	99.9	228	150	259	57.8
Chile.....	1,427	1,503	1,361	110.4	24,484	27,587	24,153	114.2
Cyprus.....	190	183	175	104.7	1,851	2,079	2,291	90.8
Great Lebanon.....	99	136	116	117.2	882	1,470	1,089	134.9
British India.....	31,181	31,636	27,784	113.9	360,640	329,375	329,616	99.9
Japan.....	1,150	1,149	1,266	90.8	25,406	29,541	27,731	106.5
Korea.....	884	887	872	101.7	10,289	10,509	9,379	112.1
Northern Manchuria.....	1,889	1,691	3,017	56.1	21,066	21,668	32,201	67.3
Algeria.....	3,492	3,608	3,271	110.2	17,156	32,670	24,551	133.7
Egypt.....	1,416	1,380	1,405	98.0	34,186	36,526	35,232	103.7
French Morocco.....	2,461	2,621	2,077	126.1	28,660	23,883	18,105	131.9
Tunis.....	1,108	1,625	1,379	117.8	5,181	11,758	6,953	169.1
Argentina.....	17,793	19,198	16,019	113.6	191,137	191,140	201,548	94.8
Uruguay.....	850	1,001	782	129.0	9,908	9,596	8,431	113.8
New Zealand.....	167	158	232	68.0	5,448	4,600	6,913	66.5
Australia.....	10,819	10,289	8,903	115.6	161,577	107,449	111,077	96.7
Union of South Africa.....	741	1,058	888	119.2	5,667	8,333	6,748	123.4
Total.....	252,981	267,556	247,414	108.1	3,416,679	3,895,089	3,439,198	113.3
Rye—								
Germany.....	10,526	11,636	10,582	110.0	225,576	317,424	233,727	135.8
Austria.....	928	942	878	105.2	16,190	25,534	14,713	173.5
Belgium.....	560	571	542	105.6	20,671	21,705	18,624	111.2
Bulgaria.....	414	453	450	100.6	4,414	8,889	6,319	140.7
Denmark.....	466	526	565	93.1	10,433	13,779	13,957	98.7
Spain.....	1,820	1,846	1,790	103.1	26,281	29,881	26,714	111.8
Estonia.....	394	383	385	99.5	5,451	7,187	6,341	113.3
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	483	493	475	103.7	5,541	7,864	5,534	140.8
Finland.....	564	579	585	99.0	11,260	13,684	10,399	131.6
France.....	2,196	2,147	2,159	99.4	40,241	43,663	36,878	118.4
Hungary.....	1,678	1,712	1,525	112.3	22,103	32,525	24,955	130.3
Italy.....	310	311	295	105.6	6,114	6,705	5,358	125.1
Latvia.....	658	659	572	115.2	7,849	12,405	8,028	154.5
Lithuania.....	1,329	1,339	1,442	92.9	18,295	26,116	23,890	119.3
Luxemburg.....	17	16	20	78.5	304	360	358	100.5
Norway.....	25	22	33	67.0	637	614	920	66.7
Netherlands.....	489	491	502	97.7	15,560	16,231	15,497	104.7
Poland.....	10,915	12,118	10,836	111.8	143,884	257,413	203,775	126.3
Rumania.....	671	668	728	91.8	5,963	7,998	9,335	85.7
Sweden.....	654	870	898	96.9	11,052	28,081	23,420	119.9
Switzerland.....	48	47	52	91.2	1,433	1,642	1,702	96.5
Czechoslovakia.....	2,070	2,093	2,175	96.2	44,735	58,098	47,729	121.7
Russia (Soviet Union).....	65,276	66,966	57,063	117.4	672,989	767,591	703,362	117.4
Canada.....	891	852	1,360	62.6	13,751	13,689	19,715	69.4
United States.....	4,173	4,088	5,417	75.5	63,446	48,696	72,817	66.9
Argentina.....	386	501	287	174.3	1,457	4,733	2,161	219.0
Chile.....	4	3	4	58.1	45	55	65	85.0
Algeria.....	1	2	1	308.5	14	27	8	326.7
Total.....	107,906	112,331	101,621	110.6	1,393,689	1,772,589	1,336,351	115.4

54.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1924 and 1925—continued.

Countries.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of aver- age.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of aver- age.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Barley—								
Germany.....	3,574	3,545	3,152	112.5	110,227	119,377	83,925	142.2
Austria.....	341	349	323	108.2	7,208	10,495	6,727	156.0
Belgium.....	78	79	86	91.7	3,735	4,165	4,107	101.4
Bulgaria.....	525	544	529	102.9	7,945	14,652	9,685	151.3
Denmark.....	745	745	639	116.5	34,213	36,576	27,929	131.0
Spain.....	4,344	4,414	4,306	102.5	85,925	98,923	90,198	109.7
Estonia.....	307	284	295	96.1	5,539	5,289	5,058	104.6
Serb-Croat-Slovene State..	899	883	914	96.6	13,479	18,145	12,928	140.4
Finland.....	272	272	280	97.0	5,969	6,467	5,423	100.8
France.....	1,765	1,727	1,644	105.0	48,052	47,161	37,784	124.8
England and Wales.....	1,814	1,318	1,455	90.6	47,320	47,133	46,460	101.4
Scotland.....	152	153	173	88.4	6,019	6,346	6,603	96.1
Northern Ireland.....	2	2	3	80.3	93	104	107	97.1
Irish Free State.....	156	146	182	80.1	5,760	6,172	6,778	91.1
Hungary.....	1,008	1,039	1,183	87.9	14,712	25,431	23,130	109.9
Italy.....	572	576	532	108.3	8,685	12,861	8,662	148.5
Latvia.....	443	436	374	116.7	7,437	8,169	5,586	146.2
Lithuania.....	484	507	432	117.3	9,317	11,252	7,957	141.4
Luxemburg.....	9	8	7	107.1	174	175	132	132.3
Norway.....	136	139	145	95.8	4,692	5,180	4,540	114.1
Netherlands.....	63	73	59	124.4	3,557	3,556	2,937	121.1
Poland.....	3,011	3,026	2,804	107.9	55,489	77,039	64,885	118.7
Rumania.....	4,573	4,211	4,062	103.7	30,759	46,818	66,878	70.0
Sweden.....	428	411	404	101.8	13,303	14,703	12,164	120.9
Switzerland.....	16	15	17	90.6	519	533	570	93.5
Czechoslovakia.....	1,676	1,715	1,672	102.6	44,555	57,208	46,512	123.0
Malta.....	6	6	7	88.4	269	269	234	115.0
Russia (Soviet Union).....	15,504	13,273	12,255	108.3	153,982	239,585	185,989	128.8
Canada.....	3,407	4,076	2,675	152.4	88,807	112,668	65,654	171.6
United States.....	7,086	8,243	7,377	111.7	187,875	218,002	174,326	125.1
Cyprus.....	112	110	114	96.1	1,766	2,077	2,239	92.8
Great Lebanon.....	59	84	64	131.3	735	1,240	962	128.9
India.....	7,126	6,898	6,934	99.5	137,038	123,387	137,551	89.7
Japan.....	2,483	2,467	2,821	87.5	74,982	91,471	87,189	104.9
Korea.....	2,125	2,164	2,123	101.9	40,348	40,363	36,124	111.7
Algeria.....	3,157	3,317	2,848	116.5	18,706	37,309	28,372	131.5
Egypt.....	372	367	373	98.3	10,754	11,144	10,946	101.8
French Morocco.....	3,120	3,369	2,491	135.2	53,279	48,227	31,952	150.9
Tunis.....	692	1,245	1,042	119.5	2,526	6,890	6,586	104.6
Argentina.....	782	900	638	141.0	6,974	17,055	6,367	267.9
Chile.....	162	126	144	87.9	5,094	5,296	4,712	112.4
Total.....	73,086	73,262	67,578	108.4	1,357,848	1,635,918	1,366,868	119.9
Oats—								
Germany.....	8,710	8,531	7,838	108.8	366,616	362,111	315,906	114.6
Austria.....	763	782	753	103.9	21,499	31,350	20,790	150.8
Belgium.....	654	654	624	104.8	41,606	40,002	33,749	118.5
Bulgaria.....	373	354	336	105.3	6,970	9,626	6,799	141.6
Denmark.....	1,141	1,100	1,088	101.1	59,490	61,965	51,208	121.0
Spain.....	1,635	1,798	1,574	114.3	28,395	40,888	33,497	122.1
Estonia.....	410	371	369	100.7	9,108	8,210	8,731	94.0
Serb-Croat-Slovene State..	872	850	981	87.2	19,572	22,373	19,035	117.5
Finland.....	1,049	1,073	1,032	103.9	31,918	38,033	27,679	137.4
France.....	8,636	8,599	8,189	105.0	287,556	307,726	252,406	121.9
England and Wales.....	2,037	1,868	2,222	84.1	98,757	90,918	93,414	97.3
Scotland.....	956	926	1,022	90.6	46,183	47,172	45,683	103.3
Northern Ireland.....	333	322	399	80.7	17,654	18,032	19,678	91.6
Irish Free State.....	756	671	877	76.5	31,760	38,578	41,158	93.7
Hungary.....	709	732	827	88.5	14,788	24,030	22,184	108.3
Italy.....	1,106	1,202	1,185	101.4	31,338	44,682	31,433	142.1
Latvia.....	826	815	649	125.5	17,571	19,702	13,933	141.4
Lithuania.....	803	853	817	104.3	17,491	18,456	21,438	86.1
Luxemburg.....	73	71	66	107.9	2,035	2,395	1,783	134.3
Norway.....	230	241	317	75.9	10,015	11,339	12,146	93.3
Netherlands.....	377	366	388	94.3	19,653	19,119	19,883	96.2
Poland.....	6,388	6,369	5,757	110.6	156,396	214,726	179,170	119.8
Rumania.....	3,056	2,928	3,017	97.0	39,542	47,987	68,105	70.5
Sweden.....	1,911	1,801	1,768	101.9	70,017	79,431	69,408	114.4
Switzerland.....	50	49	53	92.3	2,535	2,535	2,719	93.2
Czechoslovakia.....	2,090	2,071	2,008	103.4	78,080	84,577	69,878	121.0

54.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1924 and 1925—continued.

Countries.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of average.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Oats—concluded.								
Russia (Soviet Union).....	28,247	28,157	22,597	124.6	460,757	609,137	481,032	126.6
Canada.....	14,491	14,672	15,336	95.7	405,976	481,313	513,384	93.7
United States.....	42,452	45,160	42,023	107.5	1,549,900	1,413,561	1,182,186	119.5
Great Lebanon.....	2	3	3	83.3	42	58	52	111.5
Japan.....	274	265	268	98.8	9,348	10,112	9,928	101.9
Algeria.....	622	651	598	108.9	8,600	14,841	11,570	128.2
French Morocco.....	49	45	22	205.5	1,024	908	297	305.7
Tunis.....	112	101	139	72.4	1,491	2,594	2,341	110.8
Argentina.....	2,647	3,194	2,366	134.8	50,312	75,702	45,984	164.6
Chile.....	132	92	79	116.4	4,280	4,883	2,903	168.2
New Zealand.....	147	104	141	73.8	6,516	4,244	6,102	67.9
Total.....	135,119	137,847	127,728	107.9	4,024,831	4,303,316	3,737,592	115.1
Corn—								
Austria.....	147	139	146	94.9	3,719	4,720	3,464	136.3
Bulgaria.....	1,465	1,531	1,402	109.2	27,265	28,158	21,112	133.4
Spain.....	1,162	1,170	1,170	100.0	14,450	28,210	14,437	105.4
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	4,857	5,222	4,577	114.1	83,664	149,233	48,931	305.0
France.....	846	854	805	106.2	18,027	20,003	12,224	163.6
Hungary.....	2,459	2,674	2,272	117.7	74,123	87,971	44,960	195.7
Italy.....	3,807	3,940	3,756	102.2	105,680	109,980	86,702	126.8
Poland.....	190	192	188	114.6	4,161	3,468	2,958	117.2
Rumania.....	8,949	9,713	8,369	116.1	155,460	175,461	140,977	124.5
Switzerland.....	4	4	5	72.0	157	177	227	73.1
Czechoslovakia.....	389	387	386	100.3	10,239	12,043	9,896	121.7
Canada.....	295	239	298	80.2	11,998	10,564	14,717	71.8
United States.....	105,012	101,631	100,076	101.6	2,436,513	2,900,581	2,916,502	99.5
Mexico.....	8,072	6,965	7,376	94.4	106,347	73,326	89,102	82.3
Great Lebanon.....	22	23	22	103.2	669	433	626	69.2
Algeria.....	24	21	20	103.4	241	290	246	117.7
French Morocco.....	493	515	372	138.5	3,929	3,740	3,273	114.3
Tunis.....	41	56	37	151.4	205	224	198	113.3
Northern Manchuria.....	1,439	1,475	1,186	124.4	36,113	43,206	29,664	145.7
Argentina.....	9,162	10,618	7,992	132.9	186,301	279,516	223,631	125.0
Chile.....	42	50	70	72.3	1,069	1,795	1,595	112.5
Paraguay.....	108	114	96	118.7	1,417	2,280	1,826	124.9
Guatemala.....	426	384	474	81.1	4,414	4,360	4,660	93.6
Java and Madura.....	4,856	3,988	4,254	93.7	66,171	61,147	55,538	110.1
S. Rhodesia.....	233	250	199	125.8	3,721	5,536	3,992	138.7
Madagascar.....	198	198	214	92.6	3,937	4,331	4,512	96.0
Total.....	154,198	152,253	145,743	104.5	3,359,990	4,010,756	3,735,970	107.4
Potatoes—					000 cwt.	000 cwt.	000 cwt.	
Germany.....	6,821	6,941	6,262	110.8	802,535	919,717	654,902	140.4
Austria.....	414	428	368	116.3	36,315	49,162	31,135	157.9
Belgium.....	392	395	339	99.1	63,184	68,361	60,784	112.4
Bulgaria.....	24	27	20	135.5	1,091	1,451	608	238.6
Denmark.....	177	186	219	85.1	16,363	28,900	29,199	98.9
Estonia.....	166	170	166	102.6	14,890	14,323	15,398	93.0
Finland.....	166	167	176	94.8	13,980	15,942	11,687	136.4
France.....	3,615	3,619	3,532	102.4	338,416	334,988	224,973	148.9
England and Wales.....	452	493	521	94.7	60,390	71,994	69,942	102.9
Scotland.....	138	142	153	92.9	18,928	22,288	22,942	97.1
Northern Ireland.....	157	155	165	93.6	18,566	26,175	20,112	130.1
Irish Free State.....	393	380	408	93.2	33,422	47,960	38,500	124.4
Hungary.....	612	653	643	101.4	33,844	51,000	32,933	154.8
Italy.....	880	855	798	107.6	43,167	47,568	33,755	140.9
Latvia.....	185	196	159	123.0	14,897	16,544	12,689	130.4
Lithuania.....	436	403	353	114.1	36,556	34,857	35,940	97.0
Luxemburg.....	38	39	35	112.0	3,823	4,357	3,430	127.0
Malta.....	3	4	4	87.5	409	459	419	109.5
Norway.....	117	117	127	131.1	12,911	20,700	18,234	113.5
Netherlands.....	414	421	438	96.1	59,230	69,585	62,938	110.6
Poland.....	5,760	5,829	5,399	108.0	592,375	641,670	586,994	109.3
Sweden.....	390	392	384	102.3	30,865	48,369	39,441	122.6
Switzerland.....	111	111	119	92.9	11,905	16,314	15,560	104.8
Czechoslovakia.....	1,567	1,580	1,562	101.2	143,617	165,313	135,723	121.8
Canada.....	562	546	710	76.9	56,648	42,380	66,259	63.9
United States.....	3,662	3,113	3,795	82.0	272,870	193,946	230,991	83.9
Great Lebanon.....	10	7	8	88.3	882	558	838	66.6

54.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Countries.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of average.	1924.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 cwt.	000 cwt.	000 cwt.	p.c.
Potatoes—concluded								
Algeria.....	18	46	42	109.8	453	1,631	981	166.3
Tunis.....	3	3	3	90.0	85	88	89	98.9
Argentina.....	291	263	372	70.7	15,220	14,216	20,649	68.8
Chile.....	71	68	79	86.5	5,972	6,832	6,606	103.4
New Zealand.....	23	23	22	104.7	2,737	2,762	2,701	117.7
Madagascar.....	56	54	67	81.1	3,527	3,307	1,761	187.8
Total.....	28,104	27,826	27,598	101.2	2,760,073	2,983,657	2,489,023	119.9

55.—Average Yields per Acre of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1925 and the Average 1919-23.

Countries.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.	
	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925.	Average 1919-23.
	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Germany.....	30.8	26.0	27.2	22.1	33.7	26.6
Austria.....	24.6	17.5	27.1	16.8	30.0	28.0
Belgium.....	39.7	36.2	38.0	34.4	52.8	47.8
Bulgaria.....	19.6	14.3	13.0	14.0	26.9	18.3
Denmark.....	49.3	43.8	26.1	24.7	49.1	43.7
Spain.....	15.2	13.4	16.2	14.9	22.4	20.9
Estonia.....	15.6	13.6	28.8	16.5	18.6	17.1
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	17.9	13.6	16.0	11.8	20.5	14.1
Finland.....	24.5	18.1	23.6	17.8	23.8	19.4
France.....	23.1	19.7	20.3	17.1	27.3	23.0
England and Wales.....	33.8	31.3	—	—	35.8	31.9
Scotland.....	41.4	23.4	—	—	41.5	38.2
Northern Ireland.....	35.0	32.2	—	—	45.2	36.9
Irish Free State.....	33.7	33.1	—	—	42.4	37.3
Hungary.....	20.0	17.2	19.0	16.4	24.5	19.6
Italy.....	20.6	15.7	21.5	18.2	22.3	16.3
Latvia.....	18.2	14.5	19.0	14.0	18.7	14.9
Lithuania.....	19.1	14.8	19.5	16.6	22.2	18.4
Luxemburg.....	11.6	16.8	22.9	17.9	27.3	18.9
Norway.....	22.3	24.4	37.8	27.9	33.3	31.3
Netherlands.....	41.0	39.8	39.6	30.9	48.4	49.8
Poland.....	21.4	18.0	21.2	18.8	25.4	23.1
Rumania.....	12.8	13.7	12.0	12.8	11.1	16.5
Sweden.....	38.0	29.5	32.3	26.1	35.7	30.1
Switzerland.....	33.4	29.7	34.6	32.7	34.6	33.5
Czechoslovakia.....	25.7	21.9	27.8	22.0	33.4	27.8
Malta.....	31.4	25.6	—	—	44.1	33.4
Russia (Soviet Union).....	12.2	11.3	11.5	12.3	18.1	15.2
Canada.....	18.7	15.4	16.1	14.5	27.6	24.5
United States.....	12.8	13.3	11.9	13.4	26.4	23.6
Mexico.....	8.1	4.7	—	—	—	—
Cyprus.....	11.3	13.1	—	—	18.9	19.6
Great Lebanon.....	10.8	9.4	—	—	14.8	15.0
British India.....	10.4	11.9	—	—	17.9	19.8
Japan.....	25.7	21.9	—	—	37.1	30.9
Korea.....	11.8	10.8	—	—	18.6	17.0
Northern Manchuria.....	12.8	10.7	—	—	—	—
Algeria.....	9.1	7.5	12.9	10.9	11.2	10.0
Egypt.....	26.5	25.1	—	—	30.4	29.3
French Morocco.....	9.1	8.7	—	—	14.3	12.8
Tunis.....	7.2	5.6	—	—	5.5	6.3
Argentina.....	10.0	12.6	9.5	7.5	18.9	10.0
Chile.....	18.4	17.7	22.0	15.1	42.0	32.8
Uruguay.....	9.6	10.8	—	—	—	—
Guatemala.....	6.8	11.4	—	—	—	—
New Zealand.....	29.1	29.7	—	—	—	—
Australia.....	10.4	12.4	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa.....	7.9	7.8	—	—	—	—
Average.....	14.6	13.9	15.8	15.1	22.3	20.2

55. Average Yield per Acre of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1925 and the Average 1919-23—concluded.

Countries.	Oats.		Corn.		Potatoes.	
	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925.	Average 1919-23.	1925.	Average 1919-23.
	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	cwt. per acre.	cwt. per acre.
Germany.....	42.4	43.0	—	—	132.5	105.6
Austria.....	40.1	27.6	34.1	23.7	114.9	80.2
Belgium.....	61.2	54.1	—	—	172.9	152.3
Bulgaria.....	27.2	20.2	18.4	15.1	53.5	30.4
Denmark.....	56.4	47.1	—	—	155.2	133.5
Spain.....	22.8	21.3	24.1	12.3	—	—
Estonia.....	22.1	23.7	—	—	84.1	92.8
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	26.1	19.4	28.6	10.7	—	—
Finland.....	35.4	26.8	—	—	95.6	66.4
France.....	35.8	30.8	23.4	15.2	92.6	63.7
England and Wales.....	48.7	42.0	—	—	146.0	134.2
Scotland.....	50.9	44.7	—	—	156.7	149.9
Northern Ireland.....	56.0	49.4	—	—	169.4	121.8
Irish Free State.....	57.5	46.9	—	—	126.0	94.4
Hungary.....	34.2	26.8	32.9	19.8	78.1	51.2
Italy.....	37.2	26.5	28.6	23.1	55.7	42.3
Latvia.....	24.2	21.5	—	—	84.6	79.8
Lithuania.....	21.6	26.2	—	—	86.5	101.8
Luxemburg.....	33.6	27.0	—	—	111.1	98.0
Norway.....	47.1	38.3	—	—	177.5	143.6
Netherlands.....	52.3	51.2	—	—	165.3	143.7
Poland.....	33.7	31.1	18.0	17.6	111.1	108.7
Rumania.....	16.5	22.6	18.1	16.8	—	—
Sweden.....	44.1	39.3	—	—	123.3	102.7
Switzerland.....	51.8	51.3	49.0	45.4	147.6	130.8
Czechoslovakia.....	40.8	34.8	31.1	25.6	104.6	86.9
Malta.....	—	—	—	—	131.1	104.8
Russia (Soviet Union).....	22.0	21.3	—	—	—	—
Canada.....	32.8	31.4	44.2	49.4	77.6	93.3
United States.....	31.3	28.1	28.5	29.1	62.3	60.9
Mexico.....	—	—	10.5	10.7	—	—
Great Lebanon.....	23.2	17.3	19.1	28.5	85.3	104.8
Japan.....	38.1	36.9	—	—	—	—
Northern Manchuria.....	—	—	29.3	25.0	—	—
Algeria.....	22.8	19.3	13.8	12.3	35.4	23.4
French Morocco.....	20.1	13.5	7.3	8.8	—	—
Tunis.....	25.8	16.8	4.0	5.4	32.6	29.7
Argentina.....	22.3	19.4	26.3	28.0	54.1	55.5
Chile.....	53.0	36.7	35.7	22.9	100.3	83.9
Guatemala.....	—	—	11.3	9.8	—	—
Paraguay.....	—	—	20.0	19.0	—	—
New Zealand.....	40.8	43.3	—	—	122.7	125.6
Madagascar.....	—	—	21.9	21.1	60.8	26.2
South Rhodesia.....	—	—	22.1	20.1	—	—
Average.....	31.2	29.2	26.3	25.6	107.2	90.5

World's Live Stock.—The statistics of Table 56, compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture, show as nearly as possible the world situation with regard to live stock about 1925, as compared with the pre-war situation. For many countries these figures are the result of careful enumeration, but in other cases they represent only quite approximate estimates. Taken as a whole, the figures show a substantial decline in the number of horses (−4.9 p.c.) and a smaller decline in the number of sheep, (−0.6 p.c.) since 1913. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the number of cattle (10.4 p.c.) and a lesser increase in that of pigs (2.4 p.c.). Horses have declined more particularly in Europe and Oceania, and sheep in North and South America. Cattle have increased in all the continents, while pigs have increased greatly in Asia and Oceania, though diminishing in Europe, Africa and South America. More detailed information by countries will be found at pp. 284-5 of the 1925 Year Book.

56.—Numbers of Farm Animals, by Continents, circa 1925, as compared with 1913.

Continents.	Number at the date nearest		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1925.	
	1913.	1925.	Actual figures.	Percentages.
	000 head.	000 head.	000 head.	p.c.
HORSES.				
Europe.....	44,206	40,910	−3,296	−7.5
North and Central America.....	27,631	26,904	−727	−2.6
South America.....	18,132	17,494	−638	−3.5
Asia.....	12,197	11,596	−601	−4.9
Africa.....	1,661	1,985	+324	+19.5
Oceania.....	2,971	2,652	−319	−10.7
Totals.....	106,798	101,541	−5,257	−4.9

CATTLE.				
Europe.....	129,695	139,519	+9,824	+7.6
North and Central America.....	79,105	89,950	+10,845	+13.7
South America.....	85,978	98,259	+12,281	+14.3
Asia.....	168,858	172,295	+3,437	+2.0
Africa.....	32,826	46,240	+13,414	+40.9
Oceania.....	13,850	17,158	+3,308	+23.9
Totals.....	510,312	563,421	+53,109	+10.4

SHEEP.				
Europe.....	162,070	188,615	+26,545	+16.4
North and Central America.....	56,996	39,909	−17,087	−30.0
South America.....	99,349	78,118	−21,231	−21.4
Asia.....	59,702	62,174	+2,472	+4.1
Africa.....	74,123	76,073	+1,950	+2.6
Oceania.....	109,330	113,567	+4,237	+3.9
Totals.....	561,570	558,456	−3,114	−0.6

PIGS.				
Europe.....	77,933	75,907	−2,026	−2.6
North and Central America.....	66,322	69,487	+3,165	+4.8
South America.....	28,503	20,652	−7,851	−27.2
Asia.....	12,220	18,515	+6,295	+51.5
Africa.....	2,190	1,768	−422	−19.3
Oceania.....	1,227	1,482	+255	+20.8
Totals.....	183,395	187,811	+4,416	+2.4

SUMMARY OF FARM ANIMALS.

Horses.....	106,798	101,541	−5,257	−4.9
Cattle.....	510,312	563,421	+53,109	+10.4
Sheep.....	561,570	558,456	−3,114	−0.6
Pigs.....	183,395	187,811	+4,416	+2.4

III.—FORESTRY.

1.—Physiography, Geology and Climate from a Forestry Viewpoint.

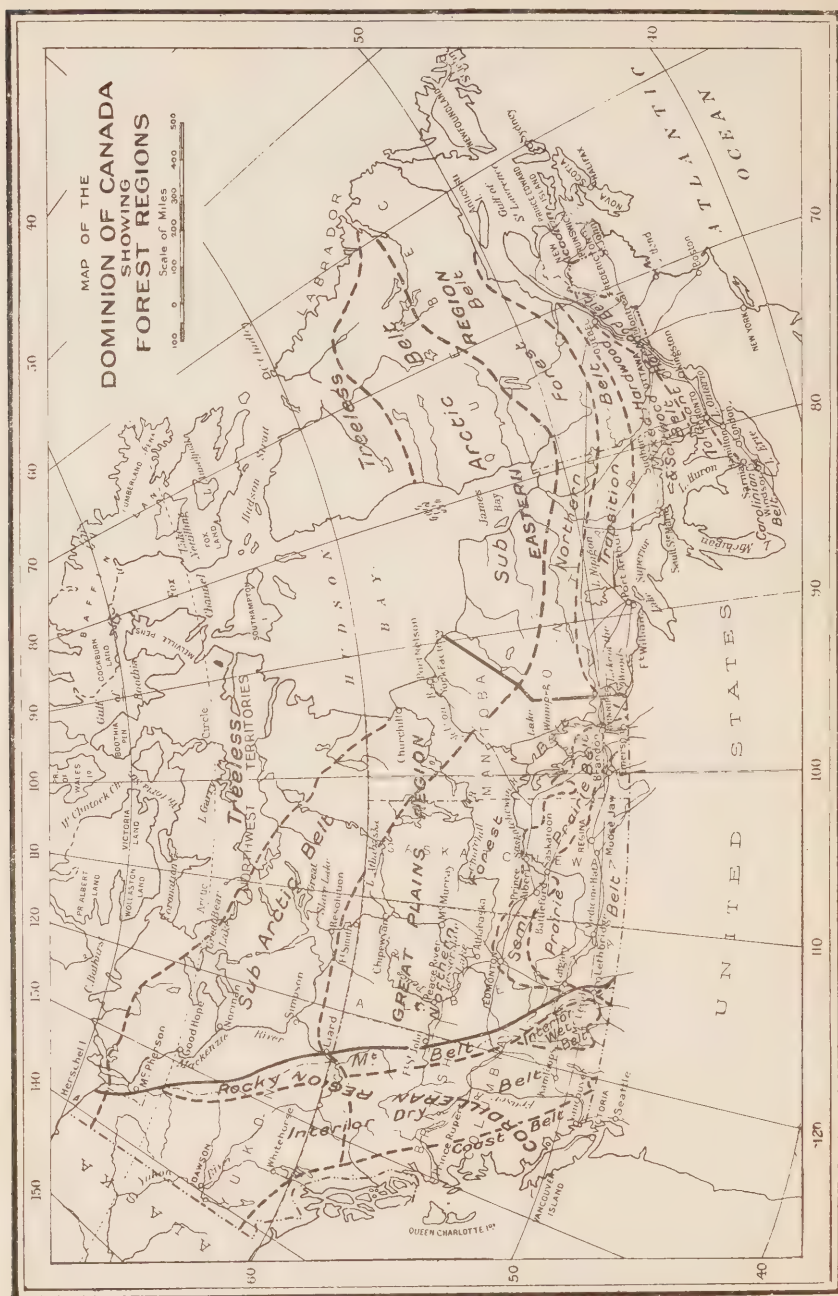
The Dominion of Canada may be roughly divided into three main drainage areas—the Pacific slope west of the Rocky mountains, the Great Plains region, draining into the Arctic and Hudson bay, and the basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, together with the Maritime Provinces. These three regions support three distinct types of forest growth.

The Pacific Slope.—The Pacific slope is characterized by numerous systems of mountains running approximately parallel and extending from the southeast to the northwest. The Rocky mountains vary in elevation from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, with individual peaks extending well above 10,000 feet. Between this system and the Pacific are the Selkirk and Caribou mountains, the Interior plateau and the Coast mountains and lesser ranges, terminating with the sunken range whose upper elevations form Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte group and other coast islands. The chief rivers follow the valleys between these ranges, breaking through in some cases along the shorter cross valleys from east to west.

The Rocky mountains are formed chiefly of Palæozoic rocks, as are also the islands on the coast. The Coast range is almost entirely granitic and the Selkirks pre-Cambrian or Cambrian. The intervening ranges are of mixed formations, varying from rocks of sedimentary origin to granites. The best soil in British Columbia is concentrated in valley bottoms or alluvial deltas, and the purely agricultural area has been estimated at 35,300 square miles or about 10 p.c. of the land area.

The climate along the coast is mild and humid, with a mean annual temperature varying from 44° to 49° F. The precipitation is the heaviest in Canada, varying from 40 to 120 inches. The greater part of this precipitation falls during autumn and winter, however, only 30 p.c. falling during the growing season, to which fact is sometimes ascribed the scarcity of deciduous-leaved forest growth, which requires more moisture during the growing season. In any case, coniferous tree growth in this region is the most luxuriant in Canada, and the forests have the most rapid rate of growth, the largest individual trees and the heaviest stands of timber in Canada, extending from sea level up to elevations of 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The Interior Dry belt of British Columbia has a low annual precipitation, varying from 10 to 20 inches. Extremes of temperature from 100° F. to -45° F. make this a region unfavourable to tree growth. The winds from the Pacific which precipitate most of their moisture on the Coast range cross this interior plateau and give up a large part of what remains when they reach the Selkirk and Rocky ranges, forming what may be termed the Interior Wet belt, centred in the Columbia valley. Here the precipitation varies from 30 to 60 inches, taking the form of snow in higher altitudes. Temperatures vary from 100° F. to -17° F. In the Rocky Mountain range itself the climate is more extreme and variable than to the westward.

The Great Plains.—East of the Rockies lies the Great Plains region, composed of a variety of topographical types. From the foothills of the Rockies, the country slopes gradually eastward and northward. The prairie country extends from the international boundary to the 55th parallel along the foothills, gradually tapering down toward the east to a point near the lake of the Woods. This area is now almost entirely treeless, with rich fertile soil, and is at present a purely agricultural or pastoral country. Whether its present treeless condition is due to climatic or other causes is problematical, but the presence of isolated patches of



tree growth in situations well protected from fires would seem to indicate that repeated burning accounts, at least in part, for its present treeless state. The underlying rocks are of the Tertiary and Mesozoic ages. The climate of Alberta is extremely variable in winter, due to a warm, dry wind known as the "Chinook", which blows from the south and southwest and extends its influence from the international boundary to the Peace river and eastward to Regina in Saskatchewan. In summer the isotherms run almost due north and south in Alberta. Rainfall varies from 15 to 20 inches. The temperature in Manitoba has an absolute recorded range of 150° F., with a mean range of 71°. Saskatchewan and Alberta are more temperate, especially where they are affected by the "Chinook". North of the treeless prairies is a region, largely unexplored, covered at first by a comparatively light forest growth which toward the north and east gives way to the sub-Arctic "tundra"—a region of muskeg and bare, glacier-worn rocks of the Laurentian and pre-Cambrian types.

These Laurentian rocks in Canada form the Archæan or Canadian Shield, with a distinct type of topography. This rock formation covers a huge irregular triangle with its apex near the Thousand islands in the St. Lawrence, from which point one arm extends northwesterly to the mouth of the Mackenzie river and the other northeasterly down the St. Lawrence valley to include the Labrador peninsula. This entire region has been reduced to a peneplain condition by repeated glacial action which has worn down the high elevations and scoured out most of the soil except in isolated depressions. It is covered with innumerable lakes, muskegs or bogs and rivers. The climate in the northern portion is as a rule too severe for continuous successful agriculture, but this region is covered by a comparatively light forest growth, gradually thinning out toward the north and toward Hudson bay and James bay to the "tundra" type referred to. The southern portion of the shield is to a great extent agricultural land, actual or potential, much of it being still heavily forested.

The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Slope.—The basin of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes contains a variety of topographical and geological types. The north shores of lake Superior and Georgian bay, the upper Ottawa River valley and the southern part of Labrador, are part of the Laurentian Shield already described. Here the climate is tempered in part by the presence of the lakes and the gulf of St. Lawrence, but is, nevertheless, severe and variable. To the south, soil and climate improve, and the southwestern peninsula of Ontario, the north shore of lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence valley are all essentially agricultural land. The rock is of sedimentary origin of the Palæozoic age.

The Maritime Provinces, with a general slope toward the Atlantic, are varied in topography and geology. The climate resembles that of Southern Ontario, being modified by the presence of the ocean. Precipitation is above 35 inches annually. This region supports a type of forest similar to that of the southern portion of the Archæan Shield.

2.—Main Types of Forest Growth.

Physiographic, climatic and soil conditions in Canada generally seem to favour the coniferous type of forest. While the more fertile portions of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces supported a heavy virgin growth of hardwoods, the greater part of Canada's forest area is covered with spruce, pine, balsam, Douglas fir and other coniferous softwoods. Three main groups of forest growth in Canada follow the main physiographic divisions already mentioned. These groups are the Cordilleran, the Great Plains and the Eastern forests.

The Cordilleran Forest.—The Cordilleran forest, which covers the greater part of the Pacific slope, may be sub-divided into the Coast belt, the Interior Dry belt, the Interior Wet belt and the Rocky Mountain belt. The Coast belt includes several distinct forest types, their character being determined by variations in climatic and topographic conditions, among which altitude and precipitation have had the greatest effect on forest growth. Douglas fir and red cedar are the principal species in the southern portion of the belt at altitudes up to 2,000 or 2,500 feet. With these are associated hemlock, white pine, amabilis and lowland fir. Toward the north and at higher altitudes, Douglas fir disappears and red cedar and hemlock are the important trees, with amabilis fir and yellow cypress as subsidiaries. In the Queen Charlotte islands and along the coast, Sitka spruce and western hemlock form a lowland type.

Western yellow or "bull" pine predominates at low altitudes, bordering on the grass lands in the Interior Dry belt. Douglas fir gradually increases in importance until it predominates at elevations up to 3,500 and 4,500 feet. Western larch covers a limited area between the true yellow pine and Douglas fir types. At the northern latitudinal and upper altitudinal limits of the Douglas fir type, an Englemann spruce type develops, which merges into a spruce-alpine fir type at still higher altitudes. Lodgepole pine has taken the place of Douglas fir, Englemann spruce, and, in some cases, yellow pine on burned-over areas, and has become to a considerable extent established as a distinct type.

Forest types similar to those of the coast have developed in the Interior Wet belt. In the southern portion of this belt, red cedar predominates in the wetter situations, mixed with Douglas fir, Englemann spruce, white pine, hemlock, western larch, alpine fir, lowland fir and cottonwood. On the benches and lower valley slopes, hemlock and cedar are the important species. Englemann spruce replaces hemlock at higher elevations, cedar gradually disappears and the spruce-alpine fir type stretches up to timber line. To the north, Englemann spruce and alpine fir are more prominent and the other species are gradually eliminated.

The Rocky Mountain belt includes portions of the Dry belt types to the south and those of the Interior Wet belt farther north. Otherwise the typical forest of the Rocky mountains is made up of Englemann spruce and some white spruce, with an increasing proportion of alpine fir as the altitude increases. This type has suffered so severely from fire, especially on the dry eastern slopes, that lodgepole pine has established itself permanently in some cases and temporarily in others on burned-over areas.

Most of the commercially important species of the Cordilleran region are confined to British Columbia. The spruce-fir-lodgepole pine type of the northern interior extends across the Rockies into the foot-hills of Alberta. Certain species, such as Douglas fir, Englemann spruce, lowland and alpine fir and lodgepole pine, are also found in western Alberta, but in few cases do they extend any great distance eastward.

The Forests of the Great Plains.—The Great Plains region may be divided into the Prairie, Northern Forest and sub-Arctic belts. There are no great variations in altitude in the region, and latitude and soil conditions, especially drainage, determine the distribution of forest types. The Prairie belt in Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba extends north from the international boundary for 200 to 400 miles. Patches of tree growth in protected situations are made up chiefly of aspen poplar, with some white spruce and jack pine. North of this purely agricultural and pastoral area is the great Northern Forest belt, from 300 to 400 miles

wide, which extends from Alaska to Labrador, covering the greater part of the Laurentian Shield as far as the limits of commercial tree growth. Originally, white spruce predominated over this entire belt and it still forms the most important type commercially, although it has suffered severely through forest fires. In the East, balsam fir is an important associate, and the spruce-balsam fir type makes up most of the pulpwood resources of Eastern Canada. The black spruce-eastern larch (tamarack) type occupies poorly-drained areas within this belt. Enormous areas have been burned over by forest fires. Aspen poplar has replaced the spruce and balsam on the best soil in these areas, and is now the most prevalent species, although this condition may not be permanent. Jack pine has taken possession of the dryer, lighter soils, in some cases permanently. Paper birch comes in with aspen poplar toward the east, and balsam poplar occurs in the moister situations. Jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar reach a higher development along the Peace river in northern Alberta than they do elsewhere in America. Along its northern margin this belt merges into the sub-Arctic "tundra", with tree growth confined to narrow strips along waterways. To the northward, balsam fir disappears early from the forest growth, followed by balsam poplar, jack pine, aspen and paper birch, leaving white spruce, black spruce, tamarack or larch, and willow to define the northern limit of tree growth. This may be roughly indicated by a line drawn from the mouth of the Mackenzie river on the Arctic ocean to the mouth of the Churchill river on Hudson bay and across the Labrador peninsula at about 58° N. latitude.

The Eastern Forests.—In southeastern Canada a number of belts of forest growth with distinctive characteristics are recognized. The hardwood belts include the Carolinian zone, confined to the north shore of lake Erie and the western part of lake Ontario. This is important only as forming the northern fringe of a type which covers a large area in the central Eastern United States, and includes a number of species such as tulip, sassafras, etc., not found elsewhere in Canada. North of this zone, still in the purely agricultural and pastoral area, the original forests were of the commercially important hardwoods, such as maple, elm, basswood, oak, yellow birch, hickory and beech, with patches of pine, hemlock and other conifers on the lighter soils. This area has been largely cleared and devoted to agriculture and the original forest type is to be seen only on farmers' wood lots.

Since the beginning of the lumbering industry in Canada, the region north of this belt, extending, roughly speaking, to the height of land between the St. Lawrence and Hudson bay waters, has been the centre of the most extensive exploitation, and still occupies that position as far as Eastern Canada is concerned. The forest types which still exist in this region vary considerably owing to soil and other conditions, but generally speaking white pine occupies the better situations on the lighter soils, and reaches its highest development in this belt. With it is frequently associated the red or Norway pine. On heavier soils, spruce, hemlock, and the commercial hardwoods occupy a minor position. Cedar, tamarack and black spruce form typical stands in poorly drained situations. Hardwood ridges, carrying chiefly maple and yellow birch, occur in the southern part of this belt. These, with hemlock, extend north to a line running approximately from the northeast corner of lake Superior to the mouth of the Saguenay river. The extensive lumbering operations of the past century, together with repeated forest fires, have greatly modified these original types. The exclusive cutting of white and red pine, practised until recently, has resulted in the displacement of these species by spruce, balsam fir, jack pine and the hardwoods, the spruce-balsam fir pulpwood areas being the most valuable type remaining. Jack pine has come in extensively or

burned-over areas on lighter soils, and aspen and paper birch are becoming rapidly established as a temporary type. Along its northern border, this mixed hardwood and softwood type merges into the Northern Forest belt already described, with the disappearance of the hemlock, white and red pines and the commercial hard woods.

The Acadian belt covers the Maritime Provinces and the south shore of the St. Lawrence in Quebec. The forest is similar to that of the New England states, being characterized by red spruce. With this are found varying proportions of white spruce and balsam fir. In the mixed softwood and hardwood type, which also occurs in this belt, white pine and hemlock occur, with yellow birch, maple and beech representing the commercial hardwoods. Cedar is fairly abundant in the western portion of this region. Burned-over areas in the Acadian belt are chiefly occupied by aspen and white birch as temporary species.

3.—Important Tree Species.

In Canada there are approximately 160 different species and varieties of plants reaching tree size. Only 31 of these are coniferous, but the wood of these forms 80 p.c. of our standing timber and 95 p.c. of our sawn lumber. While the actual number of species of deciduous-leaved trees seems large in comparison to their commercial importance, out of a total of some 90 species and varieties only four or five are worthy of comparison with the conifers. A detailed description of the more important species of Canadian forest trees was given on pp. 282-285 of the 1924 Year Book.

4.—Forest Resources.

The total land area of Canada is approximately 3,654,000 square miles. Land suitable for agriculture, including pastoral land, has been estimated at 560,000 square miles, of which about 90,000 square miles are at present devoted to field crops. The area covered by existing forests covers approximately 1,227,000 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. Less than 40 p.c. of this carries merchantable timber (6 inches in diameter), and only about 20 p.c. carries saw timber (10 inches in diameter). The balance of the forested area carries young stands which have come up after fire or cutting. On a considerable proportion of this area the succeeding stands are inferior to the original forests. Under present conditions about a quarter of the timber of commercial size is commercially inaccessible, so that the forests on about two-thirds of our forest area are either too small or too expensive to be operated profitably. This is not a permanent condition, since accessibility depends primarily on market standards, current prices and transportation facilities, and all these factors are tending to increase the extent to which standing timber can be utilized. Young stands, as they reach maturity, also increase the area of accessible timber, and areas of farm land unsuitable for agriculture are eventually abandoned and revert to forest.

On the other hand, forest fires, windfall, insect and fungous damage and commercial operations tend to reduce the area. Certain forest areas are cleared and devoted to agriculture. Only when systematic land classification has been completed can the total area of absolute forest land be determined, *i.e.*, land capable of forest production but not suitable for agriculture.

About 83,643 square miles of forest land in Canada have been set aside in forest reserves or parks, or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production. Reserves set aside by the Dominion cover 34,932 square miles, by Quebec 2,500 square miles, by Ontario, 18,366 square miles, by British Columbia, 5,602 square

miles, giving a total of 61,400 square miles. Parks established by the Dominion cover 10,554 square miles, by Quebec, 5,771 square miles, by Ontario, 4,449 square miles, by British Columbia, 1,469 square miles, giving a total for parks of 22,243 square miles.

For a large proportion of the present forest area of Canada, there is little reliable information. Comprehensive forest surveys have been made only for the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Reports of these surveys were published by the Commission of Conservation. A survey of conditions in Ontario, commenced by that Commission, is now being completed by the Dominion Forestry Branch in co-operation with the Provincial Forest Service. Extensive areas in the three Prairie Provinces have been examined by the Dominion Service, but the extent of their total resources is still undetermined. The New Brunswick Provincial Service has examined 60 p.c. of that province's Crown timber lands and the Forest Service of Quebec is also collecting data as to the forests under its control.

The estimates given here for both area and quantity are based on data insufficient for accuracy; they must be accepted as being subject to revision as more complete information becomes available.

Table 1 gives a rough distribution of these quantities and indicates that the greater part of the saw material in the Dominion is to be found in British Columbia, but that over 44 p.c. of the total resources, including all classes of forest products, is to be found in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

1.—Estimate of the Forest Resources of Canada, 1924.

SOFTWOODS.

Provinces.	Saw Material.		Pulpwood, Cordwood, Ties, Posts, Poles, etc.		Total.
	M B.F.	M cu. ft.	M cords.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.
Nova Scotia.....	7,510,000	1,644,690	16,235	1,899,495	3,544,185
New Brunswick.....	12,136,000	2,657,784	30,556	3,575,052	6,232,836
Quebec.....	41,353,000	9,056,307	353,814	41,396,238	50,452,545
Ontario.....	15,112,000	3,309,528	151,605	17,737,785	21,047,313
Manitoba.....	2,335,000	511,365	40,510	4,739,670	5,251,035
Saskatchewan.....	3,950,000	865,050	86,700	10,143,900	11,008,950
Alberta.....	11,700,000	2,562,300	144,800	16,941,600	19,503,900
British Columbia.....	345,762,000	75,721,878	47,500	5,557,500	81,279,378
Total.....	439,858,000	96,328,902	871,720	101,991,240	198,320,142

HARDWOODS.

Nova Scotia.....	3,500,000	766,500	20,000	1,900,000	2,666,500
New Brunswick.....	8,164,000	1,787,917	18,636	1,770,420	3,558,337
Quebec.....	12,735,500	2,789,075	80,529	8,220,255	11,009,330
Ontario.....	7,685,000	1,683,015	84,400	8,018,000	9,701,015
Manitoba.....	105,000	22,995	33,010	3,135,950	3,158,945
Saskatchewan.....	4,000,000	876,000	60,000	5,700,000	6,576,000
Alberta.....	5,200,000	1,138,000	103,000	9,785,000	10,923,800
British Columbia.....	788,000	172,572	2,160	205,200	377,772
Total.....	42,177,500	9,236,874	407,735	38,734,825	47,971,699

GRAND TOTAL.

Nova Scotia.....	11,010,000	2,411,190	36,235	3,799,495	6,210,685
New Brunswick.....	20,300,000	4,445,701	49,192	5,345,472	9,791,173
Quebec.....	54,088,500	11,845,382	440,343	49,616,493	61,461,875
Ontario.....	22,797,000	4,992,543	236,005	25,755,785	30,748,328
Manitoba.....	2,440,000	534,360	73,520	7,875,620	8,409,980
Saskatchewan.....	7,950,000	1,741,050	146,700	15,843,900	17,584,950
Alberta.....	16,900,000	3,701,100	247,800	26,726,600	30,427,700
British Columbia.....	346,550,000	75,894,450	49,660	5,762,700	81,657,150
Total.....	482,035,500	105,565,776	1,279,453	140,726,065	246,291,841

5.—Forest Administration.

1.—Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber Lands.

The Dominion Government administers Crown lands, including timber lands, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Railway belt and Peace River block of British Columbia.

In all other cases timber lands are administered by the provinces in which they occur. On the area under Dominion control and in most of the provinces only the right to cut timber is disposed of, the title to the land remaining in the Crown, so that there are few privately owned timber lands, other than farmers' wood lots. As new regions are explored, their lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Absolute forest land is usually set aside for timber production, and the policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province in Canada. The ownership of forests by towns and communities, so common in Europe, is almost unknown in Canada, although efforts are being made to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests of this nature.

Dominion Timber Lands.—Dominion timber lands are administered by three different branches of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The Forest Service administers forest reserves and provides fire protection on all Dominion forest lands, the Timber and Grazing Branch deals with timber berths, and the Canadian National Parks Branch administers the Dominion parks, which are primarily national playgrounds and game preserves where the timber is withdrawn from commercial use. The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has charge of fire protection along railway lines in Canada.

Forest reserves are primarily intended to supply the surrounding settlements with timber for local use, and to protect the watersheds. The method of disposal of this timber and the conditions under which it can be removed are such that regeneration of the natural forest is as well provided for as possible without actual replanting of cut-over areas. The policy of the government is to extend these forest reserves so that eventually they shall include all non-agricultural lands capable of supporting tree growth, and to provide for their maintenance in a forested condition by natural regeneration, except where entirely denuded areas demand artificial methods. On all other Dominion timber lands licenses to cut timber, renewable annually, are granted for stated areas. Regulations provide for cutting to a diameter limit and disposal of logging *débris*. The export of raw or unmanufactured timber cut from Dominion Crown lands and provincial Crown lands is prohibited in every province but Nova Scotia.

Approximately 27,335 square miles of forest lands in the Prairie Provinces are privately owned.

British Columbia.—In the province of British Columbia, the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands has administered timber lands since 1912. All unalienated lands in the province which are examined and found to be better suited to forest than to agricultural production are dedicated to forest production, and all timber lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. During the last two years some 5,600 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition. The royalties are adjusted periodically on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 3,000 square miles of timber land are privately owned.

Ontario.—In the province of Ontario, timber lands are administered by the Department of Lands and Forests. The sale of saw timber is by tender after examination. Conditions cover the removal within a specified period, disposal of *débris*, etc. Pulpwood areas are usually disposed of by individual agreements for longer periods than in the case of saw timber. Manufacture in Canada was made a condition in the disposal of all softwood saw timber in 1897, of all pulpwood in 1900 and all hardwood in 1924. In some of the individual pulpwood agreements the licensee must undertake not only to erect a pulp-mill but also a paper-mill within the province, the type of mill being stipulated in the agreement. In this province about 7,972 square miles of forest land have been disposed of outright.

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec; its powers include the classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Forest protection is now under a separate organization, the Forest Protective Service. Licenses are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 34,173 square miles of forest land.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, and a special Forestry Advisory Board, form the forest authority in New Brunswick. At present timber lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private concerns and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 10,675 square miles of forest land.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the greater part of the forest land, amounting to 12,300 square miles, has passed into private ownership. What remains vested in the Crown is administered by the Chief Forester under the Minister of Lands and Forests, who also has charge of forest protection throughout the province.

2.—Forest Fire Protection.

The protection of forests from fire is undoubtedly the most urgent and most important part of the work of the different agencies administering forest lands in Canada. In the case of the Dominion Government, this duty falls chiefly on the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department for all Dominion Crown timber lands, whether within forest reserves or not. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed *ex-officio* officers of the Board of Railway Commissioners and are responsible for fire protection along railway lines. These guards co-operate with the railway fire rangers employed by the various railway companies, the compulsory patrol of all lines throughout the country being a Dominion law. Other Dominion legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes and provides for closed seasons during dangerous periods.

Each of the Provincial Governments maintains a fire protection organization which co-operates with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. An interesting development in this connection in the province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber limits. These associations have their own staffs, which co-operate with those of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Provincial Government. This latter contributes in the way of money grants and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the areas of the association's activities.

The simplest form of patrol is carried on by men, generally travelling in pairs, on foot, on horseback or in canoes. The fire protective systems in use throughout Canada have been improved by the following measures:—the extension of roads, trails and portages; the building of telephone lines throughout the forest; the establishment of lookout towers and stations; the use of air craft for detecting and reporting incipient fires and carrying men and supplies to fires already started; patrol by automobiles, boats and railway speeders; maintenance at strategic points of cabins for accommodation of patrolmen and supplies for fire-fighting; the use of portable forest fire pumps and the establishment of fire lanes and cleared fire guards through the forest and around fire hazards. In addition to these, certain legislative enactments have tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of closed seasons for brush-burning by settlers during the dangerous dry periods has proved efficacious, and the recently enacted laws for Quebec and New Brunswick, whereby all travelling in the woods during the fire season is regulated and restricted, have been of enormous value as preventive measures.

3.—Scientific Forestry.

The practice of forestry in Canada has consisted chiefly in the administration of existing forest areas. What little reforestation or afforestation has been done has been largely in connection with farmers' woodlots, shelter belts and reclamation or soil fixation, although some commercial reforestation has been undertaken by pulp companies. During recent years investigatory or forest research work has assumed considerable importance. The object of this work is to secure an inventory of Canada's timber resources, to ascertain the best methods of securing continuous production of desirable species by natural means and the economic possibilities of establishing forests by artificial means. In addition to silvicultural research, investigations are being carried on for the purpose of determining the best methods of forest utilization or the converting of standing timber into saleable commodities.

Technical foresters are employed by the Dominion and Provincial Forest Services and by many pulp and lumber companies. In addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest reconnaissance and intensive forest surveys for the purpose of estimating and mapping standing timber and determining conditions affecting growth and reproduction of existing forests. They also direct experimental planting and experimental regulation of commercial logging operations. The Dominion Forest Service employs a special staff for forest investigatory work and has established experimental forest stations at Petawawa, Ontario, and at other points throughout the Dominion. The work is done in co-operation with the provincial services and with pulp and lumber companies, and is also conducted on Dominion forest reserves. The Forest Products Laboratories, established by the Dominion Forestry Branch in connection with McGill University, at Montreal, and the University of British Columbia, at Vancouver, carry on investigatory work in forest products, covering the strength, durability and other mechanical, physical and chemical qualities of Canadian woods, methods of seasoning, preservation from decay and chemical utilization in the pulp and paper and wood-distillation industries. The province of Quebec is organizing a Bureau of Forest Research under the Provincial Forester, supported by a generous annual appropriation. Much credit is due to the forestry departments of some of the pulp companies in Canada for pioneering work in forest research.

Education in forestry and allied subjects and opportunities for research are offered by four Canadian universities and by other agencies. The University of

Toronto, the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, and the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, provide four-year courses leading to a professional degree. The School of Forestry and Surveying, in connection with Laval University at Quebec, provides a combined course in the French language of four years' duration, leading to diplomas in both sciences. The Government of Quebec has established a school in paper-making at Three Rivers in the heart of the paper industry; several agricultural colleges provide short courses in farm forestry, and a school for forest rangers has been established in Quebec.

The practice of forestry by individuals and private concerns is encouraged by the furnishing of expert advice by Dominion and provincial services and by the distribution of tree-planting material. The Dominion Forest Service maintains two nurseries in Saskatchewan, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, near Saskatoon. From 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 trees are distributed annually to farmers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces for planting woodlots and wind-breaks. If certain conditions are fulfilled, the material and instructions are provided free except for transportation charges.

The province of Ontario provides material under similar conditions, and distributes about 3,000,000 trees annually from its six nurseries. To encourage the establishment of communal forests by towns and other municipalities, the Provincial Government undertakes to plant free of charge any area purchased by the municipality for this purpose.

In Quebec, a forest nursery at Berthierville serves as a demonstration station for the School of Forestry and as a forest ranger school. It provides about half a million trees for sale and distribution in the province annually, comprising seedlings and transplants for forest planting, and larger trees for ornamental purposes. The capacity of the nursery is being raised to 5,000,000 trees. Provision is made by legislation for the creation of communal forests.

6.—Forest Utilization.

The clearing of forest land was the primary step toward the settlement of Eastern Canada by the early pioneers. The material so removed was at first more than sufficient for building purposes, fencing and fuel. In many cases logs and clearing *débris* were burned in order to get them out of the way. Later on, inroads were made into the forest surrounding the farms and settlements to supply these needs, and lumbering as a business developed gradually as the settlements extended, the demand increased and the supply receded. The industry, which started in the lower St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces, spread northward and westward during the period of rapid advance in settlement.

The Ottawa valley became the first important centre of commercial activity in the industry, with the rafting of square timber to Quebec for export. The Georgian Bay and Rainy River districts were later opened up, and although the industry is now established over the entire Dominion these districts are still the chief lumbering regions in Eastern Canada. Lumbering in the north of the Prairie Provinces has progressed with the colonization of this region, but the production does not usually exceed the local demand. Exploitation of the extensive forests of British Columbia proceeded simultaneously with similar development in the Pacific States across the border, and is steadily increasing in relative importance. In 1908, this province contributed less than a fifth of Canada's total lumber production, while in 1924 this proportion was over 41 p.c., indicating that the centre of production is rapidly moving westward.

1.—Woods Operations.

Differences throughout Canada in soil, climate, topography, average size of trees, density of stands and numerous other local conditions, give rise to differences in logging methods not only between provinces but between adjacent logging units in the same district. Generally speaking, throughout Eastern Canada the climate is such that the cutting and hauling of logs can be carried on most economically during the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled mostly on sleighs by horses to the nearest stream or lake, where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. Logging railways are sometimes used, in some cases hauling the logs directly to the mills. Tractors are being substituted for horses in many operations. The nature of the topography, the presence of connected systems of lakes and streams, makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is therefore almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river-driving operations, and improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build dams, sluices and other river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, and tow the material across lakes and still stretches of river in booms or rafts. The logs, which carry the distinguishing stamp or brand of each operator, are finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of the logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Logs are assembled by different cable systems operated by donkey engines. They are transported to the mills or to water chiefly by logging railways and in some cases by motor trucks. Flumes for transporting logs are used in some operations. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet, and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.

In Eastern Canada logging operations are usually carried on by the mill-owners or licensees of timber lands, often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors and jobbers. In the better settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom saw-mills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value, but saw-logs, being as a rule the property of the mill-owner, are not generally marketed as such in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit holders, who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit holders, but buy their entire supply of raw material from logging concerns.

In connection with woods operations, it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for saw-mills and pulp-mills, but in addition provide annually about 16,000,000 railway ties, 1,000,000 poles for telegraph, telephone and power lines, 14,000,000 fence posts, over 8,000,000 cords of firewood, together with piling, round mining timbers, square timber for export, wood for distillation, charcoal and excelsior manufacture, bark and wood for tanning extracts, maple syrup and sugar and a number of minor products.

2.—The Lumber Industry.

The manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles and other products of the saw-mill forms the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials. Annual statistics covering this and other forest industries were collected and published by the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department from 1908 to 1916. Since that date the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Forestry Branch.

Table 2 gives the production of lumber, lath and shingles from 1908 to 1924 inclusive.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet, board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. This was followed in 1921, however, by a period of depression which was general throughout all fields of industrial activity. The production of lumber in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over \$10 a thousand feet. The cut during 1922 showed an increase of 9.4 p.c. in quantity, accompanied by an increase of over \$2,000,000 in total value, while the production in 1923 again increased to 3,728,445,000 feet, board measure, and the value to \$108,290,542. Statistics of production in 1924 show an increase in quantity to 3,878,942,000 feet, board measure, accompanied by a decrease in value to \$104,444,622.

2.—Lumber, Lath and Shingle Production in Canada, for the calendar years 1908-1924.

Years.	Lumber cut.		Shingles cut.		Lath cut.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B. M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
1908.....	3,347,126	54,338,036	1,499,396	3,101,996	671,562	1,487,125
1909.....	3,814,942	62,819,477	1,988,753	3,701,182	822,124	1,979,034
1910.....	4,451,652	70,609,233	1,976,640	3,557,211	851,953	1,943,544
1911.....	4,918,202	75,830,954	1,838,474	3,512,078	965,235	2,212,226
1912.....	4,389,723	69,475,784	1,578,343	3,175,319	899,016	2,064,622
1913.....	3,816,642	65,796,438	1,485,279	3,064,641	739,678	1,783,283
1914.....	3,946,254	60,363,369	1,843,554	3,688,746	625,010	1,585,484
1915.....	3,842,676	61,919,806	3,089,470	5,734,852	793,226	2,040,819
1916.....	3,490,550	58,365,349	2,897,562	5,962,933	665,588	1,743,940
1917.....	4,151,703	83,655,097	3,020,956	8,431,215	616,949	1,828,018
1918.....	3,886,631	103,700,620	2,662,521	8,184,448	438,100	1,369,616
1919.....	3,819,750	122,030,653	2,915,309	13,525,625	520,203	2,157,758
1920.....	4,298,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	14,695,159	762,031	5,248,879
1921.....	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,938,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922.....	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,508,956	10,327,080	1,031,420	5,690,328
1923.....	3,728,445	108,290,542	2,718,350	9,617,114	1,153,735	6,324,747
1924.....	3,878,942	104,444,622	3,129,501	10,406,293	1,165,819	5,975,253

The number of mills in operation in 1924 was 2,761, as compared with 2,883 in 1923, but the average production per mill increased from 1,295,000 to 1,405,000 feet. The average number of days each mill was in operation in 1923 was 94.5, and in 1924 97.3.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages in 1924 was 35,494, as compared with 35,070 in 1923, an increase of 1.2 p.c. The total payroll was \$34,783,780, as compared with \$33,490,504 in 1923, an increase of 3.8 p.c. The average earnings per employee for all classes shows an increase in 1924 from \$955 to \$980. Power used increased from 259,803 h.p. in 1923 to 285,263 h.p. in 1924, fuel cost from \$607,687 to \$651,499 and total cost of materials from \$73,325,718 to \$83,141,692.

Lath production increased in quantity from 1,153,735,000 (valued at \$6,324,747) in 1923 to 1,165,819,000 (valued at \$5,975,253) in 1924.

Shingle production showed an increase in both quantity and value from 2,718,650,000, valued at \$9,617,114, in 1923, to 3,129,501,000, valued at \$10,406,293, in 1924.

Other products and by-products of the saw-milling industry showed a general increase in total value from \$5,931,413 to \$10,520,098. These products include veneer, box shooks, spoolwood, cooperage stock, sawn ties, etc. Pulpwood to the amount of 814,180 cords, valued at \$11,583,293, was cut up, barked or "rossed" in 1924, an increase in quantity and value over 1923.

The total value of all products of the saw-mills and allied mills during 1924 was \$141,929,559, as compared with \$139,894,677 for 1923, an increase of 1.5 p.c. The total capital invested in these mills in 1924 was \$177,480,064, representing an increase of 4 p.c. over the investment in 1923.

Table 3 shows the production during 1924 by kinds of wood and Table 4 gives the same information by provinces.

3.—Total production of Lumber, Lath and Shingles in Canada, by Kinds of Wood, for the calendar year 1924.

Kinds of Wood.	Lumber.		Lath.		Shingles.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B. M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
Softwoods—						
Spruce.....	1,260,673	32,451,904	672,218	3,461,266	84,537	278,691
Douglas fir.....	1,000,089	22,438,540	81,207	278,381	—	—
White pine.....	614,532	21,307,256	217,615	1,272,582	5,186	16,925
Hemlock.....	291,665	6,255,404	43,142	223,935	1,879	5,712
Cedar.....	115,185	4,673,247	25,570	112,931	3,032,050	10,087,890
Balsam fir.....	70,466	1,591,866	22,598	112,801	4,139	12,115
Red pine.....	124,289	3,974,009	42,428	228,438	—	—
Jack pine.....	101,077	2,330,673	36,285	179,572	1,192	3,666
Yellow pine.....	48,738	1,099,706	3,213	15,910	—	—
Tamarack.....	52,068	1,141,415	1,038	2,721	—	—
Yellow cypress.....	3	55	—	—	—	—
Total Softwoods.....	3,678,785	97,264,075	1,145,314	5,888,537	3,129,501	10,404,999
Hardwoods—						
Yellow birch.....	64,313	2,365,886	276	1,440	—	—
Maple.....	52,017	2,016,089	71	334	—	—
Basswood.....	24,080	828,088	334	1,503	—	—
Elm.....	17,814	667,579	929	4,675	—	—
White birch.....	12,096	449,157	1,138	4,637	—	—
Ash.....	5,752	209,356	14,577	58,542	—	—
Beech.....	7,063	199,455	—	—	—	—
Poplar.....	10,473	224,278	93	558	236	523
Oak.....	2,783	132,347	—	—	—	—
Chestnut.....	430	18,264	—	—	—	—
Butternut.....	212	7,848	—	—	—	—
Cherry.....	274	11,169	—	—	—	—
Hickory.....	160	7,985	—	—	—	—
Walnut.....	52	2,351	—	—	—	—
Tulip.....	2	160	—	—	—	—
Total Hardwoods.....	197,548	7,131,012	17,418	71,659	236	523
Unspecified.....	2,636	49,535	3,087	15,027	282	771
Grand Total.....	3,878,942	104,444,622	1,165,819	5,975,253	3,129,501	10,406,293

4.—Production of Lumber, Lath and Shingles in Canada, by Provinces, for the calendar year 1924.

Provinces.	Lumber.		Lath.		Shingles.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B. M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4,138	101,286	677	3,265	4,775	13,166
Nova Scotia.....	120,760	2,621,105	45,799	226,914	16,261	47,590
New Brunswick.....	466,929	12,407,262	391,099	2,095,686	240,325	779,270
Quebec.....	596,626	17,015,751	257,641	1,277,710	303,310	859,708
Ontario.....	979,185	32,199,445	314,892	1,759,255	27,307	100,461
Manitoba.....	70,871	1,783,289	28,050	146,311	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	7,818	162,968	1,485	4,455	—	—
Alberta.....	38,362	859,560	8,730	37,785	381	1,093
British Columbia.....	1,594,253	37,293,956	117,446	423,872	2,537,142	8,605,005
Total.....	3,878,942	104,444,622	1,165,819	5,975,253	3,129,501	10,406,293

Tables 5 and 6 show the imports and exports of forest products by chief classes for the calendar years 1922 to 1924, statistics which may be compared with those of production given in the tables above.

5.—Imports of Forest Products by Chief Classes, calendar years 1922-1924.

Products.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
				\$	\$	\$
Lumber, rough sawn.... M ft. b.m.	142,499	163,631	—	6,920,949	9,089,457	—
“ matched..... “	5,242	4,991	—	276,309	274,072	—
Total, sawn lumber.....	147,741	168,622	131,673	7,197,258	9,363,529	7,272,639
Railway ties..... No.	540,424	671,975	685,573	679,020	865,964	918,504
Veneer..... \$	—	—	—	297,550	443,146	444,625
Logs..... \$	—	—	—	258,136	324,567	309,985
Cork, canes, reeds, etc.. \$	—	—	—	286,356	268,854	267,046
Squared timber..... \$	—	—	—	37,377	60,431	218,696
Fuel wood..... cords	9,002	—	6,280	36,571	51,567	27,952
Poles..... No.	1,892	6,356	6,797	7,011	23,915	44,026
Posts..... \$	—	—	—	13,453	22,240	11,828
Shingles..... M	10,065	5,105	6,550	36,309	17,701	22,164
Lath..... \$	962	—	801	6,421	6,379	5,961
Miscellaneous..... \$	—	—	—	290,796	402,425	411,182
Total Imports. \$	—	—	—	9,146,258	11,850,718	9,954,608

6.—Exports of Forest Products by Chief Classes, calendar years 1922-1924.

Products.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
				\$	\$	\$
Sawn lumber..... M ft. b.m.	1,993,551	2,372,286	2,051,925	58,063,896	75,979,040	63,941,129
Pulpwood..... cords	1,011,332	1,384,230	1,330,250	10,359,762	13,525,004	13,536,058
Shingles..... M	2,358,992	2,622,004	2,645,305	9,210,961	9,902,170	9,441,760
Lath..... “	1,295,910	1,556,384	1,676,029	7,643,710	9,380,183	9,952,918
Logs..... M ft. b.m.	185,489	260,421	343,559	3,270,575	5,095,168	5,861,378
Timber..... “	55,140	143,105	127,773	1,492,344	4,037,030	3,317,225
Poles..... No.	306,421	515,343	620,341	1,211,592	2,275,201	2,904,318
Railway ties..... \$	965,288	1,115,897	1,158,281	684,247	888,596	826,483
Veneer..... \$	—	—	—	—	470,284	339,387
Piling..... lin. ft.	1,365,538	1,800,398	2,862,391	119,290	196,192	260,559
Fuel wood..... cords	11,570	21,878	12,684	70,168	136,066	80,388
Fence posts..... \$	—	—	796,058	64,020	86,325	93,401
Miscellaneous..... \$	—	—	—	2,278,674	1,723,683	2,281,013
Total Exports \$	—	—	—	94,469,237	123,694,942	112,836,017

The first timber shipped from Canada to Europe was during the French *régime* in 1667, and consisted mostly of square timber and masts and spars for the French navy. The export to England began to develop in the early part of the 19th century. Quebec was the centre of the square and waney timber trade, which reached its maximum in 1864, when as many as 1,350 sailing vessels entered that port and carried away over 20,000,000 cubic feet of timber, most of which was white or “Quebec” pine. The increase in the production of sawn lumber, the “deal trade”, and the increasing scarcity of suitable material, resulted in a steady decline in the exports of square and waney timber, and Montreal became the centre of activity in exportation.

With the growing production of deals and other sawn lumber, the trade with the United States increased until, in 1925, Canada exported almost 2,000,000,000 board feet of sawn lumber to that country. The total value of exported sawn lumber and other unmanufactured or partially manufactured forest products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was over \$115,000,000, of which about \$96,000,000 worth went to the United States and \$12,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom. The remaining export trade was widely distributed throughout both trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific channels.

3.—The Pulp and Paper Industry.

The manufacture of pulp and paper is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. Paper was first manufactured in Canada about a hundred years ago, but prior to 1860 no wood-pulp was used or produced. Rags, straw, esparto grass, cotton waste and other substances were the raw materials used. The first paper-mill was established at St. Andrews in Quebec (then Lower Canada) in 1803 by a party of Americans who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. In 1825, at Crook's Hollow, was erected the first paper-mill in what was then Upper Canada. Mr. Crooks, the founder, earned a bounty from the Government of £100 for the first sheet of paper made in the province.

What is claimed to be the first wood-pulp mill in Canada was erected by Angus Logan and Company at Windsor Mills, Quebec, about 1870. The Riordons were among the first to manufacture groundwood pulp, and in 1887 Charles Riordon brought the sulphite process from Austria, and installed at Merritton a sulphite mill which is still in existence. In the census of 1871 no pulp-mills are mentioned, but in 1881 five mills were in operation, with a total capital of \$92,000, 68 employees and an output valued at \$63,000. In 1891 there were 24, and in 1901, 25 mills. Since that date the advance in this industry has been still more rapid. At the end of 1925 there were in operation in Canada 45 pulp-mills, 35 combined pulp and paper-mills and 34 mills making paper only, and since then the number has increased. This development is due chiefly to the existence in Canada of abundant water powers adjacent to extensive forest resources of pulpwood species. The importance of this combination is evident from the fact that energy to the extent of practically 100 h.p. is necessary for the production of one ton of paper.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods, with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper. These three stages cannot be treated as entirely distinct nor can they be separated from the different stages of the lumber industry. Some of the important pulp companies operate saw-mills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and many lumber manufacturers divert a proportion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. So far as operations in the woods are concerned, it is often impossible to state whether the timber being cut will eventually be made into lumber or pulpwood.

On account of legislation already referred to, pulpwood cut on Crown lands in every province but Nova Scotia must be manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills. Pulpwood cut on lands held in fee simple may be exported; a large proportion of it is sent to the United States. Raw or unmanufactured pulpwood has therefore a definite market value. Table 7 and the diagram (p. 284) show the annual production of this commodity from 1908 to 1925, together with the quantities used by Canadian pulp-mills and the quantities exported.

7.—Production, Consumption and Export of Pulpwood, calendar years 1908-1925.

Years.	Total Production of Pulpwood.			Used in Canadian Pulp-mills.		Exported Unmanufactured.	
	Quantity.	Total value.	Average value per cord.	Quantity.	Per cent of total production.	Quantity.	Per cent of total production.
	cords.	\$	\$	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.
1908.....	1,325,085	7,732,055	5.84	482,777	36.4	842,308	63.6
1909.....	1,557,753	9,316,610	5.98	622,129	39.9	935,624	60.1
1910.....	1,541,628	9,795,196	6.35	598,487	38.8	943,141	61.2
1911.....	1,520,227	9,678,616	6.37	672,288	44.2	847,939	55.8
1912.....	1,846,910	11,911,415	6.46	866,042	46.8	980,868	53.2
1913.....	2,144,064	14,313,939	6.67	1,109,034	51.7	1,035,030	48.3
1914.....	2,196,884	14,770,358	6.72	1,224,376	55.7	972,508	44.3
1915.....	2,355,550	15,590,330	6.61	1,405,836	59.7	949,714	40.3
1916.....	2,833,119	19,971,127	7.05	1,764,912	62.3	1,068,207	37.7
1917.....	3,122,179	26,739,905	8.56	2,104,334	67.4	1,017,845	32.6
1918.....	3,560,280	37,886,259	10.64	2,210,744	62.1	1,349,536	37.9
1919.....	3,498,981	41,941,267	11.99	2,428,706	69.4	1,070,275	30.6
1920.....	4,024,826	61,183,060	15.22	2,777,422	69.0	1,247,404	31.0
1921.....	3,273,131	52,900,872	16.16	2,180,578	66.6	1,092,553	33.4
1922.....	3,923,940	50,735,361	12.93	2,912,608	74.2	1,011,332	25.8
1923.....	4,654,663	57,119,596	12.27	3,270,433	70.3	1,384,230	29.7
1924.....	4,647,201	57,777,640	12.43	3,316,951	71.4	1,330,250	28.6
1925.....	5,092,461	62,181,537	12.23	3,668,959	72.0	1,423,502	28.0

Since 1902 the exports of raw pulpwood have gone exclusively to the United States and have amounted annually to about 1,000,000 cords. The exportation of raw pulpwood, as shown in the accompanying diagram, has increased but little since 1912, while the quantity consumed in Canadian pulp-mills has increased more than fourfold during the same period. In 1908, almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form. In 1925, with an increase of almost 300 p.c. in total production, the proportion exported has fallen to less than one-third.

The manufacture of pulp forms the second stage in this industry. This is carried on by mills producing pulp alone and also by paper manufacturers operating pulp-mills in conjunction with paper-mills for the purpose of providing their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export.

The supply of rags for paper-making is distinctly limited and the material too expensive for the manufacture of cheap paper. Early paper makers experimented with fibres from the stems, leaves and other parts of numerous annual plants, but the small proportion of paper-making material recoverable from such sources led to experiments in the use of wood. Different species were tried, and finally spruce and balsam fir were found to be the most suitable for the production of all but the best classes of paper.

The wood is delivered to the pulp-mill in different ways. Logs eight feet and upwards are either floated in booms or rafts or delivered in railway cars. Wood cut in two foot or four foot lengths is seldom driven but is delivered by railway car or vessel. This material may be either peeled or barked or delivered with the bark on. Generally speaking, wood sold by farmers is cut to short lengths and peeled by hand in the woods. Material cut in log lengths must pass first through a "cut-up" mill where it is cut into two or four foot lengths. The next stage in



its preparation is the removal of the bark in a "rossing" mill. This is accomplished by the rubbing together of the logs in a revolving drum or by the removal of the bark by revolving knives. This last method produces the cleanest pulpwood but results in the loss of a considerable proportion of the wood itself. This preliminary preparation of pulpwood is frequently carried on at the pulp-mill, but there are in Canada a number of "cutting-up" and "rossing" mills operating on an independent basis, chiefly for the purpose of saving freight on material cut at a distance from the mill or on material intended for exportation. Logs are measured in board feet but the shorter material is measured by the cord (4' by 4' by 8' of piled material), which is approximately equivalent to 500 feet board measure or to 90 cubic feet of solid wood. Generally speaking, it takes about one cord of wood to make a ton of groundwood and two cords to make a ton of chemical pulp.

There are in Canada four methods of preparing wood pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. In the mechanical method, green coniferous woods are preferred; spruce forms over 80 p.c. of the total, with balsam fir, hemlock and jack pine. Soft "hardwoods", such as paper birch, white birch and poplar, are occasionally used. The barked and cleaned wood is held by hydraulic pressure against the surface of a revolving grindstone, the sticks lying with their length parallel to the width of the stone. The stone is constantly washed by water, which carries away the pulp in suspension. Mechanically prepared pulp or "groundwood" is used only for the cheaper grades of paper and board which are required only for a comparatively short time. It contains all the wood substance, a large proportion of which is not durable. Mixed with chemical pulp, it is used for news, wall, cheap book, manila, tissue, wrapping, bag and building papers, and for box boards, container boards and wall boards.

There are three methods of producing chemical fibre in use in Canada—the sulphite, sulphate (or kraft) and the soda process, so-called because of the chemicals used in each case to dissolve out the non-fibrous or non-cellulose components of wood substance. Cellulose, which forms about 50 p.c. of wood substance, is the ideal paper-making material. It is a singularly inert substance, largely unaffected by ordinary chemical agents, atmospheric conditions, bacteria and fungi. High grade paper, being almost pure cellulose, will remain in perfect condition for centuries. Not only do the chemicals used separate out the cellulose, but they remove the fats and resins so troublesome in paper-making, and break down the substance which holds the cellulose fibres together, so that they can be later felted together into a strong sheet of paper.

The sulphite process, which is the most important in use in Canada, depends on the action of a bisulphite liquor (a comparatively weak acid solution of calcium and magnesium bisulphite) on the non-cellulose wood component. This liquor is prepared by burning sulphur or pyrites and absorbing the resulting sulphur dioxide gas in a milk-of-lime solution or in water, in the presence of limestone.

The woods used in this process in Canada are all coniferous. Spruce forms 72 p.c., balsam 20 p.c., hemlock 8 p.c. The previously barked and cleaned pulpwood is chipped in a machine which reduces the wood to particles about an inch long and a quarter of an inch thick, or smaller. These chips are screened, crushed and fed into digesters—large steel tanks lined with acid-resisting brick—where they are cooked by steam in the presence of the bisulphite liquor referred to. The cooked chips are then "blown" into pits below the digesters and washed in preparation for

screening. Sulphur and lime are the most important chemicals used in this process, and their recovery, or the economic utilization of waste sulphite liquor, is still largely an unsolved problem.

Sulphite fibre is used in the manufacture of newsprint paper, in which it forms about 20 p.c. of the pulp used, adding strength to the remaining 80 p.c. of groundwood pulp. It is used for the better classes of white paper and boards, either pure or in mixture with the other fibres.

The soda process is the oldest chemical process, and depends on the action of an alkaline solvent, caustic soda, on the non-fibrous components. This caustic soda is prepared from soda ash dissolved in water and boiled with lime or is produced electrolytically from brine. Most of the chemicals used in this process are recoverable. The wood of the softer so-called "hardwoods" or broad-leaved trees, such as poplar, basswood, willow, etc., is used almost exclusively in this process. The wood is prepared as in the other chemical processes and the chips are cooked in unlined metal digesters. The resultant fibre is used in the manufacture of the best class of book, magazine and writing papers, as a filler mixed with stronger pulp. The result is a paper which lacks strength but can be readily finished to a good surface.

The manufacture of sulphate or kraft pulp is a comparatively recent modification of the soda process. It was first used in America by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. at East Angus, Quebec, in 1907, and was treated as soda pulp in statistical reports up to 1912. The process was first introduced with the intention of reducing the manufacturing cost of soda pulp by substituting salt cake (sodium sulphate) for the more expensive soda ash (sodium carbonate). Subsequent developments showed that, by an adaptation of this process, the superior strength of coniferous wood fibre could be taken advantage of, and at the present time the woods used are almost exclusively coniferous. Spruce heads the list with about 63 p.c. of the total, followed by jack pine with about 20 p.c., balsam with about 12 p.c., and other conifers in smaller proportions. The chipped wood is treated with the caustic solution in unlined steel digesters. The cooking process is carried on just long enough to obtain fibres that can be easily separated. The fibres so obtained are long, flexible and very strong, and are used in the manufacture of so-called kraft papers used for wrapping, bags, etc.

The pulp or fibre from all four processes leaves the grinders or digester pits in a fluid state, consisting of water with a small proportion of fibre held in suspension. It is first screened and thickened, and may then be piped direct to the paper-mill. For shipping or storing, it is usually dried out sufficiently to allow it to be formed into sheets and folded into bundles or "laps". For export, these "laps" are baled by hydraulic presses. In some cases the pulp is dried for export by converting it into what is practically a coarse form of paper. Groundwood pulp is sold in laps, either wet or pressed. Sulphite pulp is marketed in laps, sheets or rolls, and soda pulp is usually shipped in rolls.

Table 8 shows the total production of pulp in Canada from 1908 to 1925 inclusive, together with the production of groundwood pulp and the production of fibre by the three chemical processes described. Statistics of values are not available from 1908 to 1916.

8. Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, calendar years 1908-1925.

Years.	Total Production. ¹		Mechanical Pulp.		Chemical Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1908.....	363,079	—	278,570	—	84,509	—
1909.....	445,408	—	325,609	—	119,799	—
1910.....	474,604	—	370,195	—	104,409	—
1911.....	496,833	—	362,321	—	134,512	—
1912.....	682,632	—	499,226	—	183,406	—
1913.....	854,624	—	600,216	—	254,408	—
1914.....	934,700	—	644,924	—	289,776	—
1915.....	1,074,805	—	743,776	—	331,029	—
1916.....	1,296,084	—	827,258	—	468,826	—
1917.....	1,464,308	65,515,335	923,731	25,918,811	540,423	38,374,191
1918.....	1,557,193	64,356,173	879,510	19,112,727	677,683	45,243,446
1919.....	1,716,089	73,320,278	990,902	23,316,828	725,187	50,003,450
1920.....	1,960,102	141,552,862	1,090,114	49,890,337	848,528	90,053,999
1921.....	1,549,082	78,338,278	931,560	32,313,848	612,467	45,929,513
1922.....	2,150,251	84,947,598	1,241,185	31,079,429	897,533	53,615,692
1923.....	2,475,904	99,073,203	1,419,547	37,587,379	1,012,092	60,674,518
1924.....	2,465,011	90,323,972	1,427,782	36,165,901	986,242	53,313,823
1925.....	2,772,507	100,216,383	1,621,917	39,130,117	1,084,992	59,969,673

¹ These totals include some unspecified pulp and screenings.

The steady growth of this industry up to 1920, when 1,960,102 tons of pulp were produced, will be seen from the above figures. There was a drop in production in 1921, but production in 1922 more than overtook the previous year's drop. Since then, with the exception of 1924, each year has shown consistent growth in the annual production, the year 1925 creating a record for the industry.

Table 9 gives the production of pulp in Canada in 1924 and 1925 by processes and by provinces. During 1925 there were 45 mills manufacturing pulp only and 35 combined pulp and paper-mills. These 80 establishments turned out 2,772,507 tons of pulp, valued at \$100,216,383, as compared with 2,465,011 tons, valued at \$90,323,972, in 1924, an increase of 307,496 tons and \$9,892,411. Of the 1925 total for pulp, 1,654,549 tons, valued at \$47,803,623, were made in the combined pulp and paper-mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. The surplus, together with the product of the pulp-mills, amounting to 1,117,958 tons, valued at \$52,412,760, was sold in Canada or exported. As in the case of pulpwood, a part of the product at this stage of the industry provides raw material for the later stages, while the remainder has a definite market value as such.

9.—Pulp Production by Classes and Provinces, calendar years 1924 and 1925.

Kinds of Pulp by Provinces.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Quebec—				
Groundwood.....	688,972	814,696	18,443,244	20,920,732
Sulphite, bleached.....	51,983	55,900	4,061,305	4,595,235
Sulphite, unbleached.....	231,940	275,339	11,466,000	13,435,171
Sulphate and soda.....	176,690	192,081	9,740,937	10,953,271
Screenings.....	20,729	32,287	378,732	585,822
Total.....	1,170,314	1,370,303	44,690,213	50,490,231

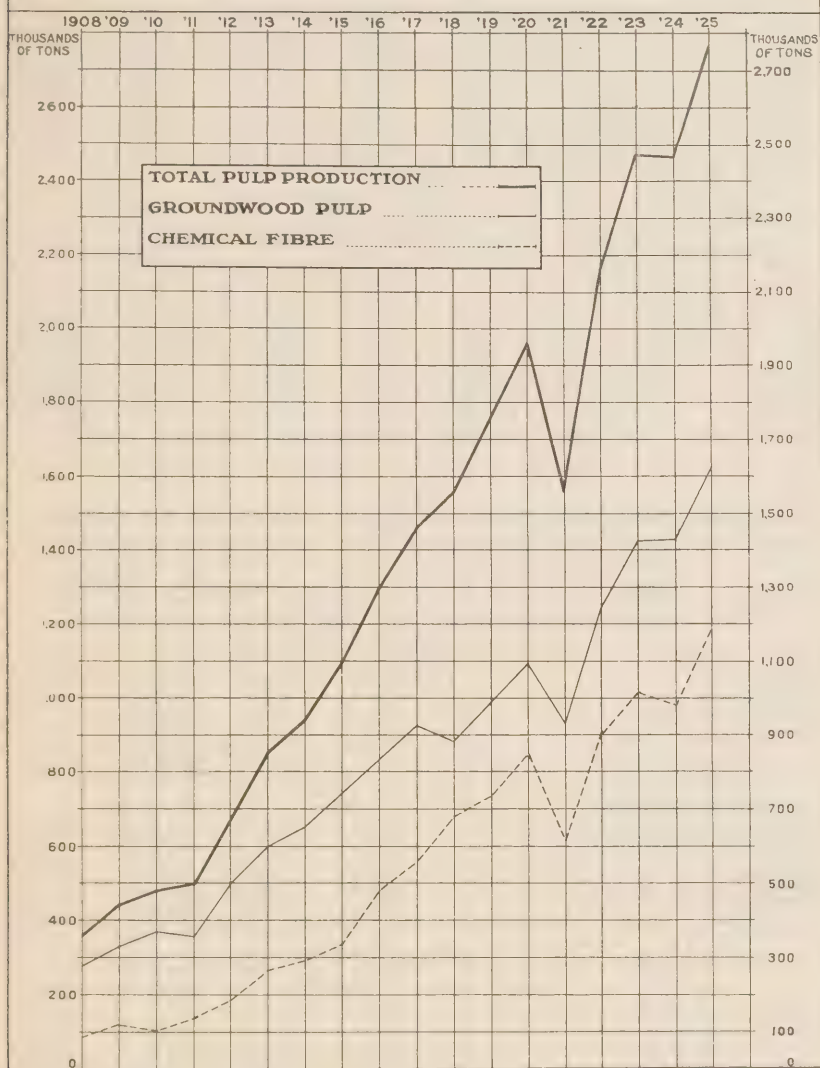
9.—Pulp Production by Classes and Provinces, calendar years 1924 and 1925—concluded

Kinds of Pulp by Provinces.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Ontario—				
Groundwood.....	577,693	614,951	14,436,929	14,647,255
Sulphite, bleached.....	71,817	79,578	5,231,836	5,978,313
Sulphite, unbleached.....	243,417	242,015	11,134,181	11,880,169
Sulphate.....	7,824	12,380	453,692	641,300
Screenings.....	26,572	27,559	357,948	402,041
Other fibre.....	210	234	8,000	9,960
Total.....	927,533	976,717	31,622,586	33,559,038
British Columbia—				
Groundwood.....	112,001	121,079	1,899,422	1,910,320
Sulphite, bleached.....	17,723	25,961	1,285,103	1,817,235
Sulphite, unbleached.....	65,765	66,023	2,995,606	2,911,635
Sulphate.....	14,403	17,019	662,301	784,137
Screenings.....	2,426	4,072	70,489	104,304
Total.....	212,318	234,154	6,912,921	7,527,631
New Brunswick—				
Groundwood.....	19,722	27,727	555,673	511,787
Sulphite, bleached.....	59,241	66,026	4,075,343	4,590,801
Sulphite, unbleached.....	26,149	31,943	1,234,140	1,443,680
Sulphate.....	19,290	20,727	993,384	938,726
Screenings.....	1,050	1,446	9,079	14,466
Total.....	125,452	147,869	6,867,619	7,499,460
Nova Scotia—				
Groundwood.....	29,394	43,464	830,633	1,140,023
Total.....	29,394	43,464	830,633	1,140,023
SUMMARY.				
Groundwood.....	1,427,782	1,621,917	36,165,901	39,130,117
Sulphite, bleached.....	200,764	227,465	14,633,587	16,981,584
Sulphite, unbleached.....	567,271	615,320	26,829,927	29,670,655
Sulphate and soda.....	218,207	242,207	11,850,309	13,317,434
Screenings.....	50,777	65,364	816,248	1,106,633
Other fibre.....	210	234	8,000	9,960
Total for Canada.....	2,465,011	2,772,507	90,323,972	100,216,383

The paper-making stage of the industry involves the consumption of wood pulp and other paper stock in the manufacture of paper and other pulp products. Accurate annual statistics for this part of the industry are only available for the years 1917 to 1925 inclusive. These are given in Table 10. The main classes are further subdivided into about thirty sub-classes, details of which are given in Table 11 for the years 1924 and 1925.

During 1925 there were 35 combined pulp and paper-mills and 34 mills making paper only. These 69 establishments produced 1,884,705 tons of paper, together with certain miscellaneous pulp products, with a total value of \$140,680,177, an increase of 9.7 p.c. in quantity and 5.5 p.c. in value over 1924. Newsprint paper forms annually about 80 p.c. of the paper production in Canada. In 1925 this class of paper amounted to 1,536,523 tons, valued at \$106,268,641, an increase of 148,442 tons and \$5,991,738 over 1924. In 1926, the production of newsprint paper for the year is estimated at 1,881,737 tons, making Canada the largest producer of newsprint in the world.

VARIATIONS IN WOOD PULP PRODUCTION 1908-1925



10.—Summary of Paper Production in Canada, calendar years 1917-1925.

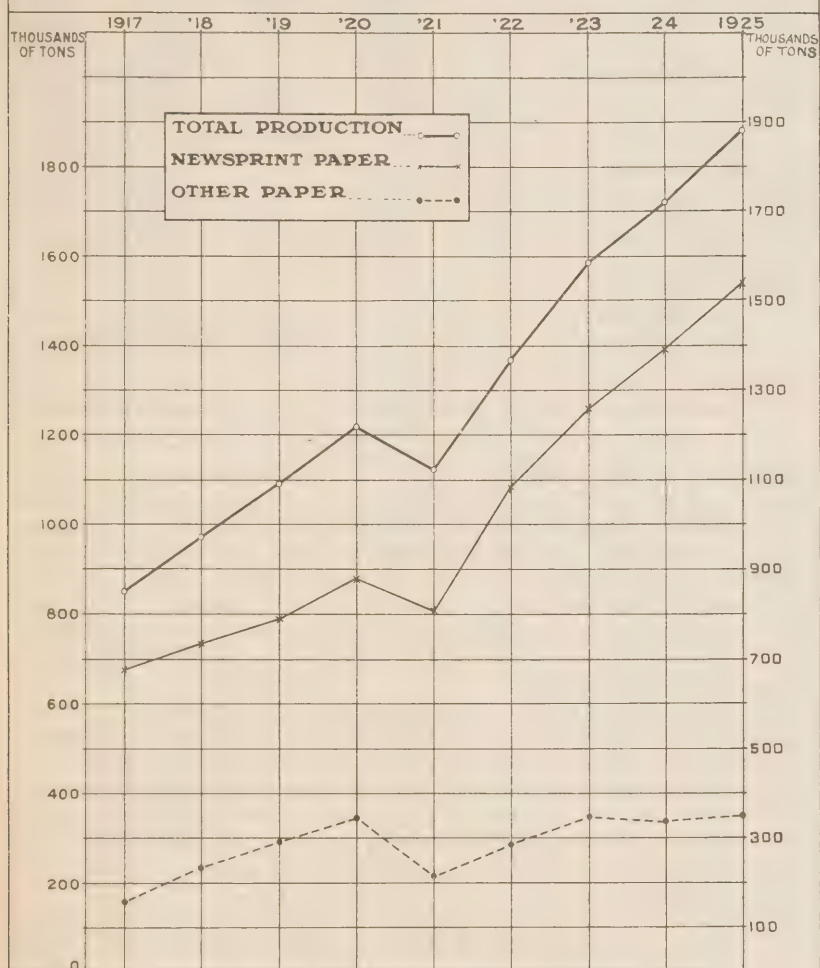
Years.	Newsprint Paper.		Book and Writing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1917.....	689,847	38,868,084	48,141	9,310,138	50,360	646,750
1918.....	734,783	46,230,814	48,150	10,732,807	61,180	7,341,372
1919.....	794,567	54,427,879	58,228	12,571,000	59,697	7,979,418
1920.....	875,696	80,865,271	73,196	21,868,807	77,292	12,161,303
1921.....	805,114	78,784,598	53,530	12,550,520	52,898	6,634,211
1922.....	1,061,364	75,971,327	64,808	12,560,504	81,793	8,219,841
1923.....	1,251,541	93,213,340	76,789	13,582,135	84,912	7,666,174
1924.....	1,388,081	100,276,903	67,934	12,605,623	89,441	8,027,918
1925.....	1,536,523	106,268,641	74,724	13,145,407	91,417	8,130,102

Years.	Boards.		Other Specified Paper Products.		Total Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1917.....	54,080	3,543,164	11,261	1,382,205	853,689	58,750,341
1918.....	87,749	5,551,409	35,862	3,267,142	967,724	73,123,544
1919.....	137,678	8,892,046	40,065	3,862,500	1,090,235	87,752,843
1920.....	158,041	12,904,662	30,726	4,222,724	1,214,951	132,022,767
1921.....	89,120	6,225,948	18,285	2,358,658	1,018,947	106,553,955
1922.....	113,200	7,000,081	25,650	2,508,325	1,366,815	106,260,078
1923.....	130,582	8,480,233	45,479	5,042,488	1,589,303	127,984,370
1924.....	135,252	8,228,760	38,033	4,256,469	1,718,741	133,395,673
1925.....	144,646	8,378,621	37,395	4,757,406	1,884,705	140,680,177

11.—Paper Production in Canada, by Classes, calendar years 1924 and 1925.

Classes.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Newsprint Paper—				
In rolls.....	1,367,893	1,519,005	98,649,784	104,915,219
In sheets.....	11,950	10,246	946,865	803,183
Hanging or wall paper.....	7,994	7,049	640,050	519,258
Poster paper.....	244	223	40,204	30,981
Total Newsprint.....	1,388,081	1,536,523	100,276,903	106,268,641
Book and Writing Paper—				
Book, wood fibre chief ingredient.....	27,367	26,392	3,909,382	3,791,041
Book, rags chief ingredient.....	250	—	50,000	—
Cover.....	245	354	57,173	89,021
Plate, map, lithograph, etc.....	503	736	84,165	123,369
Cardboard, bristol board, etc.....	3,008	7,467	340,964	631,388
Coated paper.....	10,230	10,555	2,070,657	2,082,289
Writing paper.....	22,472	23,823	5,471,309	5,434,762
All other fine paper.....	3,859	5,397	621,973	993,537
Total Book.....	67,934	74,724	12,605,623	13,145,407
Wrapping Paper—				
Manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.).....	2,972	1,604	434,376	266,881
Heavy wrapping (mill wrappers).....	22,864	23,253	1,188,310	1,039,413
Straw wrapping.....	—	373	—	24,351
Bogus or wood manila.....	9,131	5,591	898,063	548,993
Kraft.....	43,295	45,883	4,292,131	4,829,158
All other wrapping.....	11,179	14,713	1,215,038	1,421,306
Total Wrapping.....	89,441	91,417	8,027,918	8,130,102

VARIATIONS IN PAPER PRODUCTION, 1917-1925.



11.—Paper Production in Canada, by Classes, calendar years 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Classes.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Boards—				
Woodpulp board.....	66,230	69,439	3,936,777	3,803,934
Strawboard.....	3,659	6,066	191,114	316,895
Chipboard.....	29,888	31,239	1,613,004	1,722,310
Newsboard.....	3,748	4,160	280,150	238,800
Test board.....	8,652	11,442	537,698	722,759
Trunk, leather, binder's and pressboard.....	559	231	125,345	44,753
Wallboard.....	7,339	4,583	390,234	331,669
All other boards.....	15,177	17,486	1,154,438	1,197,501
Total Boards.....	135,252	144,646	8,228,760	8,378,621
Other Paper—				
Tissue.....	2,534	2,555	460,729	538,517
Toilet.....	3,182	4,645	564,238	846,572
Blotting.....	478	245	114,721	63,700
Building, roofing, and sheathing.....	25,178	23,800	2,102,292	2,051,873
Asbestos paper.....	—	—	—	—
Pure vegetable parchment.....	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous paper.....	6,661	6,150	938,313	737,242
Total Other Paper.....	38,033	37,395	4,180,293	4,237,904
Total Specified Paper.....	1,718,741	1,884,765	133,319,497	140,160,675
Unspecified Products.....	—	—	76,176	519,502
Total All Products.....	—	—	133,395,673	140,680,177

Statistics of the combined Pulp and Paper Industries.—While the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper are properly two distinct industries, the existence of combined pulp and paper-mills makes it impossible to separate many of their statistics. There were altogether 114 mills of all classes in operation in 1925, as compared with 115 in 1924. If the net value of production for the entire industry be considered as the sum of the value of pulpwood exported, pulp made for export and paper manufactured, the total for 1925 will be \$202,783,017, as compared with \$187,174,703 for 1924, \$188,642,109 for 1923, \$158,483,377 for 1922 and \$154,641,077 for 1921.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages in 1925 was 28,031 and their total payroll \$38,560,905. The capital invested in the industry increased from \$459,457,696 in 1924 to \$460,397,772 in 1925. The total cut of pulpwood in Canada in 1925 was 5,092,461 cords, valued at \$62,181,537, and of this total 3,668,959 cords were used in Canadian pulp-mills, the remaining 1,423,502 cords, valued at \$14,168,935, being exported unmanufactured to the United States. In 1924 the total cut was 4,647,201 cords, of which 71 p.c. was consumed in Canada and 29 p.c. exported. No pulpwood is imported into Canada.

The exports of pulp during the calendar year 1925 were 961,367 tons, valued at \$47,931,905, as compared with 781,983 tons, valued at \$40,242,972, for 1924. Imports of pulp were 23,423 tons, valued at \$1,274,542, for 1925, and 24,497 tons, valued at \$1,375,991, for 1924. Exports of newsprint paper were 1,401,654 tons, valued at \$98,945,337, for 1925, and 1,219,385 tons, at \$90,990,711, for 1924. Details of the external trade in these commodities are given in Tables 12 and 13 for the calendar year 1925.

The United States market absorbs annually about four-fifths of Canada's pulp and paper shipments, and the remaining portion goes to the United Kingdom

and widely distributed overseas markets. Two-thirds of the newsprint paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood pulp imported from Canada. (See Tables 12 and 13.)

12.—Imports and Exports of Wood Pulp by Countries, calendar year 1925.

Countries and Kinds of Pulp.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$
Imports—		
From the United States.....	22,249	1,233,512
From other countries.....	1,174	41,030
Total wood pulp imported.....	23,423	1,274,542
Exports—		
To the United Kingdom.....	72,187	2,523,349
Mechanical pulp.....	69,206	2,360,947
Chemical fibre.....	2,981	162,402
To the United States.....	823,857	41,587,300
Mechanical pulp.....	281,748	7,931,787
Chemical fibre.....	542,109	33,655,513
To other countries.....	65,323	3,821,256
Mechanical pulp.....	9,250	280,539
Chemical fibre.....	56,073	3,540,717
Total wood pulp exported.....	961,367	47,931,905
Mechanical pulp.....	360,205	10,573,273
Chemical fibre.....	601,162	37,358,632

13.—Imports and Exports of Paper by Principal Countries, calendar year 1925.

Countries and Kinds of Paper.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$
Imports—		
From the United Kingdom.....	—	1,165,023
From the United States.....	—	7,075,241
From other countries.....	—	901,913
Total paper and paper goods imported.....	—	9,142,177
Exports—		
To the United Kingdom.....	—	3,442,119
Newsprint.....	19,830	1,413,678
Wrapping.....	6,196	899,245
Boards.....	—	884,427
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	244,769
To the United States.....	—	95,461,138
Newsprint.....	1,320,600	93,103,556
Wrapping.....	38	2,337
Boards.....	—	1,954,221
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	401,024
To other countries.....	—	7,720,789
Newsprint.....	61,224	4,428,103
Wrapping.....	14,530	1,910,230
Boards.....	—	332,211
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	1,050,245
Total paper and paper goods exported.....	—	106,624,046
Newsprint.....	1,401,654	98,945,337
Wrapping.....	20,764	2,811,812
Boards.....	—	3,170,859
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	1,696,038

4.—Other Wood-Using Industries.

Saw-mills and pulp-mills are the two most important agents of secondary production among forest industries. They draw their supplies of raw material direct from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood, and produce sawn lumber, saw-mill by-products, pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries which use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of

them produce commodities made entirely of wood or wood pulp, others manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries which use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles which do not contain wood as a component part. The first group includes the manufacture of paper products, sash, doors and other millwork and planing-mill products, boxes, baskets, cooperage and other containers, canoes, boats and small vessels, kitchen, baker's and dairy woodenware, wooden pumps, piping, tanks and silos, spools, handles, dowels and turnery. The second group includes the manufacture of furniture, vehicles and vehicle supplies, coffins and caskets, etc.

The third group, where wood has a secondary importance, includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway rolling stock, musical instruments, sporting goods, brooms and brushes, etc.

The fourth group could be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

The first two groups, wherein wood, wood pulp or paper is the chief or only component, were represented in Canada in 1924 by 4,030 establishments in which \$242,369,501 was invested. These industries employed 64,430 workers whose salaries and wages amounted to \$76,095,767. They used raw materials valued at \$90,703,024 in the manufacture of commodities valued at \$225,315,045.

5.—Total Annual Forest Utilization.

Table 14 gives the total value of primary forest production for 1922, 1923 and 1924. It has been estimated that the total quantity of primary forest products in 1924 is equivalent to about 2,808,506,073 cubic feet of standing timber.

14.—Total Values of Primary Forest Production, by Products, 1922-1924.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$
Firewood.....	38,228,702	38,723,272	39,336,771
Ties.....	13,215,986	13,228,547	14,251,450
Poles.....	1,707,378	2,998,852	3,621,415
Posts.....	1,354,268	1,423,478	1,414,363
Rails.....	450,133	444,189	452,377
Mining timber.....	1,721,025	1,615,667	1,296,710
Wood for distillation.....	479,299	540,541	562,525
Logs sawn.....	55,066,273	69,352,821	83,141,692
Pulpwood used.....	40,375,599	43,594,592	44,241,582
Miscellaneous products.....	850,078	1,156,487	838,231
Square timber exported.....	1,492,344	4,037,030	3,317,225
Logs exported.....	3,270,575	5,095,168	4,855,298
Pulpwood exported.....	10,359,762	13,525,004	13,536,058
Miscellaneous exports.....	2,278,674	1,723,683	2,281,013
Total Primary Products.....	170,850,096	197,459,331	213,146,710

The primary forest production during 1924 is shown by products in Table 15. The quantity reported in column 2, multiplied by the converting factor, gives the equivalent amount in standing timber as in column 4. Values are then given in column 5.

15.—Primary Forest Production, by Products, 1924.

Products.	Unit used.	Quantity reported or estimated.	Converting factor.	Equivalent volume in standing timber.	Total value.
				cu. ft.	\$
Firewood.....	cords	9,117,680	95	866,179,600	39,338,771
Ties.....	number	16,038,283	12	192,459,396	14,251,450
Poles.....	"	785,654	13	10,213,502	3,021,415
Posts.....	"	13,826,713	2	27,653,426	1,414,363
Rails.....	"	5,291,692	2	10,583,384	452,377
Mining timber.....	M lin. ft.	52,343	328	17,168,504	1,296,710
Wood for distillation.....	cords	57,131	123	7,027,113	562,525
Logs sawn.....	M ft. b.m.	4,602,991	219	1,008,055,029	83,141,692
Pulpwood used.....	cords	3,316,951	117	388,083,267	44,241,582
Miscellaneous products.....	"	80,879	117	9,462,843	838,231
Square timber exported.....	M ft. b.m.	127,773	219	27,982,287	3,317,225
Logs exported.....	"	288,384	219	63,156,096	4,855,298
Pulpwood exported.....	cords	1,330,250	117	155,639,250	13,536,058
Miscellaneous exports.....	"	212,328	117	24,842,376	2,281,013
Total.....	-	-	-	2,898,506,073	213,146,710

7.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

Fire Losses.—No accurate summing-up of damage due to forest fires has ever been made for Canada, but it is estimated that 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned, and 13 p.c. cut for use and that 27 p.c. remains; moreover, that one-third as much mature timber has been burned in the last six years as has fallen to the axe.

The historic Miramichi fire, in 1825, burned along the valley of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick, and on a belt 80 miles long and 25 miles wide almost every living thing was killed. One hundred and sixty people perished, 1,000 head of stock were killed and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham and Douglastown, were destroyed. The damage to the forest was not even estimated. Damage to other property was placed at \$300,000.

About 1845 vast areas were burned over west of lake Superior, many of them still remaining bare of tree growth. Some years later a very extensive fire burned along the height-of-land from lake Timiskaming to Michipicoten. In 1871 a fierce fire swept more than 2,000 square miles of forest from lake Nipissing westward along the north shore of Georgian bay, while many smaller fires north of lake Superior completed a chain of desolation across the province. About the same time the greater part of the Saguenay and Lake St. John district, in Quebec, was swept by one of the most destructive fires on record. Two other fires in 1891 and 1896 devastated over 2,000 square miles of country in the southern Algoma district. In Quebec again, the country along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway also suffered by a number of disastrous forest fires, while millions of dollars worth of timber in the Ottawa country also fell a prey to the flames.

During more recent times, a series of disastrous fires swept over Northern Ontario. A number of isolated fires around the mining camp of Porcupine culminated on July 11, 1911, in a conflagration which resulted in the loss of 72 lives and property damage estimated at \$3,000,000. In 1916, fires in the same general region were responsible for the deaths of at least 224 people, the exact number never having been determined. During 1922, a third fire, covering in part the areas burned over by the previous fires, destroyed the town of Haileybury and other centres and caused 40 deaths. In 1908, a fire originating in the forest around Fernie, British Columbia, destroyed that city, caused 25 deaths, rendered 6,000 people homeless and damaged property to the estimated extent of \$5,000,000. These are a few of the outstanding historical disasters. Every year thousands of

acres are covered by fires of less individual importance, but which in the aggregate are rapidly depleting our forest resources. From 1921 to 1925, 709,517 acres of merchantable timber were burned over annually, and the average amount of timber destroyed annually is estimated to be equivalent to 3,900,000,000 feet board measure. In addition there were 866,940 acres of young growth and 574,932 acres of cut-over land burned over, on which the increment of perhaps 30 years, on the average, was destroyed.

Speaking generally, there are two annual periods in Canada when the forest fire hazard is highest—in the spring, after the disappearance of the snow, when the forest floor is dry and the green underbrush has not yet developed, and again in the fall when the green growth is dead and the ground is covered with dry leaves. Statistics collected by the different government administrations and the Quebec protective associations show that over 95 p.c. of the fires of known origin are due to human carelessness and therefore preventable. Campers, settlers and railways are responsible for most of the fires whose origin is determined. Other causes, including lumbering operations and incendiarism, account for small proportions, and only a few are attributed to lightning.

Losses through Insects and Fungi.—From 1912 to 1923 the spruce bud-worm caused tremendous damage to the spruce and balsam fir forests in eastern Canada. In Quebec, it was estimated that 100 million cords of pulpwood were destroyed by this insect, and in New Brunswick the loss was placed at 15 million cords. In this region the active stage of the infestation is now practically over, but the insect is now causing damage in Northern Ontario and Cape Breton island. Other insects, though not as destructive as this one, entail a heavy drain on the forest. While the attacks of fungi are more insidious, the loss caused by the various forms of rot and other fungous diseases is probably not less than that caused by insects under normal conditions. The butt rot in balsam fir is especially prevalent, and the value of the hardwoods is also greatly decreased by rot. Poplar and white birch seldom reach over 10 inches in diameter without considerable decay, and, since these species form such a large proportion of the young growth, the loss, though it has never been computed, must be very great.

Summary of Losses and Increment.—The annual consumption of standing timber for use amounts to about 2,800,000,000 cubic feet. At a very low estimate, fires destroy annually about 750,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth on 1,500,000 acres of various ages, representing the annual growth on 25 to 30 million acres. The destruction occasioned by the spruce bud-worm averages 1,345,000,000 cubic feet per annum, besides the injury from bark-beetles and other insects. The loss due to fungi and windfall is not known, but is undoubtedly large. It may be safely estimated that the forests of Canada are being depleted at the rate of upwards of 5,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum. With about 534,000,000 acres of young, growing forest, an average annual increment of 10 cubic feet per acre would cover this depletion, but in view of the destruction of young growth which occurs and the deterioration of the forests and the soil, caused by repeated fires, there is little hope that this increment is being produced at the present time throughout Canada, although particular areas are producing greatly in excess of this quantity.

8.—A Sketch of the History of the Canadian Lumber Trade.

An article on the above subject was contributed by A. R. M. Lower, M.A., of the Department of Public Archives, to the 1925 edition of the Year Book, where it appears at pages 318 to 323.

IV.—THE FUR TRADE.

Historical Sketch.—The place which the fur trade held during the French régime in Canada, when for a century and a half it was at once the mainspring of discovery and development and the curse of settled industry, is familiar history. Later, the Hudson's Bay Company may be said with truth to have held the West until the Dominion had grown to absorb it, bequeathing to the civilization which came after, a native race accustomed to the white man and an example of organization and discipline that was of lasting value. The salient facts in the story are as follows:—

From the earliest times the Basque and Breton fishermen from the "banks" had traded for furs. As the French court demanded more and more furs, adventurers came for the latter trade exclusively. Pont-Gravé and Chauvin built Tadousac in 1599 as a centre for this trade with the Indians of the Saguenay, and when trade routes were discovered further inland, the founding of Quebec and Montreal followed. The French Government from the first granted monopolies of the fur trade, always on the condition that the company should bring to Canada a stated number of settlers. But settlement and the fur trade could never go together—settlement, by driving fur-bearing animals farther afield, made trade increasingly expensive—and the great profits of the fur trade, together with its freedom and romance, took all the adventurous from the rational pursuits of settlers. Trade spread west and south by the river routes, convoys bringing the furs yearly to Montreal and Quebec. The de Caen Company, in the seventeenth century, sent yearly to France from 15,000 to 20,000 pelts. "Beaver" was made the Canadian currency.

In the meantime, English navigators had been seeking a Northwest Passage to the Orient. By 1632 their efforts came to an end with little practical result. Hudson bay, however, had been accurately charted, so that when the first English fur-trading ships came some 30 years later, they sailed by charted routes to a safe harbour. The first expedition came at the instigation of Radisson and Groseilliers, two French *coueurs des bois* who had travelled in the rich fur country north of lake Superior. They had sought aid in France, but being repulsed, turned to England. The charter of the "Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" was obtained in 1670 by Prince Rupert, who became first governor of the company (whence the name Rupert's Land). In 1676, merchandise costing £650 was sent to the bay, and the furs got by barter sold in England for £19,500. The dividend on the stock of £10,500 was sometimes as high as 100 p.c. During the struggle with the French, beginning about 1685, no return was made, but with the English victory the company resumed payments, usually amounting to 20 p.c. per annum. Forts were built on Hudson bay and James bay at the mouths of rivers; the company, as monopolist, waited for the furs to be brought to its posts.

With the Seven Years' War, the fur trade from the south passed out of the hands of the French, and until 1771 the English were busy re-discovering the old French routes to the West. A period of open competition followed. The discoverer of a new fur district was soon followed by competitors who undersold him and were undersold by him until some or all were ruined and left for new fields. The Northwest Company, founded in 1783-4, was a result of such competition. No capital was deposited, but each party supplied a proportion of the articles needed for trade. The Northwest Company pursued a vigorous policy, founding posts to control all the best fur districts. The Hudson's Bay Company felt the keenness of the competition, and was forced to abandon its ancient policy of waiting

for furs to be brought to the bay. By 1816, the rivals had absorbed or ruined eleven other partnerships, and were themselves on the verge of ruin. Finally, in 1821, the two were joined under the name of the older company. The Northwest Company brought with it the control of the Pacific and Arctic watersheds, to be added to the lands draining into Hudson bay, and over the whole region the Hudson's Bay Company secured legal recognition of its monopoly of the fur trade. There followed 40 years of great prosperity. The company's rights of exclusive trading in Indian territory expired in 1859, and ten years later it surrendered its other privileges. In return, Canada granted £300,000 to the company, as well as lands about its trading posts, and one-twentieth of the land in the fertile belt between the North Saskatchewan river and the United States boundary. The Hudson's Bay Company thereupon became a trading company, with no extraordinary privileges.

The Modern Industry.—Great changes have come over the trade in recent years. The railway has revolutionized conditions wherever its influence reaches. Steamboats now ply upon the larger lakes and rivers. Rising values have led to new processes of treatment and to the utilization of products once rejected. Competition has been encouraged, and new territory is eagerly sought as in the days prior to 1821. The modern opposition, though it ranges throughout Canada, has centred at Edmonton, on the edge of the great preserve. Winnipeg is now the chief collecting and distributing point of the Hudson's Bay Company, though Moose Factory is visited once a year, as formerly, by a vessel from London. Montreal collects the furs of the Ottawa valley and the Quebec hinterland, and receives the bulk of the supplies.

During the Great War, the important market changed from London to the United States, as is shown in the figures for the war years. Of the \$5,100,000 worth of undressed furs exported to England and the United States in 1914, England received \$3,000,000; in 1919, out of \$13,300,000 worth, only \$3,700,000 went to England. However, since 1919 the proportion taken by the English market has again increased, the figures for the 12 months ending June 30, 1925, showing that of the undressed furs exported, \$5,924,691 worth went to England and \$11,035,546 worth to the United States. At the close of the war, Montreal took a position as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sales in 1920, when 949,565 pelts, valued at \$5,057,114, were disposed of. Auction sales are also held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Canadian fur market is now firmly established and sales are held three or four times a year.

Improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement, have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield. Close seasons have been declared for Russian sable, Bolivian chinchilla and Canadian beaver, but even this has been insufficient, as is shown by a continued decrease of the numbers of the animals. The fur trade has taken other methods to supply the demand by re-naming common and despised furs and by encouraging the use of the furs of domestic animals. About 40 years ago, Persian lamb, astrachan and broadtail, the product of the Karakul sheep, came into general use. Several Karakul sheep farms are now established in Canada, the largest of which is situated in Alberta. Of fur-bearing wild animals in Canada, the fox has proved the most suited for domestication. The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came in the period of rising prices after 1890, with the introduction of woven wire fencing. Other animals have been domesticated, though less successfully than the fox—raccoon, mink, marten, skunk, muskrat and beaver. For a review of the fur farming industry of Canada see pages 231 to 233.

Conservation—The conservation of the wild life of Canada has been made a special object of government policy through the organization, in 1916, of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, to co-ordinate the efforts of various Departments and Branches of the Dominion Government in matters relating to the conservation of the wild life resources of Canada. The Northwest Game Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act are the most important subjects to which the attention of the Board is specially directed and upon which it makes recommendations. In addition, the Board investigates and studies all problems relating to the protection and better utilization of all fur-bearing animals, "big game" mammals and to bird life, whether game birds, insectivorous birds or other. The Board serves entirely without remuneration and in the seven years of its existence has incurred no expenditure.

In all provinces and territories of the Dominion, regulations governing the taking of fur-bearing animals are in force, and most kinds are protected during certain seasons of the year. In cases where special protection is necessary to avoid extermination of the species, the killing of the animals is prohibited for a period of years. Licenses are required for trapping and trading, and a direct revenue is derived by the provinces and territories from raw furs.

Commencing with 1881, records of the value of production of raw furs in Canada were obtained in the decennial censuses. In 1880, the value of pelts is shown to have been \$987,555, and in 1910, to have been \$1,927,550. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, and for the season 1919-20 the value of pelts purchased from trappers and fur farmers is shown to have been \$21,387,005. This figure should not be taken as representative of the value of an average year's production, as abnormally high prices were paid for pelts during the early part of the season.

Present Production—For 1920-21, the total fur production of Canada was valued at \$10,151,594, for 1921-22 at \$17,438,867, for 1922-23 at \$16,761,567, for 1923-24 at \$15,643,817 and for 1924-25 at \$15,441,564. For the calendar years 1924 and 1925 the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$664,620 and \$775,906. In both years the large item in the production was silver fox, which, being more valuable as well as more tractable, is more successfully bred. Statistics of the number and value of pelts produced are given by provinces in Table 1 for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25, while the number and value of pelts in 1923-24 and 1924-25 and the average value per pelt in the same years are given by kinds in Table 2.

1.—Numbers and Values of Pelts purchased by Traders from Trappers and Fur Farmers, years ended June 30, 1924 and 1925.

Provinces.	Number of Pelts.		Value of Pelts.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
			\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	6,193	4,664	471,772	326,669
Nova Scotia.....	55,582	57,957	266,935	271,753
New Brunswick.....	52,330	47,680	248,547	246,091
Quebec.....	351,881	309,341	2,075,801	2,272,095
Ontario.....	969,137	816,919	3,781,989	3,406,868
Manitoba.....	711,778	561,888	1,908,354	1,589,078
Saskatchewan.....	1,161,805	1,016,527	1,927,914	1,804,053
Alberta.....	503,070	603,483	1,970,013	2,030,974
British Columbia.....	180,844	216,366	1,116,037	1,403,769
Yukon.....	50,070	36,616	347,079	309,549
Northwest Territories.....	164,903	148,885	1,529,376	1,780,666
Total for Canada.....	4,207,593	3,820,326	15,643,817	15,441,564

2.—Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1924 and 1925.

Kinds.	Number of Pelts.		Total Value of Pelts.		Average Value per Pelt.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	5,185	9,298	9,113	22,035	1.76	2.37
Bear, black.....	6,653	8,209	62,802	65,290	9.44	6.00
Bear, grey.....	16	21	244	203	15.25	9.67
Bear, grizzly.....	21	41	363	589	17.29	14.37
Bear, white.....	412	456	13,567	12,834	32.93	28.14
Bear, unspecified.....	330	199	3,185	1,990	—	—
Beaver.....	169,172	151,913	2,542,992	3,081,975	15.03	20.22
Coyote.....	62,140	85,858	625,145	858,895	10.06	10.00
Ermine (weasel).....	359,634	308,125	290,812	318,453	0.81	1.03
Fisher or pekan.....	4,158	4,230	291,355	204,994	70.07	48.46
Fox, cross.....	16,049	21,133	642,991	686,655	40.06	32.45
Fox, red.....	65,986	82,610	915,984	1,231,351	13.88	14.91
Fox, silver.....	9,090	7,858	962,282	755,564	105.86	96.15
Fox, blue.....	268	219	15,617	11,886	58.27	54.27
Fox, white.....	34,717	44,316	1,293,605	1,502,694	37.26	33.91
Fox, kit.....	716	747	2,368	2,241	3.31	3.00
Fox, unspecified.....		180		3,421		19.00
Lynx.....	26,437	29,608	515,849	620,583	19.51	20.96
Marten or sable.....	46,407	41,504	1,076,550	798,688	23.20	19.24
Mink.....	219,641	166,331	2,113,569	1,663,620	9.62	10.00
Muskrat.....	2,985,395	2,515,142	3,440,363	2,780,211	1.15	1.11
Otter.....	12,962	11,277	397,930	288,270	30.70	25.56
Rabbit.....	496	154,673	100	7,834	0.20	0.05
Raccoon.....	35,456	34,846	140,118	181,376	3.95	5.21
Skunk.....	126,932	119,016	184,970	192,136	1.46	1.61
Squirrel.....	—	114	—	11	—	0.10
Wild cat.....	3,279	3,941	13,646	21,432	4.16	5.44
Wolf.....	3,798	8,397	56,066	99,261	14.76	11.82
Wolverine or carcajou.....	908	941	14,522	11,783	15.99	12.52
Caribou.....	5	8	10	39	2.00	4.88
Deer.....	10,271	7,139	14,003	9,890	1.36	1.39
Moose.....	1,100	1,539	3,569	5,037	3.24	3.27
Panther or cougar.....	4	19	61	146	15.25	7.68
Civet cat.....	109	118	26	39	0.24	0.33
Domestic cat.....	146	300	40	138	0.27	0.46
Total for Canada..	4,207,593	3,820,326	15,643,817	15,441,564	—	—

V.—THE FISHERIES.

1.—The Early Fisheries.

Fishing is one of the earliest and most historic industries of Canada. From a date which precedes authentic record, the Normans, the Bretons and the Basques were on the cod-banks of Newfoundland. Cabot, in 1498, when he first sighted the mainland of North America, gave it the name of "Bacalaos," the Basque word for codfish, which he found already in use among those hardy seamen. Cape Breton, one of the oldest place-names in America, is another memorial of the early French fishermen—and the Spaniards and the Portuguese were but little behind. Fernandez de Navarrete mentions all three as frequenters of the Grand Bank before 1502. The fishing was by hand lines over barrels made fast to the bulwarks to prevent fouling, the vessels remaining during fine weather, then returning to France with from 30,000 to 50,000 cod. Voyages along the coast soon showed the cod as plentiful inshore as on the outer banks, and it became common for a crew to anchor in a bay, erect a hut on shore, and make daily excursions to the fishing grounds—the product being salted and dried on land and at the end of the season shipped to France. Jacques Cartier, when he went up the St. Lawrence in 1534, found traces everywhere of these early "Captains Courageous" and their rivalries in arms, as well as in the capture of the teeming product which had tempted them so far from home. An establishment of the kind just mentioned was founded at Tadoussac by Chauvin in 1599. Soon the fishermen began to stay all winter and thus to erect permanent fishing settlements. Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is today the Canadian domain. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest both to Europe and America.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Britain became the owner of Newfoundland and excluded France from fishing and drying fish on certain sections of the coast, but France retained the fisheries of Cape Breton and the gulf. The Seven Years' war (1756-1763) put a stop to continuous fishing. At its close, the Robin family of Jersey came to Canada, and gradually acquired the former French fishing stations. Until the arrival of the Loyalists, all other fishing but cod was neglected. Inshore fisheries alone (including those of the Labrador coast) were developed during this phase; no deep-sea fishing vessel put out from Lunenburg, now the chief centre of the deep-sea fishery, until 1873.

2.—The Canadian Fishing Grounds.

The fishing grounds of the Dominion of Canada are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters, comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are on the Atlantic sea-board 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater in area than the Mediterranean sea; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered; whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half

of the fresh water on the planet, Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone amounting to over 34,000 square miles, a total which of course does not include lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), lake Manitoba and others of even greater area.

Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters from which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, whitefish and salmon are the peers of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada.

It will be seen from the above that it is impossible to deal with the Canadian fisheries in the aggregate; they are those of a continent rather than of a country, and are of corresponding diversity. Omitting the tremendous Hudson bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska and is known to contain a number of valuable food fisheries in addition to its whaling grounds, the Canadian fisheries may be divided into Atlantic, inland and Pacific fisheries.

Atlantic Fisheries —These were the first Canadian fisheries in point of time, and until 1918 they remained the most important in aggregate value of product. Cod, halibut, haddock, hake, herring, mackerel, lobster, oyster, hair seal and white whale fisheries are included. The estuarian and inland waters of the Maritime Provinces and of Quebec are sometimes considered as distinct; if they are added, the list of products would embrace the salmon, the shad, the gaspereau (alewife), the smelt, the striped bass, the tom cod, the trout and the maskinonge. Conditions are fairly uniform throughout these fisheries, which are commonly divided into the inshore and deep-sea fisheries. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats, usually motor-driven, with crews of two or three men, and in small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; whilst trap nets, haul seines and weirs are operated from the shore. Haddock as well as cod is a staple product; during the spring and summer it is split and salted, but the important season is the autumn, when the fish are shipped fresh or else smoked and sold as finnan haddie. The deep-sea fisheries are worked by vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying from 12 to 20 men, operating with trawl lines from dories. The fleets operate on the various banks, such as Grand Bank, Middle Ground and Banquereau. The vessels, built by native hands, remain at sea sometimes for months at a time, and in the hands of sailors who have no superior, seldom come to grief. When they return, the fish, which have been split and salted on board, are taken ashore, washed and dried. The West Indies are the chief market for this product. No cod fish in the world stands the tropical climate like that cured by Nova Scotia fishermen. Steam trawling, as it is carried on in the North Sea, was introduced on the Atlantic coast of Canada several years ago. There are now several steam trawlers operating from Nova Scotia ports. They operate practically the whole year and their catches are utilized entirely for the fresh fish trade.

Loobstering is another distinctive industry. In 1870, there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; today the canneries number almost 500 and give work to nearly 7,000 people; 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations as to the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but a decline is now thought to have been arrested. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere, are now

found in somewhat diminished quantities. In New Brunswick the canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, is second only to lobstering.

The fishing population of the Maritime Provinces is a specialized and stable industrial class. The coast fisheries are operated from April to November, or to January in sheltered districts; and though the larger vessels work all winter, several thousand men are available for a time each year for other employment. This they find about the small plots of land which most of them own or occupy, in the lumber camps of New Brunswick or in the collieries of Nova Scotia. A few from Lunenburg and other centres engage in the West Indian trade. Apart from restrictions of weather and close seasons, the prevailing method of paying the men on shares has a further tendency in years of low catches or prices to drive them into subsidiary occupations.

In view of the various disabilities attaching to the industry, an Act of the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia was passed in 1905, which provided for the organization of fishermen's unions or "stations" throughout the province, in affiliation with a central body, to meet annually for the discussion of common problems such as transportation facilities, the cordage supply, prices, methods of catching and curing fish, etc. Several successful conventions were held. In New Brunswick similar legislation was enacted. After a few years' existence, however, the unions ceased to operate, and fishing activities are again prosecuted independently by the various individuals and firms interested.

Inland Fisheries—The Great Lakes and tributary waters of the St. Lawrence form a second great division of the Canadian fisheries. Whitefish, trout, pickerel and lake herring are the most important commercial fishes of Ontario, though pike, sturgeon and coarse fish yield a fair return. The Quebec inland fisheries are comparatively unimportant. The story of the Great Lakes fisheries is one of reckless early depletion and subsequent slow recovery through restocking. Single hauls of 90,000 whitefish were once common; in the Detroit river the fish used to be driven into pens where they were captured or dried by the hundreds of thousands, to be used later as fertilizer. All this reaped its due reward in barren waters and a demoralized market. The season on the Great Lakes lasts from six to eight months, and though fishing through the ice is followed by many, a large number depend on miscellaneous employment between the seasons. Moving westward, lake Winnipeg, lake Winnipegosis, lake Manitoba and the smaller lakes to the north and east furnish most of the fish products of Manitoba. Whitefish and pickerel are the chief products, but pike, tullibee, goldeye and many other varieties abound. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, commercial fishing is confined to the regions north of the Saskatchewan river, where whitefish in large quantities are taken. The problem of transportation is keenly felt; some of the greatest lakes of the continent—Reindeer, Athabaska, Great Slave, Great Bear—and hundreds of smaller bodies of water are still beyond reach from a marketing point of view. The lakes of the west, however, repeating the part which the St. Lawrence played in the days of the French *régime*, and the cod banks in the history of New England, have assisted greatly in the settlement of the country by providing a much needed food supply for the pioneers.

Pacific Fisheries—In British Columbia there is an interior fishing region which corresponds in the main to the prairie section; in the early history of the province it is doubtful if the fur trade (which opened the door by way of the Rocky mountains to later enterprise) could have established its footing but for these

fisheries. The great piscatorial wealth of British Columbia, however—the source from which she produces approximately two-fifths of the fish products of Canada, and has built up a trade which reaches to the ends of the earth—is the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, the Skeena, the Nass and other rivers of the Pacific slope. Every species of this kind of food fishes (which, however, is not the true salmon) known to the waters of the Pacific is to be found in the British Columbia coast waters—the sockeye, the spring, the coho, the pink and the chum salmon. Of these the sockeye is by far the most important, owing to its abundance and its prevailing deep red colour and excellent texture, which have created so keen a demand for it in the British market. On the Fraser river, which used to be the chief source of supply, but has now yielded place to the Skeena and other northern waters, the yield varies to a considerable extent from year to year. The run begins late in July and is at its height in the opening weeks of August, though the northern rivers have a somewhat earlier season. The spring or quinnat salmon is a much larger fish; it was the species first used in the United States for canning. The run begins early in the spring and continues until July. The cohoes are smaller, running like the sockeye in compact schools during September and October on the Fraser and earlier on the northern streams. The chum salmon is salted for export to the Orient. The pink salmon, again, follows the sockeye. Many of the employees in this fishery are Chinese, Japanese and Indians, the Chinese preponderating in the canneries and the Indians and Japanese in fishing operations.

Until recent years the other coastal fisheries of British Columbia were only slightly developed. Halibut abounds off Vancouver island and between the Queen Charlotte islands and the mainland, and though the first endeavour to establish an industry was unsuccessful, by 1903 British Columbia supplied 10,000,000 pounds of the 25,000,000 taken on the whole Pacific coast north of California. The former figure has since trebled. Similarly, the herring industry remained undeveloped until recently. There is also the whale fishery which has been organized in recent years with three stations, one on Vancouver island and two on the Queen Charlotte islands. The yearly catch of about 400 (351 in 1924) includes whales of many kinds—sulphur bottom, finback and humpback, with an occasional sperm whale. Whale hunting is carried on in fast boats with Svend Foyn harpoon guns—a method which was introduced from Norway. Every scrap of the whale is used—oil, whale-bone and guano are its more important products. Black cod, oulachon, smelts, pilchards, sturgeon, shad and bass are also abundant in British Columbia waters.

A word might be added with regard to the fur-seal fisheries of the Pacific, whose historic headquarters were the city of Victoria. The industry has disappeared, in part through the scarcity of the animals and in part through the workings of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911¹. The hair-seal fleets of the North Atlantic make St. John's, Newfoundland, their headquarters; a few Canadian vessels, however, clearing from Halifax, N.S., take fur-seals off the Falkland islands.

Game Fish—The above is a purely industrial and commercial survey. Fishing for sport, however, has its economic side in a country of such famous game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche, the black bass of the Quebec and Ontario highlands and the trout of the Nipigon. A considerable public revenue is derived from the leasing of waters in sparsely settled districts to clubs and individuals for sporting purposes. Several hundred guides find employment here during the summer months.

¹For the text of this treaty, see pp. lxxxvii-xciii of the Statutes of Canada, 1912.

3.—The Government and the Fisheries.

Upon the organization of the Government at Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries and marine was placed in the charge of a Department of the Dominion Government, which then exercised complete jurisdiction over the fisheries under the supervision of a Cabinet Minister, with a large staff of inspectors, overseers and guardians to enforce the fishery laws. The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1925-26 was \$1,560,166 and its revenue \$264,546. In 1882, 1898, 1913 and 1920, decisions in the courts considerably altered the status of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces. Today the Dominion controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia and the fisheries of the three Prairie Provinces. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec are controlled by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion Government.

Conservation.—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian Government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of close seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions and the regulation of nets, gear and fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized, the Dominion at present operating 32 hatcheries, 7 subsidiary hatcheries and 4 salmon-retaining ponds at a yearly cost of about \$350,000, and producing over 700,000,000 eggs, fry or older fish per annum, mostly B.C. salmon and whitefish. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters applied for are suitable.

Scientific Research.—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C.; Toronto, McGill, Queen's, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime Province universities send workers to both stations, chiefly professors and trained specialists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

Direct Assistance.—For the rest, the action of the Government has been in the way of rendering direct assistance in specific cases of difficulty. Experimental reduction plants were operated for some years to encourage the capture of dog-fish. For some time also, an expert was engaged to conduct a series of demonstrations of the Scottish method of curing herring, with a view to improving the Canadian cured product. Under authority of the Fish Inspection Act, systems of instruction in improved methods of fish-curing and barrel-making and inspection of the cured product have been conducted by specially appointed officials for some years. A quarterly bulletin on the sea fisheries is issued for the benefit of the trade. Finally, a fleet of armed cruisers patrols the coastal and inland waters for the prevention of poaching and the enforcement of regulations.

During the war it became desirable to increase as far as possible the consumption of fish, reserving the less perishable animal foods for export to our allies. The government, therefore, undertook to provide for the rapid transit of sea fish on its railway lines to the markets of the inland provinces, and by a publicity campaign to stimulate the consumption of fish. Much was accomplished in this direction, and the present annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada is estimated at upwards of 25 pounds.

International Problems.—The chief international fisheries problem is the question of the rights of the United States, whose fishermen were granted, by the Treaty of Versailles, certain privileges in the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing these by the war of 1812, the United States after 1818 surrendered all but their liberty to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood, water, or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen islands and on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays on this portion of the north shore.

Questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818, were set at rest in the years 1854-1866, by the Reciprocity Treaty. This treaty provided for the free admission into either country of the fish products of the other, and the fishermen of each country were allowed to fish in Atlantic territorial waters of the other, with the exception of specified rivers and other grounds.

In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for a commission to determine the compensation to be paid by the United States to Great Britain as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat at Halifax in 1877, handing down the "Halifax Award," the amount of which was \$5,500,000. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this treaty, and a period of disagreement followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888, when the plenipotentiaries of the two nations agreed to the "Unratified Treaty of 1888," under which United States fishing vessels were granted, without fee, annual licenses authorizing them to purchase provisions and outfits in Canadian ports, to trans-ship catches and to ship crews. Out of this treaty grew the so-called *modus vivendi* licenses. Since it was recognized that the treaty could not receive official sanction before the commencement of the fishing season, it was agreed that the United States fishing vessels, on paying \$1.50 per registered ton, should receive annual licenses conveying the above privileges. The treaty was rejected by the United States Senate, but Canada continued to issue *modus vivendi* licenses up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. The arrangement was discontinued in the United States on July 1, 1921. In the following year the *modus vivendi* licenses were revived in Canada, but the system was terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and United States fishing vessels are now limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of State governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in British Columbia, where the sockeye of the Fraser are taken by the cannery of Puget sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian cannery, and by trap nets and other methods forbidden in Canadian waters. In 1906 an International Commission first discussed the question, while in 1922 prohibition of sockeye fishing in the Fraser for 5 years, with a view to conservation, was recommended by a Parliamentary Commission.

The Halibut Fishery.—The halibut fishery on this side of the Pacific is engaged in only from Canadian and United States ports, but owing to the fact that it is largely carried on beyond territorial waters, neither country alone can control it. At the same time it is in the interests of both countries that the fishery should be permanently maintained in a flourishing condition. The question of finding an adequate method of dealing with the matter was therefore one of those referred to the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference that was appointed in 1918 by the

governments of the two countries to consider a settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. In 1922 Canada proposed that the halibut question should be considered by itself. This was agreed to, and resulted in the treaty of the 2nd of March, 1923, "For the Protection of the Pacific Halibut." Under this treaty a close season is provided for halibut fishing from Nov. 16 in each year to Feb. 15 following, both dates inclusive.

Fishing Bounties.—An important though indirect aftermath of the Washington Treaty remains. By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, provision was made for the distribution annually among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats of \$150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42), increased the amount to \$160,000, the details of the expenditure being settled each year by Order in Council. For the year 1925, payment was made on the following basis:—to owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$8.00 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, \$1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.30 each. The claims paid numbered 9,979, compared with 10,104 paid in the previous year. The total amount paid in 1925 was \$159,992. Details of the distribution of bounties for the years 1922 to 1925 are as follows:—

1.—Government Bounties paid to Fishermen for the calendar years 1922-1925.

Provinces.	Number of men who received bounties.				Amount of bounties paid.			
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,278	1,262	1,546	1,546	7,704	10,154	11,410	10,671
Nova Scotia.....	12,823	9,577	10,205	10,060	93,254	91,262	86,300	82,551
New Brunswick.....	2,095	1,556	1,633	2,163	16,311	16,123	15,634	18,824
Quebec.....	6,781	5,345	6,430	7,023	39,903	42,378	46,482	47,948
Total.....	22,977	17,740	19,814	20,792	157,172	159,917	159,826	159,992

4.—The Modern Fishing Industry.

The existing fishing industry of Canada is in the main the growth of the past half century. In 1844, the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. It doubled in the following decade, and by 1860 had well passed the \$1,000,000 mark. Ten years later it was \$6,000,000, and this was again more than doubled by 1878. In the 90's it passed \$20,000,000, and in 1911, \$34,000,000. The highest figure was reached in 1918, with over \$60,000,000. (It will be understood that these figures represent the total values of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state.) Meanwhile the number of employees had mounted to over 70,000, and the total capital invested to over \$50,000,000 in certain years, though the industry as a whole did not progress proportionately with the marked industrial expansion which set in after 1896.

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record back to the beginning is taken, the cod is the most valuable

fishery; in the past 20 years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead, and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod down to third place. This has, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces, British Columbia now occupying the leadership that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia, and producing in recent years nearly half the total value. Halibut takes fourth place among the chief commercial fishes. The yearly record of production since 1870, the total production by provinces for the past five years, and the record by principal fish products for the past five years, in descending order of importance, are shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

2.—Total Value of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1925.

NOTE.—From 1870 to 1906, years ended June 30; from 1907 to 1917, years ended Mar. 31; since 1917, calendar years. No statistics are available for 9 month period ended March, 1907.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1870.....	6,577,391	1884.....	17,766,404	1898.....	19,667,121	1913.....	33,389,464
1871.....	7,573,199	1885.....	17,722,973	1899.....	21,891,706	1914.....	33,207,748
1872.....	9,570,116	1886.....	18,679,288	1900.....	21,557,639	1915.....	31,264,631
1873.....	10,754,997	1887.....	18,386,103	1901.....	25,737,153	1916.....	35,860,708
1874.....	11,681,886	1888.....	17,418,510	1902.....	21,959,433	1917.....	39,208,378
1875.....	10,350,385	1889.....	17,665,256	1903.....	23,101,878	1917.....	52,312,044
1876.....	11,117,000	1890.....	17,714,902	1904.....	23,516,439	1918.....	60,259,744
1877.....	12,005,934	1891.....	18,977,873	1905.....	29,479,562	1919.....	56,508,479
1878.....	13,215,678	1892.....	18,941,171	1906.....	26,279,485	1920.....	49,241,339
1879.....	13,529,254	1893.....	20,686,661	1908.....	25,499,349	1921.....	34,931,935
1880.....	14,499,979	1894.....	20,719,573	1909.....	25,451,085	1922.....	41,800,210
1881.....	15,817,162	1895.....	20,199,333	1910.....	29,629,169	1923.....	42,565,545
1882.....	16,824,092	1896.....	20,407,425	1911.....	29,965,433	1924.....	44,534,235
1883.....	16,958,192	1897.....	22,783,546	1912.....	34,667,872	1925.....	47,942,131

3.—Total Value of Fisheries, by Provinces, in the calendar years 1921-1925.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	924,529	1,612,599	1,754,980	1,201,772	1,598,119
Nova Scotia.....	9,778,623	10,209,258	8,448,385	8,777,251	10,213,779
New Brunswick.....	3,690,726	4,685,660	4,548,535	5,383,809	4,798,589
Quebec.....	1,815,284	2,089,414	2,100,412	2,283,314	3,044,919
Ontario.....	3,065,042	2,858,122	3,159,427	3,557,587	3,436,412
Manitoba.....	1,023,187	908,816	1,020,595	1,232,563	1,466,939
Saskatchewan.....	243,018	245,337	286,643	482,492	494,882
Alberta.....	408,868	331,239	438,737	339,107	458,504
British Columbia.....	13,953,670	18,849,658	20,795,914	21,257,567	22,414,618
Yukon.....	28,988	10,107	11,917	18,773	15,370
Total for Canada.....	34,931,935	41,800,210	42,565,545	44,534,235	47,942,131

4.—Quantity¹ and Value² of Chief Commercial Fishes, calendar years 1921-1925.

Kinds of Fish.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Increase or decrease, 1925 compared with 1924, inc. +, dec. -.
Salmon.....cwt.	878,124	1,547,099	1,561,738	2,024,675	1,933,260	- 91,415
\$	9,305,763	13,593,414	12,534,515	13,784,920	15,760,630	+1,975,710
Halibut.....cwt.	357,450	323,902	354,325	359,647	340,007	- 19,640
\$	4,112,942	4,342,526	6,596,452	5,878,870	4,185,391	-1,693,479
Lobsters.....cwt.	393,625	363,925	381,628	272,213	340,838	+ 68,625
\$	5,143,403	5,956,450	6,365,362	4,169,171	5,552,977	+1,383,806
Cod.....cwt.	2,033,699	2,348,398	1,801,757	1,888,316	2,309,000	+ 420,684
\$	4,594,970	5,377,020	4,079,397	5,443,814	6,232,821	+ 789,007
Herring.....cwt.	1,662,135	1,854,050	1,841,062	2,127,432	2,413,973	+ 286,541
\$	2,227,801	2,084,197	2,659,804	3,147,123	3,117,841	- 29,282
Whitefish.....cwt.	184,072	158,781	157,788	167,706	186,648	+ 18,942
\$	1,916,698	1,485,567	1,629,143	1,747,528	1,990,108	+ 242,580
Haddock.....cwt.	269,222	307,733	304,565	337,860	344,386	+ 6,526
\$	899,629	952,533	1,046,808	1,013,253	1,171,555	+ 158,302
Sardines.....brl.	152,471	244,703	134,561	270,076	158,533	- 111,543
\$	646,463	708,381	1,016,810	1,244,605	1,017,206	- 227,399
Pickarel.....cwt.	64,851	83,149	103,869	101,610	86,877	- 14,733
\$	619,570	741,000	909,471	1,010,015	1,056,169	+ 46,154
Smelts.....cwt.	84,597	83,268	65,254	90,428	76,795	- 13,633
\$	835,393	934,608	868,629	1,154,641	1,035,504	- 119,137
Trout.....cwt.	61,348	70,806	68,232	76,853	81,292	+ 4,434
\$	745,014	775,976	823,767	990,321	1,097,728	+ 107,407
Mackerel.....cwt.	145,544	251,478	141,749	215,590	187,661	- 27,929
\$	1,124,679	1,500,357	617,978	1,021,242	663,628	- 357,614
Clams and quahaugs...brl.	31,587	40,435	44,040	60,357	54,986	- 5,371
\$	171,623	190,860	215,826	320,241	290,063	- 30,178
Pike.....cwt.	40,563	39,325	43,674	53,995	54,217	+ 222
\$	175,987	174,233	197,024	230,261	278,369	+ 48,108
Perch.....cwt.	27,481	27,194	31,049	29,387	27,532	- 1,855
\$	169,552	153,926	184,240	185,350	180,497	- 4,853
Pickarel, blue.....cwt.	64,059	63,585	32,547	30,601	34,453	+ 3,852
\$	192,177	260,899	179,011	168,306	275,624	+ 107,318
Sturgeon.....cwt.	3,236	3,687	5,431	7,174	6,243	- 931
\$	93,864	97,778	176,619	248,786	201,227	- 47,559
Oysters.....brl.	18,823	19,427	22,949	28,982	21,428	- 7,554
\$	126,686	144,082	152,776	212,408	185,353	- 27,055
Hake and cusk.....cwt.	102,066	262,660	93,520	192,811	174,136	- 18,675
\$	145,400	376,953	143,578	316,508	295,720	- 20,788
Black cod.....cwt.	20,317	19,013	16,679	18,183	14,956	- 3,227
\$	142,558	119,026	136,492	130,334	114,315	- 16,019
Tullibee.....cwt.	62,395	45,423	23,785	42,346	61,804	+ 19,458
\$	212,563	153,414	127,661	175,268	290,754	+ 115,486
Eels.....cwt.	11,811	13,144	14,367	15,635	15,675	+ 40
\$	108,775	93,458	99,848	127,255	146,062	+ 18,807
Pollock.....cwt.	134,407	154,693	71,249	54,787	76,396	+ 21,609
\$	172,822	199,994	105,616	107,691	127,415	+ 19,724
Pilechards.....cwt.	19,737	20,342	19,492	27,485	318,973	+ 291,488
\$	101,945	106,055	92,036	82,845	182,911	+ 100,066

¹ Caught and landed. ² Marketed.

Operations in 1925.—Detailed Record of Production.—The total value of the products of the Canadian fishing industry in the calendar year 1925 was \$47,942,131, compared with \$44,534,235 in 1924, \$42,565,545 for 1923 and \$41,800,210 for 1922. In Tables 5 and 6 will be found a detailed statement for the whole of Canada of each fish product marketed, with comparative figures for the preceding year—Table 5 dealing with sea-fish and Table 6 with products of the inland fisheries. In Table 7 an analysis is made of the change in the value of each product from the preceding year due to variations in price and quantity respectively. It will be seen that the largest items of decrease in quantity were lobsters, halibut and sardines, whilst on the other hand large increases are shown for salmon, cod, mackerel and herring. Higher prices were noted in the majority of cases, the increase in the value of the fisheries in 1925, as compared with the previous year, being 7.6 p.c.,

while the quantity increased by 6.1 p.c. In Tables 8 and 9 the number of the fish-canning and curing establishments are shown, together with the materials used and value of products.

5.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed during the calendar years 1924 and 1925.

Kinds of Fish.	1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Cod, used fresh..... cwt.	192,904	768,870	164,274	722,350
“ fresh fillets..... “	—	—	1,773	17,394
“ green-salted..... “	169,750	768,279	149,434	662,155
“ smoked fillets..... “	28,462	330,978	51,493	627,424
“ smoked..... “	501	4,515	—	—
“ dried..... “	403,736	3,349,958	538,239	3,931,830
“ boneless..... “	19,977	213,414	24,829	255,161
“ canned..... cases	975	7,800	1,946	16,507
“ liver oil, medicinal..... gal.	25	65	26,836	22,875
Haddock, used fresh..... cwt.	156,812	464,207	158,071	585,110
“ fresh fillets..... “	—	—	2,298	20,448
“ canned..... cases	4,383	33,006	5,543	51,434
“ smoked..... cwt.	40,320	321,358	32,520	241,431
“ smoked fillets..... “	5,066	58,443	12,666	145,949
“ boneless..... “	77	772	—	—
“ green-salted..... “	8,470	28,075	8,906	24,977
“ dried..... “	20,315	107,392	19,203	102,206
Hake and cusk, used fresh..... “	10,967	17,975	5,582	8,013
“ fresh fillets..... “	—	—	437	3,596
“ green-salted..... “	29,808	86,608	37,032	92,973
“ smoked fillets..... “	4,292	33,111	6,537	66,910
“ dried..... “	36,209	173,508	24,685	121,678
“ boneless..... “	802	5,306	297	2,550
Pollock, used fresh..... “	10,558	20,887	10,240	26,271
“ green-salted..... “	4,894	16,680	10,971	30,406
“ smoked fillets..... “	—	—	—	—
“ dried..... “	11,766	70,124	14,700	70,738
Whiting, used fresh..... “	87	343	185	1,048
Halibut, used fresh..... “	359,470	5,876,856	339,630	4,182,763
“ smoked..... “	30	594	27	481
“ canned..... cases	142	1,420	226	2,157
Flounders, brill, plaice, etc., used fresh..... cwt.	7,112	28,140	15,631	67,446
Skate, used fresh..... “	1,174	4,566	7,978	28,226
Soles, used fresh..... “	6,835	35,431	7,926	51,144
Herring, used fresh..... “	129,220	287,122	155,015	272,085
“ boneless..... “	293	2,600	697	7,110
“ canned..... cases	1,317	7,401	4,683	24,257
“ smoked..... cwt.	80,314	373,680	95,566	355,063
“ dry-salted..... “	853,543	1,174,190	1,089,174	1,531,196
“ pickled..... brl.	35,217	210,827	27,976	173,213
“ used as bait..... “	193,252	394,335	199,964	397,990
“ fertilizer..... “	80,045	70,792	83,099	70,329
“ scales..... cwt.	1,670	10,000	1,808	14,652
Mackerel, used fresh..... “	124,339	628,002	65,170	321,877
“ canned..... cases	5	50	150	900
“ smoked..... cwt.	—	—	60	720
“ salted..... brl.	30,412	393,190	41,076	340,131
Sardines, canned..... cases	282,306	810,574	209,649	773,212
“ sold fresh and salted..... brl.	213,602	433,940	124,761	243,994
Pilchards, used fresh..... cwt.	3	15	—	—
“ canned..... cases	14,898	60,180	37,182	178,121
“ dry-salted..... cwt.	8,946	20,343	—	—
“ used as bait..... brl.	923	2,307	4,045	4,790
“ smoked..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
Alewives, used fresh..... “	10,232	20,640	14,501	27,431
“ salted..... brl.	5,808	25,968	12,063	59,856
“ smoked..... cwt.	2,005	11,855	2,785	12,960
“ used as bait..... brl.	—	—	845	2,535
Bass, used fresh..... cwt.	939	12,184	557	7,765
Perch, used fresh..... “	1,327	12,863	1,188	10,509
Salmon, used fresh..... “	326,129	2,508,348	259,716	2,358,670
“ canned..... cases	1,749,068	10,332,528	1,721,284	12,390,786
“ smoked..... cwt.	750	11,386	755	9,754

5.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed during the calendar years 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Kinds of Fish.	1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Salmon, dry-salted..... cwt.	155,191	510,752	138,476	485,727
“ mild cured..... “	15,796	339,088	27,770	460,922
“ pickled..... “	4,634	38,494	1,233	9,923
“ used as bait..... “	1,610	5,927	512	3,272
“ roe..... “	710	2,735	972	3,531
Shad, used fresh..... “	6,080	61,660	6,277	66,378
“ salted..... “	186	6,683	60	2,407
Smelts, used fresh..... “	90,066	1,146,673	76,237	1,028,568
Sturgeon, used fresh..... “	315	7,020	295	5,751
Trout, used fresh..... “	1,103	17,605	1,464	23,010
“ canned..... cases	65	455	18	144
“ pickled..... cwt.	46	239	20	90
Black cod, used fresh..... “	6,043	51,781	7,966	63,055
“ green-salted..... “	32	416	434	7,796
“ smoked..... “	6,027	77,997	3,001	43,464
“ smoked fillets..... “	7	140	—	—
Red cod, etc., used fresh..... “	3,439	21,886	2,807	17,745
“ smoked fillets..... “	—	—	5	80
“ smoked..... “	—	—	57	800
Albacore, used fresh..... “	1,694	5,140	2,601	13,227
Caplin, used fresh..... brl.	3,460	5,070	3,690	5,937
Eels, used fresh..... cwt.	2,343	23,927	2,040	19,261
Grayfish, caught..... “	74,000	23,150	74,040	22,212
Octopus, used fresh..... “	403	3,920	586	5,056
Olachons, used fresh..... “	1,271	6,550	361	2,147
Squid, used as bait..... brl.	3,780	10,313	12,539	41,017
Swordfish, used fresh..... cwt.	5,575	96,157	4,551	78,209
Tom cod, used fresh..... “	15,034	53,660	16,629	48,705
Mixed fish, used fresh..... “	1,343	1,631	1,780	2,560
Clams and quahaugs, used fresh..... brl.	28,077	77,143	17,082	60,430
“ canned..... cases	32,447	243,011	37,622	229,633
“ chowder..... “	25	87	—	—
Cockles, used fresh..... cwt.	—	—	201	563
Crabs, used fresh..... “	5,566	35,412	6,979	50,605
“ canned..... cases	200	4,905	—	—
Lobsters, in shell..... cwt.	68,249	1,503,307	86,101	1,781,868
“ meat..... “	157	15,515	343	27,568
“ canned..... cases	102,118	2,642,085	127,497	3,731,176
“ tomalley..... “	753	8,264	1,097	12,365
Mussels, used fresh..... cwt.	75	67	—	—
Oysters, used fresh..... brl.	28,982	212,408	21,428	185,353
Scallops, shelled..... gal.	21,697	67,998	35,161	96,661
“ canned..... cases	224	2,657	94	1,090
Shrimps, used fresh..... cwt.	867	15,608	1,157	23,331
Winkles, used fresh..... “	1,302	2,688	2,066	6,850
Dulse, dried..... “	640	6,272	868	11,128
Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried..... “	601	9,327	695	8,691
Seal skins, fur..... No.	2,232	24,221	4,465	52,373
“ hair..... “	4,842	10,480	4,746	12,201
Porpoise skins..... “	5	50	—	—
Whale meat, canned..... cases	—	—	—	—
Whalebone and meal..... ton	292	7,592	347	7,260
Whale fertilizer..... “	926	41,715	835	35,697
Cod liver oil, crude..... gal.	181,451	60,229	274,987	103,126
Seal oil..... “	12,493	4,154	10,391	4,215
Porpoise oil..... “	160	129	—	—
Whale oil..... “	645,907	310,507	556,939	266,651
Fish oil..... “	257,477	95,591	888,315	331,564
Fish glue..... “	—	—	11,000	13,200
Fish meal..... ton	1,508	83,892	4,706	239,034
Fish fertilizer..... “	227	10,934	3,367	53,014
Fish skins and bones..... cwt.	6,148	8,069	12,767	17,021
Fish offal..... ton	165	976	489	1,152
Total.....	—	38,645,213	—	41,576,199

¹ Used in the production of fish oil and fertilizer. Not included in total marketed.

**6.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed during the calendar years
1924 and 1925.**

Kinds of Fish.		1924.		1925.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alewives, fresh.....	cwt.	332	\$ 830	354	\$ 1,062
“ salted.....	brl.	112	839	110	990
Bass.....	cwt.	250	2,973	271	2,915
Carp.....	“	14,561	64,830	10,808	47,370
Caplin.....	“	150	450	—	—
Catfish.....	“	6,437	69,529	8,576	90,313
Eels.....	“	13,292	103,328	13,635	126,801
Goldeyes, fresh.....	“	4,587	18,173	1,629	7,294
“ smoked.....	“	1,005	18,090	4,102	63,482
Herring, fresh.....	“	125,346	626,176	52,670	286,608
“ salted.....	brl.	—	—	—	—
Maskinonge.....	cwt.	37	745	58	1,317
Mixed fish.....	“	39,091	175,273	63,433	298,142
Mullets.....	“	13,664	32,050	18,209	40,457
Perch.....	“	28,060	172,487	26,344	169,928
Pickarel, doré.....	“	101,610	1,010,015	86,877	1,056,169
Pickarel (blue).....	“	30,601	168,306	34,453	275,624
Pike.....	“	53,995	230,261	54,217	278,369
Salmon.....	“	1,955	35,662	2,532	38,045
Sardines.....	brl.	12	91	—	—
Shad.....	cwt.	2,034	14,362	3,007	23,288
Smelts.....	“	362	7,968	558	6,936
Sturgeon.....	“	6,859	228,330	5,948	185,059
“ caviar.....	lb.	9,783	13,436	7,257	10,417
Trout, fresh.....	cwt.	75,631	972,022	79,783	1,074,484
“ salted.....	“	—	—	—	—
Tullibee, fresh.....	“	42,256	174,728	61,716	289,874
“ smoked.....	“	45	540	44	880
Whitefish, fresh.....	“	167,706	1,747,528	186,648	1,990,108
“ salted.....	“	—	—	—	—
Total.....		—	5,889,022	—	6,365,932

7.—Yield of the Fisheries of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1924 and 1925. (“000” omitted).

Kinds of Fish.	Actual value, 1925.	Value at prices of 1924.	Actual value, 1924.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Due to higher (+) or lower (—) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (—) quantities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salmon.....	15,761	13,163	13,785	+1,976	+2,598	— 622
Halibut.....	4,185	5,559	5,878	—1,693	—1,374	— 319
Lobsters.....	5,553	5,220	4,169	+1,384	+ 333	+ 1,051
Cod.....	6,233	6,656	5,444	+ 789	— 423	+ 1,212
Herring.....	3,118	3,571	3,147	— 29	— 453	+ 424
Whitefish.....	1,990	1,940	1,747	+ 243	+ 41	+ 202
Haddock.....	1,172	1,034	1,013	+ 159	+ 138	+ 21
Sardines.....	1,017	730	1,245	— 228	+ 287	— 515
Pickarel.....	1,056	863	1,010	+ 46	+ 193	— 147
Smelts.....	1,036	981	1,155	— 119	+ 55	— 174
Trout.....	1,098	1,047	990	+ 108	+ 51	+ 57
Mackerel.....	664	889	1,021	— 357	— 225	— 132
Clams and quahaugs.....	290	292	320	— 30	— 2	— 28
Pike.....	278	231	230	+ 48	+ 47	+ 1
Perch.....	180	174	185	— 5	+ 6	— 11
Pickarel, blue.....	276	189	168	+ 108	+ 87	+ 21
Sturgeon.....	201	216	249	— 48	— 15	— 33
Oysters.....	185	157	212	— 27	+ 28	— 55
Hake and cusk.....	296	286	317	— 21	+ 10	— 31
Black cod.....	114	107	130	— 16	+ 7	— 23
Tullibee.....	291	256	175	+ 116	+ 35	+ 81
Eels.....	146	128	127	+ 19	+ 18	+ 1
Pollock.....	127	150	108	+ 19	— 23	+ 42
Pilchards.....	183	961	83	+ 100	— 778	+ 878
Other articles of the fisheries.....	2,492	2,453	1,626	+ 866	+ 39	+ 827
Total.....	47,942	47,262	44,534	+3,408	+ 680	+ 2,728
Increase or decrease.....	—	—	—	p.c. + 7.6	p.c. + 1.5	p.c. + 6.1

8.—Number of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, by Provinces, 1924 and 1925.

Classification.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Prairie Provinces.	B.C.	Total for Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1924.							
Lobster canneries.....	145	142	142	73	—	—	502
Salmon canneries.....	—	—	—	5	—	60	65
Clam canneries.....	3	5	5	—	—	4	17
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Fish oil factories.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Fish-curing establishments.....	1	98	45	34	—	62	240
Total.....	149	246	195	112	—	134	836
1925.							
Lobster canneries.....	143	133	137	65	—	—	478
Salmon canneries.....	—	—	—	4	—	65	69
Clam canneries.....	5	4	4	—	—	2	15
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	—	2	3	—	—	—	5
Oil factories and reduction works.....	—	4	—	—	—	12	16
Fish-curing establishments.....	8	106	50	33	—	66	263
Total.....	156	249	194	102	—	145	846

9.—Materials Used and Value of Products of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, 1922-1925.

Materials and Products.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Materials used—				
Fish.....	11,625,726	11,453,694	11,480,416	13,953,645
Salt.....	339,828	323,945	401,820	389,054
Containers.....	3,534,638	3,458,947	3,801,699	3,878,633
Other.....	73,441	94,607	405,397	459,354
Total.....	15,578,633	15,331,193	16,089,332	18,680,686
Products—				
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh.....	5,546,447	5,846,102	6,637,871	6,489,183
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared.....	20,019,042	19,528,661	20,000,091	23,891,809
Total.....	25,565,489	25,374,763	26,637,962	30,380,992

Capital and Employees.—In 1925, the total capital invested in the fisheries was as follows:—(a) in vessels, boats, nets, weirs, traps, wharves, ice-houses, etc., used in the primary operations of capturing the fish, \$25,732,645, of which \$21,056,477 was invested in the sea fisheries and \$4,676,168 in the inland fisheries; (b) in fish-canning and curing establishments (land, buildings, machinery, supplies on hand, cash and operating accounts) \$21,139,985—grand total \$46,872,630. The number of employees engaged in the primary operations of fishing was 58,169 in 1925, and in canning and curing establishments, 16,272, a total of 74,441. The total salaries and wages bill in canneries and fish-curing establishments was \$4,971,167. Tables 10 and 11, herewith, show the items included in the above totals, with comparative figures for 1924, while Table 12 analyses the salaries, wages and earnings of the employees in canneries, etc.

10.—Number and Capital Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1924 and 1925.

Equipment.	1924.		1925.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
Sea Fisheries—				
Steam trawlers.....	9	690,000	13	895,000
Steam fishing vessels.....	11	68,500	11	175,000
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	1,068	3,959,059	1,243	4,637,685
Boats (sail and row).....	14,647	532,788	13,497	561,009
Boats (gasolene).....	14,313	4,537,997	15,097	4,896,399
Carrying smacks and scows.....	416	331,700	840	420,268
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.....	102,458	3,558,246	121,069	4,094,242
Weirs.....	489	553,670	484	545,725
Trawls.....	17,190	304,400	18,287	323,851
Hand lines.....	63,522	99,557	66,767	112,764
Crab traps.....	5,967	27,799	4,802	18,910
Scallop gear.....	48	4,360	48	4,360
Oyster plant and equipment.....	1	20,000	1	26,000
Lobster traps.....	1,576,928	1,913,063	1,620,958	1,928,454
Fishing piers and wharves.....	2,542	1,023,690	2,472	960,030
Freezers and ice-houses.....	637	554,016	641	455,516
Small fish and smoke houses.....	7,504	1,045,468	7,815	1,001,264
Total value, Sea Fisheries.....	-	19,224,313	-	21,056,477
Inland Fisheries—				
Steam vessels or tugs.....	123	894,889	132	994,389
Boats (sail and row).....	3,430	163,648	3,912	174,307
Boats (gasolene).....	1,302	662,480	1,487	755,462
Scows.....	2	4,000	2	2,000
Gill nets.....	-	1,215,799	-	1,348,921
Seines.....	551	55,288	139	25,508
Pound nets.....	1,355	646,255	1,356	677,605
Hoop nets.....	1,812	54,107	1,862	56,704
Dip or roll nets.....	77	861	57	896
Lines.....	1,915	11,618	3,455	56,030
Weirs.....	117	29,250	-	-
Eel traps.....	25	100	100	200
Fish wheels.....	3	450	3	450
Spears.....	126	876	144	1,026
Fishing piers and wharves.....	419	148,580	426	113,612
Freezers and ice-houses.....	878	415,116	878	431,632
Small fish and smoke houses.....	132	24,935	302	37,426
Total value, Inland Fisheries.....	-	4,328,252	-	4,676,168
Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments—				
Lobster canneries.....	502	1,735,151	478	1,502,192
Salmon canneries.....	65	8,460,712	69	9,172,387
Clam canneries.....	17	188,749	15	70,694
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	1,633,193	5	1,274,825
Fish-curing establishments.....	240	6,574,357	263	7,135,917
Oil factories and reduction works.....	8	1,712,623	16	1,983,970
Total of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments.....	836	20,304,785	846	21,139,935
Grand Total Capital Invested in Fisheries.....	-	43,857,350	-	46,872,630

11.—Number of Persons employed in the Fisheries of Canada, 1924 and 1925.

Employed in	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers.....	179	222	—	—
Vessels.....	5,744	6,512	740	736
Boats.....	37,036	38,379	6,543	8,055
Carrying smacks.....	743	1,093	4	4
Fishing, not in boats.....	—	—	2,925	3,168
Total.....	43,702	46,206	10,212	11,963

Employed in	Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments.					
	1924.			1925.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries.....	3,004	3,598	6,602	2,953	3,634	6,587
Salmon canneries.....	3,596	1,843	5,439	3,644	2,410	6,054
Clam canneries.....	90	145	235	56	110	166
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	226	198	424	255	226	481
Oil factories and reduction works.....	219	4	223	345	6	351
Fish-curing establishments.....	2,400	213	2,613	2,338	295	2,633
Total.....	9,535	6,001	15,536	9,591	6,681	16,272
Grand Total in all Fisheries.....	63,449	6,001	69,450	67,760	6,681	74,441

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, 1920-1925.

Years.	On Salaries.		On Wages.		Contract and Piece-Workers.		Total.	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
1920.....	651	759,176	13,137	3,180,701	4,711	916,413	18,499	4,856,290
1921.....	487	551,330	10,534	2,023,040	3,083	399,016	14,104	2,973,386
1922.....	614	682,535	11,848	2,358,780	4,115	600,415	16,577	3,641,730
1923.....	585	681,101	11,265	2,443,971	3,597	644,842	15,447	3,769,914
1924.....	574	755,631	10,583	2,588,717	4,379	890,413	15,536	4,234,761
1925.....	632	806,418	10,687	3,166,045	4,953	998,704	16,272	4,971,167

Trade.—For reasons already noted, the domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. Perhaps 60 p.c. of the annual capture is an average export, of which the United States takes from two-fifths to one-half and Great Britain one-sixth to one-fifth. In the fiscal year 1926, domestic exports amounted to \$37,487,517, of which \$14,115,596 went

to the United States and \$7,264,516 to the United Kingdom. The most important single export is canned salmon (to Great Britain and European markets), followed closely by cod, dry-salted (to the West Indies, South America, etc.). For fresh fish, especially whitefish and lobsters, the United States is the chief market. Canadian imports of fish in 1926 amounted to \$2,590,509. A general review of the import and export trade in fish for 25 years past is given in Table 13, whilst Table 14 gives the comparative record of exports by countries, during 1924 and 1925. Table 15 shows the leading items of export for 1924 and 1925. For a complete analysis of imports and exports, see annual report "Fisheries Statistics," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Value of Exports and Imports of Fish and Fish Products, fiscal years 1902-1926.

NOTE.—In this and the two following tables Exports include seal skins and fish oils, and Imports include turtles, whalebone, shells, mother of pearl, seal skins, fish oils and ambergris in addition to Fishery Products as shown in Tables 12 and 13 of the Trade section of this volume.

Years.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.		Years.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1902.....	14,143,294	620,706	525,459	1914.....	20,623,560	1,558,663	773,109
1903.....	11,800,184	659,717	743,703	1915.....	19,687,068	1,155,186	701,112
1904.....	10,759,029	734,800	850,945	1916.....	22,377,977	895,371	695,702
1905.....	11,114,318	752,558	751,402	1917.....	24,889,253	1,347,511	1,128,768
1906.....	16,025,840	814,540	1,234,563	1918.....	32,602,151	1,039,585	1,884,041
1907 ¹	10,362,142	735,015	924,046	1919.....	37,137,072	1,054,848	2,128,970
1908.....	13,867,367	838,037	1,103,649	1920.....	42,227,996	2,605,379	1,446,493
1909.....	13,319,664	784,176	925,173	1921.....	33,615,119	2,416,152	1,876,303
1910.....	15,663,162	952,522	820,183	1922.....	29,578,392	2,172,850	596,763
1911.....	15,675,544	1,175,072	820,019	1923.....	27,816,955	2,066,300	899,531
1912.....	16,704,678	1,261,096	1,148,522	1924.....	30,925,769	1,878,336	648,696
1913.....	16,336,721	1,698,663	910,923	1925.....	33,967,009	2,064,222	997,059
				1926.....	37,487,517	1,949,269	641,240

¹ Nine months.

14.—Exports of the Fisheries, the produce of Canada, by principal Countries, in the fiscal years 1924 and 1925.

Exports to—	1924.	1925.	Exports to—	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
British Empire.			Foreign Countries.		
United Kingdom.....	5,801,135	6,709,951	United States.....	13,552,442	13,912,139
Australia.....	859,916	1,144,263	Belgium.....	494,512	355,666
British W. Indies.....	1,057,581	1,399,402	Brazil.....	263,555	300,534
British Guiana.....	187,772	184,333	China.....	641,736	732,732
New Zealand.....	272,764	469,705	Costa Rica.....	44,105	43,865
Newfoundland.....	20,851	43,453	Cuba.....	843,947	996,157
Hong Kong.....	640,062	403,880	Denmark.....	95,426	113,489
Bermuda.....	34,218	45,294	France.....	1,945,945	2,004,697
South Africa.....	158,751	194,915	Italy.....	964,351	1,592,527
Straits Settlements.....	71,648	111,246	Japan.....	1,134,563	1,055,901
Fiji.....	66,067	55,981	Netherlands.....	66,816	116,720
Total British Empire..	9,254,381¹	10,922,125¹	Dutch East Indies.....	10,795	71,794
			Dutch Guiana.....	48,931	70,047
			Norway.....	52,896	39,201
			Sweden.....	276,631	146,469
			Panama.....	54,477	80,051
			Porto Rico.....	642,026	628,651
			Total Foreign Countries	21,671,388¹	23,044,884¹
			Grand Total of Exports.	30,925,769	33,967,009

¹ Includes other countries.

15.—Exports of the Fisheries, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925. ("000" omitted).

Kinds of Fish.	Actual value, 1925.	Value at prices of 1924.	Actual value, 1924.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher (+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alewives, salted.....	70	59	39	+ 31	+ 11	+ 20
Bait fish.....	63	39	51	+ 12	+ 24	- 12
Codfish, boneless, canned and preserved.....	156	160	182	- 26	- 4	- 22
Codfish, dried.....	4,547	3,580	3,777	+ 770	+ 967	- 197
Codfish, fresh or frozen.....	38	31	34	+ 4	+ 7	- 3
Codfish, green-salted (pickled)....	405	442	285	+ 120	- 37	+ 157
Clams, fresh and canned.....	190	124	124	+ 66	+ 66	-
Eels.....	132	92	95	+ 37	+ 40	- 3
Haddock, canned.....	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1	-
Haddock, dried.....	262	205	176	+ 86	+ 57	+ 29
Haddock, fresh and frozen.....	9	10	5	+ 4	- 1	+ 5
Haddock, smoked.....	191	187	132	+ 59	+ 4	+ 55
Halibut, fresh and frozen.....	593	637	520	+ 73	- 44	+ 117
Herring, lake, fresh and frozen....	542	540	438	+ 104	+ 2	+ 102
Herring, sea, canned.....	247	268	160	+ 87	- 21	+ 108
Herring, sea, fresh and frozen.....	370	502	288	+ 82	- 132	+ 214
Herring, sea, pickled.....	222	168	202	+ 20	+ 54	- 34
Herring, sea, smoked.....	278	273	224	+ 54	+ 5	+ 49
Lobsters, canned.....	2,820	3,132	4,467	-1,647	- 312	- 1,335
Lobsters, fresh.....	1,270	1,208	1,321	- 51	+ 62	- 113
Mackerel, fresh and frozen.....	504	452	433	+ 71	+ 52	+ 19
Mackerel, pickled.....	573	430	298	+ 275	+ 143	+ 132
Pilchards, canned.....	75	81	87	- 12	- 6	- 6
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen.....	16	7	9	+ 7	+ 9	- 2
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried.....	360	283	374	- 14	+ 77	- 91
Pollock, hake and cusk, green-salted.....	16	12	8	+ 8	+ 4	+ 4
Salmon, canned.....	10,425	11,104	7,721	+2,704	- 679	+ 3,383
Salmon, dry-salted (chum).....	498	572	424	+ 74	- 74	+ 148
Salmon, fresh and frozen.....	1,282	1,175	1,060	+ 222	+ 107	+ 115
Salmon, pickled.....	389	357	285	+ 104	+ 32	+ 72
Salmon or lake trout.....	386	363	338	+ 48	+ 23	+ 25
Sea fish, other, fresh.....	55	11	58	- 3	+ 44	- 47
Smelts.....	760	828	1,209	- 449	- 68	- 381
Swordfish.....	101	76	150	- 49	+ 25	- 74
Tullibee.....	118	181	132	- 14	- 63	+ 49
Whitefish.....	1,170	1,104	1,147	+ 23	+ 66	- 43
Fish, other, fresh and frozen.....	2,306	2,134	2,116	+ 190	+ 172	+ 18
Tongues and sounds.....	13	9	7	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2
Oil, cod liver.....	109	111	57	+ 52	- 2	+ 54
Oil, fish, other.....	43	44	42	+ 1	- 1	+ 2
Oil, seal.....	30	34	5	+ 25	- 4	+ 29
Oil, whale.....	417	356	215	+ 202	+ 61	+ 141
Seal skins, undressed.....	45	89	59	- 14	- 44	+ 30
Other articles of the fisheries.....	1,868	1,826	2,170	- 302	+ 42	- 344
Total.....	33,967	33,298	30,926	+3,041	+ 669	+ 2,372
Increase or decrease.....	-	-	-	p.c. + 9.84	p.c. + 2.17	p.c. + 7.67

VI.—MINES AND MINERALS.¹

The appended description of the mines and minerals industry in Canada is divided into five parts:—(1) a summary of general production, (2) industrial organization of the mining industry, (3) metallic minerals, (4) non-metallic minerals and (5) clay products and structural materials.

1.—General Production.

Notwithstanding the rapid development of mineral production in Canada during recent years—the value of the annual output has increased from \$10,221,000 in 1886 to \$226,583,333 in 1925 — the possibilities in the future are of even greater interest. The natural difficulties of travel in the northland have hindered the progress even of reconnaissance work, and a large part of Canada is still unexplored. Nevertheless, sufficient has been done to make known the main geological features, to indicate roughly the territories that will be found to be mineral-bearing, and to predict the character of the mineral resources in the different geological provinces. In fact, Canada today offers to the prospector the largest and most promising extent of mineral-bearing territory that anywhere remains unprospected.

The preliminary estimate of mineral production for 1926 is \$241,246,000, including \$115,941,000 for metals, \$85,574,000 for non-metallic minerals, and \$39,731,000 for structural materials and clay products. This is the largest value of output on record.

The opinion is often advanced that Canada is likely to become one of the leading mineral-producing countries of the world, and considerable ground for this assumption is found in the fact that the Dominion contains 16 p.c. of the world's known coal resources, has greater asbestos, nickel and cobalt deposits than any other country, and ranks third in the production of gold, while the diversity of mineral endowment is indicated by the fact that the three main divisions, metallic, non-metallic and structural and clay products, include some 60 principal items, 22 of which had each, in 1925, a production valued at \$1,000,000 or over.

Figures of total production fail to convey a correct impression of the magnitude of the industry, on account of the diversity of the product and of the units involved, while the varying prices attendant upon fluctuating market conditions vitiate comparisons on the value basis. As commodity prices reached a peak in 1920 and have since fallen, production computed in terms of value is not a fair basis for comparison. In spite of this, the total value of mineral production in 1925 approaches very closely the record of 1920. A weighted index showing the volume of production would undoubtedly mark 1925 as a banner year in Canada's mineral industry, metal-mining having an output never before equalled in value even in the highest war year, 1918, when production was valued at \$114,549,152.

1.—General Statistics of Mineral Production.

In Table 1 will be found the total value of the minerals produced in Canada for each year since 1886, while Table 2 gives the details of the mineral production of 1924 and 1925, with the percentages of increase or decrease in the latter year. An interesting comparison of the mineral production of the two years, as to quantities

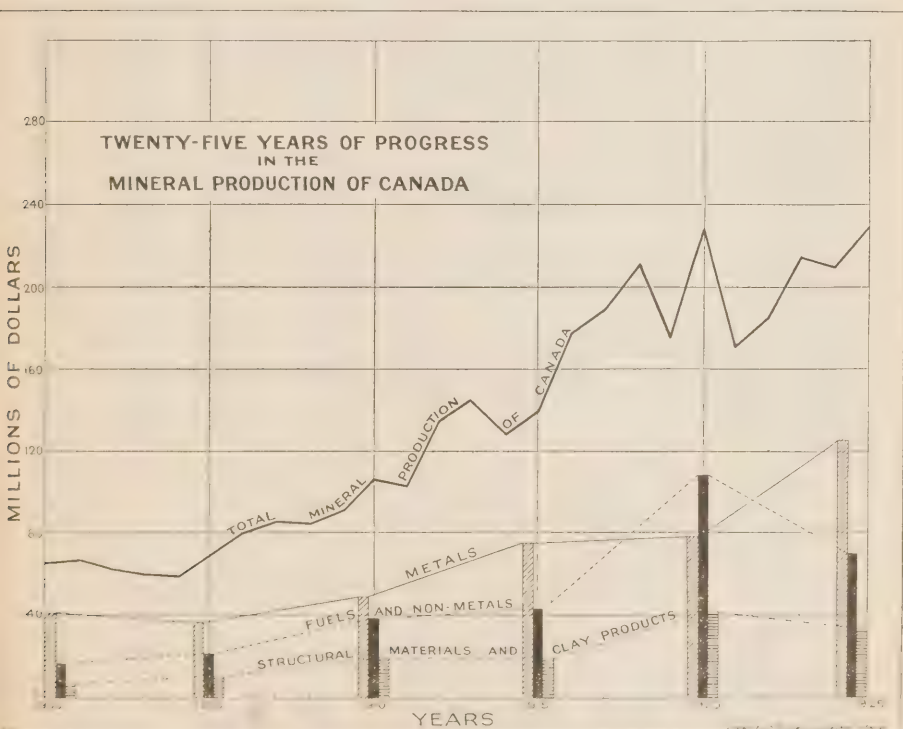
¹See also article "Geology of Canada," pp. 16-27 of this edition of the Year Book.

and values, is furnished in Table 3, which shows that the increase of 8·11 p.c. in the value of product in the latter year, as compared with the former, occurred in spite of a decline of 0·96 p.c. in average prices. Had all prices been the same in 1925 as in 1924, the increase in value due to increased quantities would have been 9·07 p.c.

1.—Value of Mineral Production in Canada, calendar years 1886-1926.

Calendar Years.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Years.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Years.	Total value.	Value per capita.
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1886.....	10,221,255	2·23	1900.....	64,420,877	12·04	1914.....	128,863,075	16·75
1887.....	10,321,331	2·23	1901.....	65,797,911	12·16	1915.....	137,109,171	17·44
1888.....	12,518,894	2·67	1902.....	63,231,836	11·36	1916.....	177,201,534	22·05
1889.....	14,013,113	2·96	1903.....	61,740,513	10·83	1917.....	189,646,821	23·18
1890.....	16,763,353	3·50	1904.....	60,082,771	10·27	1918.....	211,301,897	25·36
1891.....	18,976,616	3·92	1905.....	69,078,999	11·49	1919.....	176,686,390	20·84
1892.....	16,623,415	3·39	1906.....	79,286,697	12·81	1920.....	227,859,665	26·40
1893.....	20,035,082	4·04	1907.....	86,865,202	13·75	1921.....	171,923,342	19·56
1894.....	19,931,158	3·98	1908.....	85,557,101	13·16	1922.....	184,297,242	20·61
1895.....	20,505,917	4·05	1909.....	91,831,441	13·70	1923.....	214,079,331	23·57
1896.....	22,474,256	4·38	1910.....	106,823,623	15·44	1924.....	209,583,406	22·72
1897.....	28,485,023	5·49	1911.....	103,220,994	14·32	1925.....	226,583,333	24·20
1898.....	38,412,431	7·32	1912.....	135,048,296	18·32	1926.....	241,246,000 ¹	25·70 ¹
1899.....	49,234,005	9·27	1913.....	145,634,812	19·35			

¹Subject to revision.



2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1924 and 1925.

Products.	1924.		1925.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.		\$		\$	p.c.	p.c.
Antimony..... lb.	—	—	1,751	206	—	—
Arsenic (As ² O ₃).....	4,621,567	348,293	3,434,137	130,302	— 25.7	— 62.7
Bismuth..... " "	12,863	27,913	19,667	18,566	+ 53.0	— 33.5
Chromite..... tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cobalt..... lb.	948,704	1,682,395	1,116,492	2,328,517	+ 17.7	+ 38.4
Copper..... " "	104,457,447	13,604,538	111,450,518	15,649,882	+ 6.7	+ 15.0
Gold..... fine oz.	1,525,382	31,532,443	1,735,735	35,880,826	+ 13.8	+ 13.8
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore, tons	3,710	92,750	—	—	—	—
Iron ore sold for export..... " "	1,408	3,771	3,978	11,934	+ 182.2	+ 216.3
Lead..... lb.	175,485,499	14,221,345	253,590,578	23,127,460	+ 44.5	+ 62.6
Manganese ore..... tons	584	4,088	—	—	—	—
Molybdenite..... lb.	18,739	9,370	22,350	11,176	+ 19.3	+ 19.3
Nickel.....	69,536,350	19,470,178	73,857,114	15,946,672 ¹	+ 6.2	— 18.1
Palladium, rhodium, etc. fine oz.	9,516	863,113	8,288	648,969	— 12.9	— 24.8
Platinum..... " "	9,186	1,091,427	8,698	1,028,192	— 5.3	— 5.8
Silver..... " "	19,736,323	13,180,113	20,228,988	13,971,150	+ 2.5	+ 6.0
Zinc..... lb.	98,909,077	6,274,791	109,268,511	8,328,446	+ 10.5	+ 32.8
Total.....	—	102,406,528	—	117,082,298	—	+ 14.3
NON-METALLIC.						
Actinolite..... tons	90	1,225	40	500	— 55.6	— 59.1
Asbestos..... " "	225,744	6,710,830	290,389	8,988,360	+ 28.7	+ 34.0
Barytes..... " "	151	3,308	95	2,259	— 37.0	— 31.7
Bituminous sands..... " "	531	2,127	1,148	4,594	+ 116.2	+ 116.0
Coal..... " "	13,638,197	53,593,988	13,134,968	49,261,951	— 3.7	— 8.1
Feldspar..... " "	44,804	358,540	28,681	235,789	— 36.0	— 34.2
Fluorspar..... " "	76	1,343	3,886	19,234	—	—
Garnets..... " "	360	7,200	—	—	—	—
Graphite..... " "	1,334	76,117	2,569	158,763	+ 92.5	+ 108.5
Grinding pebbles..... " "	—	—	105	945	—	—
Grindstones..... " "	2,691	130,824	2,562	124,165	— 4.8	— 5.1
Gypsum..... " "	646,016	2,208,108	740,323	2,389,891	+ 14.6	+ 8.2
Iron oxides..... " "	7,266	91,160	7,118	91,913	— 2.0	+ 0.8
Magnesite..... " "	3,873	101,356	5,676	122,325	+ 44.0	+ 20.7
Mica..... " "	4,091	357,272	4,020	261,463	— 1.7	— 26.8
Mineral water..... gals.	209,353	15,421	190,134	28,413	— 9.2	+ 84.2
Natro-alumite..... tons	—	—	20	1,000	—	—
Natural gas..... M. cu. ft.	14,881,336	5,708,636	16,902,897	6,833,005	+ 13.6	+ 19.7
Peat..... " "	—	—	1,370	8,394	—	—
Petroleum, crude..... brls.	160,773	467,400	332,001	1,250,705	+ 106.6	+ 167.5
Phosphate..... tons	—	—	16	189	—	—
Pyrites..... " "	23,552	95,620	15,605	58,899	— 33.7	— 38.4
Quartz..... " "	150,896	323,156	197,224	363,612	+ 30.7	+ 12.5
Salt..... " "	207,979	1,374,780	233,746	1,410,697	+ 12.4	+ 2.6
Sodium carbonate..... " "	510	5,173	1,120	8,140	+ 119.5	+ 57.4
Sodium sulphate..... " "	1,083	6,004	3,876	19,380	+ 257.5	+ 223.0
Talc and soapstone..... " "	11,332	154,480	14,474	205,835	+ 27.7	+ 33.2
Tripolite..... " "	33	838	—	—	—	—
Volcanic ash..... " "	245	1,103	160	1,380	— 34.6	+ 25.1
Total.....	—	71,796,009	—	71,851,801	—	+ 0.1
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS.						
Cement..... brls.	7,498,624	13,398,411	8,116,597	14,046,704	+ 8.2	+ 4.8
Clay Products—						
Brick—						
Soft mud process—						
Face..... M	10,831	185,248	27,701	521,739	+ 155.6	+ 181.6
Common..... M	50,079	746,044	51,214	753,970	+ 2.3	+ 1.1
Stiff mud process (wire cut)—						
Face..... M	80,565	1,842,224	93,903	1,883,856	+ 16.6	+ 2.3
Common..... M	124,556	1,880,631	116,105	1,635,257	— 6.8	— 13.1

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Products.	1924.		1925.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—concluded		\$		\$	p.c.	p.c.
Clay Products—concluded.						
Brick—concluded.						
Dry press—						
Face..... M	35,203	761,572	37,201	800,504	+ 5.7	+ 5.1
Common..... M	12,794	168,043	22,053	270,135	+ 72.4	+ 60.8
Sewer brick..... M	2,690	40,775	2,485	52,382	— 7.6	+ 28.5
Fancy or ornamental.... M	755	98,460	524	26,320	— 30.6	— 73.2
Fire brick from domestic clay..... M	4,327	209,256	6,197	305,332	+ 43.2	+ 45.9
Fire clay..... tons	3,645	26,258	623	6,544	— 82.9	— 75.0
Fire clay blocks and shapes..... “	—	51,273	—	36,567	—	— 28.7
Structural tile—						
Hollow blocks (including fireproofing and load-bearing tile)..... “	96,818	926,777	115,576	1,093,397	+ 19.3	+ 18.0
Roofing tile..... No.	7,377	917	78,479	6,323	+ 965.0	+ 589.0
Floor tile (quarries)... sq. ft.	444,601	35,608	140,927	28,338	— 68.4	— 20.4
Drain tile..... M	15,137	409,369	14,552	401,503	— 3.9	— 1.9
Sewer pipe (including copings, flue linings, etc.) tons	76,355	1,594,280	73,791	1,440,269	— 3.4	— 9.7
Pottery, glazed or ungl'zd “	—	238,342	—	267,255	—	+ 12.1
Lime..... bush.	9,137,009	3,178,541	10,256,542	3,387,652	+ 12.3	+ 6.6
Sand and gravel..... tons	11,603,500	3,181,083	11,018,647	3,220,410	— 5.0	+ 1.2
Slate..... “	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone..... “	4,767,899	6,407,757	5,706,119	7,464,777	+ 19.7	+ 16.5
Total	—	35,380,869	—	37,649,234	—	+ 6.4
Grand Total	—	209,583,406	—	226,583,333	—	+ 8.1

¹1925 figures of nickel value are not comparable with those for previous years. Nickel exported in matte, oxides, ores, etc., is now computed at actual value rather than at the price of refined metal. For further explanation see report on Mineral Production of Canada, 1925.

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1924 and 1925 (“000” omitted).

Products.	Actual value, 1925.	Value at prices of 1924.	Actual value, 1924.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Due to higher (+) or lower (—) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (—) quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Metallic—						
Arsenic.....	130	259	348	— 218	— 129	— 89
Cobalt.....	2,328	1,980	1,682	+ 646	+ 348	+ 298
Copper.....	15,650	14,515	13,605	+ 2,045	+ 1,135	+ 910
Gold.....	35,880	35,879	31,532	+ 4,348	+ 1	+ 4,347
Iron ore, sold for export.....	12	10	4	+ 8	+ 2	+ 6
Lead.....	23,127	20,551	14,221	+ 8,906	+ 2,576	+ 6,330
Molybdenite.....	11	11	9	+ 2	—	+ 2
Nickel.....	15,947	20,681	19,470	+ 3,523 ¹	+ 4,734	+ 1,211
Palladium, rhodium, etc.....	649	752	863	— 214	— 103	— 111
Platinum.....	1,028	1,033	1,091	— 63	— 5	— 58
Silver.....	13,971	13,509	13,180	+ 791	+ 462	+ 329
Zinc.....	8,328	6,932	6,274	+ 2,054	+ 1,396	+ 658
Other.....	21	21	127	— 106	—	— 106
Total	117,082	116,133	102,406	+ 14,676	+ 949	+ 13,727

¹See footnote to Table 2 above.
25297—21

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1924 and 1925 ("000" omitted)—concluded.

Products.	Actual value, 1925.	Value at prices of 1924.	Actual value, 1924.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Due to higher(+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger(+) or smaller (-) quan- tities.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Non-Metallic—									
Asbestos.....	8,988	8,633	6,711	+	2,277	+	355	+	1,922
Coal.....	49,262	51,617	53,594	—	4,332	—	2,355	—	1,977
Feldspar.....	236	229	359	—	123	+	7	—	130
Fluorspar.....	19	68	1	+	18	—	49	+	67
Graphite.....	159	146	76	+	83	+	13	+	70
Grindstones.....	124	124	131	—	7	—	—	—	7
Gypsum.....	2,390	2,530	2,208	+	182	—	140	+	322
Iron oxides.....	92	89	91	+	1	+	3	—	2
Magnesite.....	122	146	101	+	21	—	24	+	45
Mica.....	261	351	357	—	96	—	90	—	6
Mineral water.....	28	14	15	+	13	+	14	—	1
Natural gas.....	6,833	6,484	5,709	+	1,124	+	349	+	775
Petroleum.....	1,250	965	467	+	783	+	285	+	498
Pyrites.....	59	63	96	—	37	—	4	—	33
Quartz.....	363	422	323	+	40	—	59	+	99
Salt.....	1,411	1,545	1,375	—	36	—	134	+	170
Talc and soapstone.....	205	197	154	+	51	+	8	+	43
Other.....	50	51	28	+	22	—	1	+	23
Total.....	71,852	73,674	71,796	+	56	—	1,822	+	1,878
Structural Materials and Clay Products—									
Cement, Portland.....	14,046	14,502	13,398	+	648	—	456	+	1,104
Clay products—									
Brick.....	5,892	6,286	5,723	+	169	—	394	+	563
Fire brick.....	305	300	209	+	96	+	5	+	91
Fire clay.....	6	4	26	—	20	+	2	—	22
Structural tile.....	1,093	1,109	927	+	166	—	16	+	182
Tile, drain.....	401	393	409	—	8	+	8	—	16
Sewer pipe.....	1,440	1,540	1,594	—	154	—	100	—	54
Lime.....	3,387	3,568	3,178	+	209	—	181	+	390
Sand and gravel.....	3,220	3,021	3,181	+	39	+	199	—	160
Stone.....	7,465	7,669	6,408	+	1,057	—	204	+	1,261
Other.....	394	406	328	+	66	—	12	+	78
Total.....	37,649	38,798	35,381	+	2,268	—	1,149	+	3,417
Grand Total.....	226,583	228,605	209,583	+	17,000	—	2,022	+	19,022
Increase or decrease, p.c.....	—	—	—	+	8.11	—	0.96	+	9.07

2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in 1925 was Ontario, with an output valued at \$87,980,436. British Columbia came second with a mineral production valued at \$64,485,242. Alberta was third with \$25,318,866 and Quebec ranked fourth with \$24,284,527. Nova Scotia was fifth with \$17,625,612 and Manitoba, Yukon Territory, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with productions of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,300,000 each.

4.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1899-1925.

Calendar Years.	Nova Scotia. ¹	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Yukon.	British Columbia.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1899....	6,817,274	420,227	2,585,635	9,819,557		17,108,707			12,482,605
1900....	9,298,479	439,060	3,292,383	11,258,099		23,452,330			16,680,526
1901....	7,770,159	467,985	3,759,984	13,970,010		19,297,940			20,531,833
1902....	10,686,549	607,129	3,743,636	14,619,091		16,127,400			17,448,031
1903....	11,431,914	580,495	3,585,938	14,160,033		14,082,986			17,899,147
1904....	11,212,746	559,013	3,638,482	12,582,843		12,713,613			19,325,174
1905....	11,507,047	559,035	4,405,975	18,833,292		11,387,642			22,386,008
1906....	12,894,303	646,328	5,242,058	25,111,682		10,092,726			25,299,600
1907....	14,532,040	664,467	6,205,553	30,381,638	898,775	533,251	4,657,524	3,335,898	25,656,056
1908....	14,487,108	579,816	6,372,949	30,623,812	584,374	413,212	5,122,505	3,669,290	23,704,035
1909....	12,504,810	657,035	7,086,265	37,374,577	1,193,377	456,246	6,047,447	4,032,678	22,479,006
1910....	14,195,730	581,942	8,270,136	43,538,078	1,500,359	498,122	8,996,210	4,764,474	24,478,572
1911....	15,409,397	612,830	9,304,717	42,796,162	1,791,772	636,706	6,662,673	4,707,432	21,299,305
1912....	18,922,236	771,004	11,656,998	51,985,876	2,463,074	1,165,642	12,073,589	5,933,242	30,076,635
1913....	19,376,183	1,102,613	13,475,534	59,167,749	2,214,496	881,142	15,054,046	6,276,737	28,086,312
1914....	17,584,639	1,014,570	11,836,929	53,034,677	2,413,489	712,313	12,684,234	5,418,185	24,164,039
1915....	18,088,342	903,467	11,619,275	61,071,287	1,318,387	451,933	9,909,347	5,057,708	28,689,425
1916....	20,042,262	1,118,187	14,406,598	80,461,323	1,823,576	590,473	13,297,543	5,491,610	39,969,962
1917....	21,104,542	1,435,024	17,400,077	89,066,600	2,628,264	860,651	16,527,535	4,482,202	36,141,926
1918....	22,317,108	2,144,017	19,605,347	94,694,093	3,120,600	1,019,781	23,109,987	2,355,631	42,935,333
1919....	23,445,215	1,770,945	21,267,947	67,917,998	2,868,378	1,521,964	21,087,582	1,940,934	34,865,427
1920....	34,130,017	2,491,787	28,886,214	81,715,808	4,223,461	1,837,468	33,586,456	1,576,726	39,411,728
1921....	28,912,111	1,901,505	15,157,094	57,356,651	1,934,117	1,144,220	30,562,229	1,754,955	33,230,460
1922....	25,923,499	2,263,692	17,646,529	65,866,029	2,258,942	1,255,470	27,872,136	1,785,573	39,423,062
1923....	20,648,893	2,462,457	20,308,763	80,825,851	1,768,037	1,047,583	31,287,536	2,972,823	43,757,388
1924....	23,820,352	1,969,260	19,136,504	86,398,656	1,534,249	1,128,100	22,344,940	952,812	52,298,533
1925....	17,625,612	1,743,858	24,284,527	87,980,436	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	1,791,641	64,485,242

¹Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island.

1.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia has from early times been an important mining area, as the natural facilities for exportation of mineral products to foreign markets favour the mining of coal, iron ore and gypsum. The coal fields, though not so extensive as those of some of the western provinces, are more highly developed, the annual production being a little more than one-third of the total Canadian output. The product is an excellent grade of bituminous steam and coking coal. A large industrial development has taken place in the iron and steel industry at Sydney and New Glasgow, based on these locally available fuels and on the fluxes and iron ores from Newfoundland.

While gypsum is second in importance among the non-metallies, the development of valuable beds of rock salt represents a recent addition, and there is also a fairly steady production of grindstone abrasives. Varied resources in structural materials are indicated by the abundant occurrence of marbles, granites and sandstones of excellent quality, as well as limestone for building or lime-making. The value of production in 1925, dominated as usual by the activity in coal-mining with a contribution of 90 p.c., attained a total of \$17,625,612, being less than the aggregates in any of the years since 1914. This low total is accounted for in large measure by the coal strike during the early part of the year.

5.—Mineral Production of Nova Scotia, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Arsenic..... lb.	45,000	2,250	381,092	15,244	—	—
Gold..... fine oz.	655	13,540	1,047	21,643	1,626	33,612
Manganese..... tons	200	1,400	—	—	—	—
Silver..... fine oz.	25	16	44	29	86	59
NON-METALLIC—						
Barytes..... tons	209	4,368	151	3,308	95	2,259
Coal.....	6,597,838	28,170,458	5,557,441	22,280,554	3,842,978	15,826,680
Grindstones.....	256	7,906	338	12,525	439	16,723
Gypsum.....	341,705	747,934	441,752	915,845	551,230	1,070,408
Quartz.....	—	—	—	—	1,352	6,760
Salt.....	4,480	39,151	4,551	37,469	6,598	49,889
Tripolite.....	130	3,250	33	838	—	—
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	413,974	—	359,288	—	425,710 ¹
Lime..... bush.	42,370	7,199	2,229	936	8,257	3,464
Stone..... tons	138,682	177,090	67,535	111,824	102,125	134,686
Sand and gravel.....	—	60,357 ²	—	60,849 ²	—	55,362 ²
Total.....	—	29,648,893	—	23,820,352	—	17,625,612

¹Includes clay products from P.E.I., valued at \$3,020.

²Includes railway ballast from P.E.I., valued at \$4,429 in 1923, \$11,490 in 1924 and \$5,475 in 1925.

2.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Coal-mining in the Grand Lake district is the chief mining industry of New Brunswick. The production of gypsum is also of importance, and there is a considerable production of cut and polished granite at St. George, from both imported and local stone. Activities in the petroleum industry are confined to the Stony Creek district, Albert Co., where wells are operated by the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Ltd.

6.—Mineral Production of New Brunswick, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Manganese ore..... tons	—	—	584	4,088	—	—
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	276,617	1,196,772	217,121	932,185	208,012	815,367
Grindstones.....	1,758	72,177	2,113	99,299	1,642	79,661
Gypsum.....	104,740	564,680	86,738	476,804	71,745	408,917
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	640,300	126,068	599,972	113,577	639,235	122,394
Petroleum..... brl.	8,826	35,642	5,561	21,313	5,376	18,756
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	62,587	—	74,994	—	69,473
Lime..... bush.	329,548	143,814	208,180	108,890	202,106	92,216
Sand and gravel..... tons	608,528	94,634	141,897	23,999	70,156	12,331
Stone.....	22,448	166,083	19,229	114,111	25,391	124,743
Total.....	—	2,462,457	—	1,969,260	—	1,743,858

3.—QUEBEC.

The geological formation of the province of Quebec indicates great latent wealth in minerals, as 90 p.c. of its immense area of 452,000,000 acres is underlain with rocks of pre-Cambrian age, an insignificant portion of which has as yet been touched by the prospector. The asbestos deposits of the Eastern Townships, which supply most of the world's requirements of this product, are at present the most

important of the mineral resources. The volume of production in 1925, 290,000 tons, reached the highest point on record, while the value was only exceeded in the years 1919 and 1920, when prices were on a much higher level.

Lead and zinc concentrates with values of gold and silver are shipped intermittently from Notre-Dame-des-Anges, and copper ores and concentrates have also been exported. Recent discoveries of gold and copper in the northwestern part of the province adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district show that the rich mineral deposits of Ontario extend across the interprovincial boundary into the Rouyn field of Northern Quebec and that the province will shortly become an important producer. A branch railway line from the Canadian National was completed during 1926 into this Rouyn camp. A smelter is now being built and on its completion a number of properties with large resources of copper-gold ores will be ready to commence production. Discoveries during the past year indicate a mineral-bearing area of approximately 10,000 square miles in this section of Quebec. Substantial quantities of bog iron ore were obtained in the vicinity of St. Maurice and Fermont, near Three Rivers, for the forges of French Canada, the first of which was established in 1670. Small quantities of titaniferous ore are now obtained from Baie St. Paul. Aluminium is manufactured from imported bauxite ores in electric furnaces at Shawinigan Falls and at Chute à Caron on the Saguenay river.

The limestones and igneous rocks of the province supply cement, building and ornamental stone and other materials of construction. Clays are extensively used for the manufacture of brick and sewer pipe.

7.—Mineral Production of Quebec, 1923-1925.¹

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Chromite..... tons	3,558	52,650	—	—	—	—
Copper..... lb.	—	—	1,893,008	246,546	2,510,141	352,474
Gold..... fine oz.	667	13,788	883	18,253	1,602	33,116
Iron ore, sold for export..... tons	69	186	1,408	3,771	3,978	11,934
Lead..... lb.	520,041	37,334	1,058,983	85,820	2,051,100	187,060
Molybdenite..... "	—	—	18,739	9,370	22,350	11,176
Silver..... fine oz.	33,006	21,412	83,814	55,972	214,943	148,451
Zinc..... lb.	366,240	24,197	2,909,008	184,547	9,936,000	757,322
NON-METALLIC—						
Asbestos..... tons	231,476	7,519,906	225,572	6,618,930	290,387	8,987,459
Feldspar..... "	12,026	102,779	16,147	142,118	11,287	94,730
Graphite..... "	45	2,316	46	3,275	359	30,900
Magnesite..... "	4,801	134,382	3,873	101,356	5,576	122,325
Mica..... "	1,545	216,684	1,677	185,020	2,415	178,800
Mineral water..... gal.	5,421	2,408	7,683	2,288	7,122	2,961
Iron oxides..... tons	9,911	123,186	7,146	88,540	6,985	89,173
Phosphate..... "	30	600	—	—	16	189
Pyrites..... "	—	—	4,032	10,619	12,250	36,750
Quartz..... "	13,376	68,936	17,893	87,267	6,459	30,064
Talc and soapstone.. "	590	19,993	449	20,273	704	30,130
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... brl.	3,173,993	6,347,986	2,758,316	4,796,959	3,365,802	5,689,991
Clay products..... "	—	2,437,229	—	2,435,695	—	2,426,887
Kaolin..... tons	163	2,369	—	—	—	—
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	2,198,071	576,731	2,219,359	640,990	2,272,751	601,081
Hydrated lime..... tons	5,595	57,482	5,848	58,947	9,432	72,249
Sand and gravel..... "	1,055,817	206,175	2,197,145	414,428	2,203,196	533,850
Slate..... "	1,836	17,289	—	—	—	—
Stone..... "	1,094,816	2,322,745	1,592,089	2,925,520	2,242,916	3,855,455
Total	—	20,308,763	—	19,136,504	—	24,284,527

¹There is also in this province an important production of aluminium from imported ores.

4.—ONTARIO.

The mineral industry of Ontario is characterized by rapid growth, great variety of products and domination of the world's nickel and cobalt markets. In fact, Ontario now has the largest output, as well as the greatest variety of mineral products, of any of the provinces.

As the building of the Canadian Pacific led to the discovery of the vast nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury area in 1883, so did the construction of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway lead to the discovery of the world-famous silver deposits of Cobalt in 1903 and indirectly to the great gold deposits of Porcupine in 1909 and Kirkland Lake in 1911. The finding of these gold-bearing areas has made Ontario one of the great centres of the gold production of the world. Gold is now the most important mineral product of the province. During recent years showings of gold have been discovered in the Goudreau area near Michipicoten bay on lake Superior and in the Red Lake district in northwestern Ontario. These evidences of gold ores over such widely distributed areas in New Ontario offer encouraging prospects for the future of gold mining in the province.

The first discovery of silver in the Cobalt district was made in 1903, and the output of silver, commencing in 1904, increased rapidly until 1911, when 31,507,791 oz. were obtained. Since that time the production has been declining, but the life of the camp has been prolonged by the finding of "blind" veins, and especially by improvements in metallurgy, notably the "flotation" process, which turned waste dumps into valuable ore, and enabled low-grade wall rock to be profitably mined. Recently the discovery in South Lorrain, a camp which had been practically abandoned, of high-grade ore quite equal in quality to the best ever mined in Cobalt proper, has helped to maintain silver production. Another outlying camp established at a short distance from Cobalt is Gowanda.

The nickel deposits of the Sudbury district are the most important known source of nickel and supply a very large portion of the world's requirements of that metal. The deposits are so large that, in so far at least as this generation and the succeeding generation are concerned, they may be said to be inexhaustible. Ontario has produced more than 5,000,000 tons of iron ore and concentrates since 1869, the largest production being recorded in 1915, when 394,054 short tons were produced. The annual consumption of iron ore in the province averages normally about 1,000,000 short tons, but the bulk of this comes from the United States. Lead of a high grade is produced at the Kingdon mine, near Galetta.

Practically all the commercial non-metallic minerals, with the exception of coal, are produced in the province. Among them are such minerals as corundum, graphite, mica and talc, and the feldspar deposits are of exceptionally high grade.

The production of building materials is influenced by the extent of construction operations, but resources in this division are ample to meet the demand for products such as ornamental marble, limestone, granite, sand and gravel, lime, cement, brick and tile.

8.—Mineral Production of Ontario, 1923-25.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Antimony..... lb.	—	—	—	—	1,751	206
Arsenic, white..... "	5,158,617	582,785	3,745,225	313,281	2,156,441	113,324
Bismuth..... "	—	—	12,863	27,913	19,667	18,566
Cobalt..... "	888,061	2,530,974	948,704	1,682,395	1,116,492	2,328,517
Copper..... "	31,656,800	4,565,227	37,113,193	4,833,622	39,718,777	5,577,311
Gold..... fine oz.	971,704	20,086,904	1,241,728	25,668,795	1,461,039	30,202,357
Iron ore, sold for export..... tons	5,358	18,878	—	—	—	—
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore..... "	20,739	432,298	3,696	92,400	—	—
Lead..... lb.	4,401,494	315,983	5,055,368	409,687	7,209,534	657,510
Nickel..... "	62,453,843	18,332,077	69,536,350	19,470,178	73,857,114	15,946,672*
Platinum..... fine oz.	1,210	141,010	9,181	1,090,858	8,692	1,027,477
Palladium..... "	1,732	138,560	8,923	811,993	—	—
Rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium..... "	304 ²	45,000	593	51,120	8,288	648,969
Silver..... "	10,540,943	6,838,226	11,272,567	7,527,933	10,529,131	7,271,944
Zinc..... lb.	—	—	—	—	179,545	13,685
NON-METALLIC—						
Actinolite..... tons	53	583	90	1,225	40	500
Asbestos..... "	6	2,600	172	91,900	2	901
Barytes..... "	200	4,180	—	—	—	—
Feldspar..... "	17,199	134,822	28,657	216,422	17,394	141,059
Fluorspar..... "	64	597	76	1,343	12	200
Garnets..... "	1,250	100,000	360	7,200	—	—
Graphite..... "	1,068	65,557	1,288	72,842	2,210	127,863
Grinding pebbles..... "	—	—	—	—	105	945
Gypsum..... "	99,958	542,317	88,121	467,097	82,020	491,833
Mica..... "	1,980	110,290	2,414	172,252	1,605	82,663
Mineral water..... gal.	227,030	14,047	201,670	13,133	183,012	25,452
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	8,128,413	4,066,244	7,150,078	3,798,381	7,143,962	3,958,006
Peat..... tons	—	—	—	—	1,370	8,394
Petroleum..... bbl.	159,400	478,149	154,368	441,952	143,134	386,555
Pyrites..... tons	25,134	99,716	11,429	44,542	685	8,799
Quartz..... "	225,110	483,285	111,645	192,855	188,560	324,526
Salt..... "	197,917	1,674,365	203,428	1,337,311	226,315	1,352,504
Talc and soapstone..... "	9,531	125,124	10,718	130,577	13,678	174,116
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... bbl.	3,296,428	5,855,589	3,564,499	5,668,671	3,462,358	5,253,911
Clay products..... "	—	6,270,615	—	5,089,299	—	5,195,084
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	4,810,421	1,373,823	4,391,050	1,401,545	5,115,974	1,566,540
Hydrated..... tons	41,727	519,840	35,989	438,607	41,610	477,585
Sand and gravel..... "	8,146,433	2,006,958	6,174,284	2,041,959	5,201,604	1,779,129
Stone..... "	2,638,984	2,869,228	2,840,173	2,789,368	3,022,712	2,817,333
Total.....	—	80,825,851	—	86,398,656	—	87,980,436

*The total production of blast-furnace pig-iron in Ontario in 1923 was 674,428 tons, valued at \$15,995,496; in 1924 it was 415,971 tons, valued at \$9,484,139; and in 1925 it was 368,604 tons, valued at \$7,873,816.

²Rhodium and iridium. ²See footnote to Table 2 of this section, p. 321.

5.—MANITOBA.

About three-fifths of the total area of the province is underlain with pre-Cambrian rocks. Copper has been mined in the Pas mineral belt, but low prices and lack of adequate smelting and transportation facilities have militated against operations in the last five years, although sufficient development work has been carried on to prove the existence of large bodies of valuable copper-gold ore. Some gold has also been found in contiguous districts and to the east of lake Winnipeg, in the Rice Lake field which appears to be an extension of the Red Lake area of Ontario.

The south and southwestern sections of the province constitute the main source of the non-metallic mineral production. A mottled limestone of a handsome variety, quarried at Tyndall, is in wide demand as a building stone; gypsum is mined at Gypsumville, and Portland cement is manufactured at Winnipeg and Babcock.

9.—Mineral Production of Manitoba, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Gold..... fine oz.	31	641	1,180	24,393	4,424	91,452
Silver..... “	5	3	140	93	477	329
NON-METALLIC—						
Gypsum..... tons	31,575	386,554	29,375	248,212	35,088	417,868
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	200	60	200	60	200	60
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	160,134	—	117,450	—	173,794
Lime..... bush.	524,128	161,226	394,229	121,518	450,315	170,230
Stone..... tons	51,304	118,277	54,065	93,876	52,770	188,496
Cement.....	—	941,142	—	746,750	—	1,037,929
Sand and gravel.....	—	—	—	81,897	—	196,601
Total.....	—	1,768,037	—	1,534,249	—	2,276,759

6.—SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is mostly agricultural in character, but the conditions in the southern part are favourable to the production of non-metallic minerals in considerable volume. Lignites are mined in the southern part of the province; brick clays are widely utilized, and to the south of Moose Jaw there are extensive beds of refractory clays that are used in the manufacture of fire brick, stoneware, pottery and sewer pipe. Large areas of unprospected territory in the north are underlain by the same pre-Cambrian rocks that have proved mineral-bearing in other parts of Canada. In this territory lode-gold has been reported near Beaver lake, and iron and other metallic minerals near lake Athabaska.

10.—Mineral Production of Saskatchewan, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	438,100	858,448	479,118	886,668	471,965	870,875
Sodium sulphate.... “	733	10,189	1,083	6,004	3,876	19,380
Volcanic ash..... “	—	—	245	1,103	160	1,380
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	119,405	—	137,280	—	95,952
Sand and gravel..... tons	438,319	59,541	702,713	97,045	579,901	88,805
Total.....	—	1,047,583	—	1,128,100	—	1,076,392

7.—ALBERTA.

The coal deposits are of paramount importance among the mineral resources of this province. The coal fields are the most extensive and valuable in Canada. In 1924, the production of the Crowsnest Pass area showed a decline of nearly 690,000

tons from the preceding year, while the Drumheller field also showed a large decline in the production of lignite. However, the production of coal and lignite during 1925 showed an improvement of nearly 680,000 tons over 1924. Natural gas is found over wide areas and is being put to extensive industrial use. During the past two years there has been a recurrence of activity in drilling for petroleum, attended by such success that in 1925 Alberta's production of petroleum exceeded that of all the rest of Canada. The Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, accounted for most of this production, but promising showings have also been obtained near Wainwright and in the southern boundary district, as well as near Fort Norman in the Northwest Territories.

There are large deposits of bituminous sands in the northern part of the province along the Athabaska river. Their economic utilization has been investigated during recent years both by the University of Alberta and by the Mines Branch of the Dominion Government.

11.—Mineral Production of Alberta, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
NON-METALLIC—						
Bituminous sands... tons	—	—	531	2,127	1,148	4,594
Coal..... "	6,854,397	28,018,303	5,189,729	18,894,318	5,869,031	20,021,484
Natural gas..... Mcu.ft.	7,191,670	1,692,246	7,131,086	1,796,618	9,119,500	2,752,545
Petroleum..... brl.	1,943	8,227	844	4,135	183,491	845,394
Salt..... tons	—	—	—	—	833	8,304
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	590,565	—	540,477	—	618,860
Lime..... bush.	87,753	37,999	90,214	36,279	98,938	39,852
Stone..... tons	—	—	16,698	19,317	3,979	6,868
Cement.....	—	940,196	—	945,700	—	913,529
Sand and gravel.....	—	—	—	115,969	—	107,436
Total.....	—	31,287,536	—	22,344,940	—	25,318,866

8.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The mountain belt in British Columbia is rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc; its streams have yielded much alluvial gold, and on its flanks are enormous beds of coal of excellent quality. Silver-lead and zinc ores have been extensively mined in the East and West Kootenays, while to the south, at Nelson and Rossland, gold and copper are the principal minerals. Farther west, in the area known as the Boundary district, low-grade copper ores, carrying gold and silver values, have been found in very large deposits. On the coast, copper ores are mined at Britannia bay and at Anyox. Recently, remarkably rich gold and silver ores have been mined near Stewart, on the Portland canal, in the northwestern coast district. Coal of excellent quality is produced by the mines of Crowsnest pass, East Kootenay and Vancouver island.

Practically the entire mineral production, exclusive of placer gold, is obtained from that portion of the province near its southern boundary or along the coast, mining development outside of the territory served by transportation facilities being comparatively insignificant. An important smelting industry, producing

metallic copper, lead and zinc, has been established at Trail, in the southern interior. Research work at Trail, resulting in an economic method of recovering zinc from the refractory lead-zinc ores of the Kootenays, has given a great impetus to mining activities in that region and accounts in large measure for the rapid growth in recent years of the production of silver, lead and zinc in British Columbia. A large copper-smelting plant is in operation at Anyox.

Since 1907, British Columbia has occupied second place among the provinces in regard to the value of mineral production. Previous to that time the province had for many years held first place in value of output. In 1925 the production was valued at \$64,485,242, which was second only to Ontario with a production of \$87,980,436.

12.—Mineral Production of British Columbia, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Arsenic..... lb.	1,217,970	41,780	495,250	19,768	1,277,696	16,978
Copper..... " 55,224,737		7,963,959	65,451,246	8,524,370	69,221,600	9,720,097
Gold..... fine oz.	200,140	4,137,261	245,719	5,079,462	219,227	4,531,824
Iron ore sold for export..... tons	243	1,215	—	—	—	—
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore..... " —		—	14	350	—	—
Lead..... lb.	99,541,818	7,146,107	168,467,628	13,652,617	242,454,502	22,111,850
Platinum..... fine oz.	7	816	5	569	6	715
Silver..... " 6,113,327		3,965,899	8,153,003	5,444,657	8,579,458	5,925,403
Zinc..... lb.	60,050,000	3,967,504	96,000,069	6,090,244	99,152,966	7,557,439
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	2,823,306	13,813,520	2,193,667	10,601,998	2,742,252	11,720,373
Fluorspar..... " 75		1,135	—	—	3,874	19,034
Grindstones, pulp-stones..... " —		—	240	19,000	481	27,781
Gypsum..... " 323		1,615	30	150	240	865
Magnesium sulphate..... " 121		6,580	—	—	—	—
Natro-alumite..... " 15		750	—	—	20	1,000
Oxides (iron)..... " 513		6,450	120	2,620	133	2,740
Pyrates..... " 3,457		13,304	8,091	40,459	2,670	13,350
Quartz..... " 25,590		47,029	21,358	43,034	853	2,262
Sodium carbonate..... " 265		3,975	510	5,173	1,120	8,140
Talc..... " 245		5,390	165	3,630	92	1,539
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	426,138	—	460,594	—	523,931
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	564,971	338,443	517,577	320,312	515,058	304,223
Hydrated..... tons	4,410	50,051	4,157	50,517	4,718	60,212
Stone..... " 165,100		249,866	178,225	353,741	256,226	337,196
Cement..... }	—	1,568,601	{	1,240,331	—	1,151,344
Sand and gravel..... }	—		—	344,937	—	446,896
Total.....	—	43,757,388	—	52,298,533	—	64,485,242

9.—YUKON.

The discovery of the Klondyke gold fields, situated near Dawson on the Yukon river, first gave the Yukon district prominence as a mining centre. Placer gold is still the principal mineral product, although the development of the silver-lead ores of Keno and Galena hills in the Mayo district is increasing in importance. The wide distribution of the ores of gold, copper, silver and lead, characteristic of the Cordilleran region, of which the district forms a part, indicates enormous mining possibilities.

13.—Mineral Production of Yukon, 1923-1925.

Products.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC.—						
Gold.....fine oz.	60,144	1,243,287	34,825	719,897	47,817	988,465
Silver....."	1,914,438	1,241,953	226,755	151,429	904,893	624,964
Lead.....lb.	6,771,113	486,098	903,520	73,221	1,875,442	171,040
NON-METALLIC.—						
Coal.....tons	313	1,485	1,121	8,265	730	7,172
Total.....	-	2,972,823	-	952,812	-	1,791,641

2.—Number of Mines, Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., by Principal Groups.

Annual statistical reports on the mineral production of Canada have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, and since 1921 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Previous to the year in question the annual statistics of mines had been confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity and value production of each of the minerals. The recent treatment has been extended to include a general review of the principal mineral industries, such as the copper-gold, silver-lead-zinc and nickel-copper industries, as well as a section on metallurgical works. The additional data include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid and gross and net production. The aim has been to extend the mining statistics beyond a summary of the production of individual minerals by approaching the subject from the standpoint of industrial organization, definitely illustrating the place which mining holds in the scheme of Canadian productive enterprise.

The Mining Industry in 1925.—The scale of mining operations in 1925 responded somewhat to the recovery in business conditions throughout Canada. The number of active operators in 1925 was 2,356, as compared with 2,214 in the preceding year. The number of operating plants and mines also increased from 7,840 in 1924 to 8,556. The operators were requested to report the capital actually invested in the enterprises, including (1) cost of lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, (2) cost of materials on hand, supplies, finished products and ore on dump, and (3) cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable. It will be observed that no estimate of undeveloped resources was included. The capital employed in 1925 was \$632,075,145, as compared with \$632,443,946 in 1924. The employment situation was not greatly altered, the increase being from 64,328 in 1924 to 65,090 in the following year. The salaries and wages increased from \$82,787,421 in 1924 to \$85,103,118 in 1925. More favourable conditions obtained in the industry generally, as the value of products increased to \$215,285,293 in 1925, as compared with \$193,263,319 in the preceding year.

A summary of the principal statistics of the mining, metallurgical, structural materials and clay products industries operating in Canada in 1925 is presented in Table 14. The same data are shown by provinces in Table 15. The values of the metallic production given in Tables 14 and 15 are as reported by the operating companies, and are in each case the settlements received for shipments. The totals, therefore, indicate more nearly the actual return to the different industries than do the values for the several metals in Table 2 of this section, where in the cases of copper, lead, zinc and silver the values are computed by using the average prices for the year in the principal metal markets.

14.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries operating Plants in Canada, 1925.

Industries.	No. active operators.	No. operating plants or mines.	Capital employed.	No. employees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Cost of fuel and electricity.	Net value ¹ of bullion, ore, concentrates or residues shipped from the miner and smelters.
			\$		\$	\$	\$
METALLIC—							
Auriferous quartz mining and milling	52	52	84,964,062	7,052	11,931,948	1,836,050	35,118,781
Silver-cobalt mining and milling	33	38	44,045,619	1,788	2,576,414	498,874	6,611,644
Silver-lead-zinc mining and milling	89	94	15,735,930	2,538	3,867,613	584,121	21,902,686
Copper-gold-silver mining and milling	40	41	23,200,580 ²	2,374	3,555,844	413,767	7,758,990
Placer mining	99	1,419	22,095,669	363	347,448	—	1,270,419
Nickel-copper mining and milling	2	6	38,691,594	1,412	1,867,217	105,570	3,794,244
Iron mining and briquetting ³	3	3	109,583	33	17,301	2,007	23,110
Iron blast furnaces ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metallurgical works	6	7	61,691,928	5,104	8,568,997	5,280,674	29,304,384 ⁵
Total	324	1,660	290,534,965	20,664	32,732,782	8,721,063	105,784,258
NON-METALLIC—							
Asbestos	14	19	38,133,046	2,582	2,997,107	923,239	8,988,360
Coal mining	450	511	145,006,440	25,032	33,200,309	4,069,634	49,261,951
Feldspar	23	25	712,329	240	165,766	11,141	235,789
Natural abrasives	8	8	154,733	62	55,466	5,408	126,490
Gypsum	15	16	4,506,995	1,039	1,018,585	189,649	2,389,891
Mica	36	36	190,144	269	123,079	4,528	261,463
Natural gas	161	2,236	48,895,802	1,059	1,206,875	13,396	6,833,005
Oxides, iron	5	5	173,940	47	35,454	16,073	91,913
Petroleum	180	2,885	7,954,722	259	318,101	20,990	1,250,705
Quartz	14	15	1,005,159	153	145,494	20,495	363,612
Salt	12	13	2,563,508	402	467,487	315,368	1,410,697
Talc and soapstone	7	7	744,037	92	74,519	22,218	205,835
All other non-metall.	34	34	2,982,791	324	224,676	73,155	432,090
Total	959	5,810	253,023,646	31,560	40,032,918	5,685,294	71,851,801
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—							
Clay products	184	190	27,760,864	4,136	4,034,075	1,909,591	9,529,691
Cement	10	11	38,081,583	1,926	2,511,400	2,848,904	14,046,704
Lime	56	62	5,154,046	1,006	960,434	762,814	3,387,652
Sand and gravel	622	622	5,286,268	1,650	1,231,856	158,645	3,220,410
Stone	201	201	12,233,773	4,148	3,599,653	479,489	7,464,777
Total	1,073	1,086	88,516,534	12,866	12,337,418	6,159,443	37,649,234
Summary by Classes—							
Metall.	324	1,660	290,534,965	20,664	32,732,782	8,721,063	105,784,258
Non-metall.	959	5,810	253,023,646	31,560	40,032,918	5,685,294	71,851,801
Structural materials and clay products	1,073	1,086	88,516,534	12,866	12,337,418	6,159,443	37,649,234
Total	2,356	8,556	632,075,145	65,090	85,103,118	20,565,800	215,285,293

¹Net value here is gross value less freight and treatment charges.

²Does not include capital of Granby Consolidated Co., Anyox.

³Includes one iron mine in Quebec, 1 molybdenum producer in Quebec and 1 cinnabar prospect in B.C.

⁴During 1925 there was no production by blast furnaces of pig iron from Canadian ores. Production from imported ores was 639,257 short tons valued at \$12,442,689. Statistics of the industry during 1924 are included under "steel and rolled products, etc.," on pp. 392-3 of this volume.

⁵Value of shipments from metallurgical works less cost of ores, concentrates, matte, etc., treated, as this latter value was included in the credits to the mines and mills.

15.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries, by Provinces, 1925.

Provinces.	Number of active operators.	Number of operating plants or mines.	Capital employed.	Number of employees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Cost of fuel and electricity.
			\$		\$	\$
Nova Scotia ¹	67	95	59,456,860	9,905	12,488,285	2,229,275
New Brunswick.....	36	85	3,070,322	1,113	1,003,169	114,629
Quebec.....	294	301	83,449,054	8,700	8,566,616	3,152,395
Ontario.....	1,210	5,899	258,967,755	19,346	25,909,951	8,463,276
Manitoba.....	26	26	4,948,621	899	711,735	315,005
Saskatchewan.....	70	70	3,732,909	652	647,014	91,025
Alberta.....	391	465	86,735,632	10,486	13,808,354	1,226,903
British Columbia.....	160	193	107,057,567	13,702	21,401,028	4,801,665
Yukon.....	102	1,422	24,656,425	487	566,966	171,627
Canada.....	2,356	8,556	632,075,145	65,099	85,103,118	20,565,800

¹Includes 1 firm operating in P.E.I.

1.—Metallic Mineral Industries.

The metal-mining and milling section included in 1925 318 active operators working 1,653 mines, while 6 metallurgical companies operated 7 plants. Nearly 21,000 employees were engaged in the metallic group, receiving salaries and wages amounting to \$32,732,782. The capital employed was \$290,534,965, and the net value of bullion, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and products made by the smelters was \$105,784,258.

Employment and Number of Operators.—The placer-mining operations carried on throughout the various parts of the Yukon camp were satisfactory to the operators, resulting in an output of 60,998 fine ounces of recovered gold. The employees numbered 363, receiving \$347,448 in salaries and wages for six to eight months' activity. There were 52 auriferous quartz mines operating, of which 27 produced bullion or shipped ores, while 25 carried on development work only. The provinces in order of importance, with the number of operating mines in each, were:—Ontario, 36; British Columbia, 11; Nova Scotia, 4; and Manitoba, 1. The employees numbered 7,052, of whom 4,146 were working underground.

The copper-gold-silver industry was more productive in 1925 than for some years past, and is likely to see further expansion in the near future owing to developments in northwestern Quebec. The number of employees in the industry increased from 2,118 in 1924 to 2,374 in 1925, while the salaries and wages increased from \$3,292,228 to \$3,555,844.

The silver-cobalt mining industry, located mainly about Cobalt, with important outlying fields in South Lorrain, 20 miles to the south, and at Gowganda, 50 miles to the west, produces the major portion of the silver output of Ontario. The tonnage of ore mined and milled during 1925 in the Cobalt district was less than in the preceding year. The total quantity cyanided, however rose from 168,193 tons to 176,511 tons; the recovery by the cyanide process was practically the same per ton of material treated, namely, 3,400 oz., giving a total recovery of 5,577,875 oz. in 1924 and 6,079,142 oz. in 1925. The list of leading producers of silver included:—Nipissing mines, 2,234,000 oz.; Keeley mine, 1,447,000 oz.; Lorrain Operating Co., 1,159,000 oz.; O'Brien, 742,000 oz.; and Mining Corporation (Cobalt properties), 900,000 oz.

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1925. The content of matte made was 39,272,989 lbs. of copper in 1925, as compared with 36,979,424 lbs. in 1924, and 73,191,262 lbs. of nickel, as compared with 69,276,313 lbs. in the preceding year. Employees in the mines and mills in 1925 numbered 1,412, receiving \$1,867,217 in salaries and wages, as compared with 1,421 workers, receiving remuneration of \$1,880,823, in the preceding year.

The silver-lead-zinc industry showed increases both in number of mines operated and in the metallic content of the ores as determined by settlement assay. The greatest activity was observed in the Kootenay section of British Columbia, where the most important Canadian lead-zinc mines are situated. The Yukon was represented by 2 mines, which shipped 1,908 tons of ore, of a net value at shipping point of \$734,832. Two properties in Quebec province carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by the mine at Galetta. The employees in 1925 numbered 2,538, with salaries and wages of \$3,867,613, as compared with 1,936, receiving \$2,943,635, in 1924.

The capital employed by the metallurgical works decreased from \$66,337,664 in 1924 to \$61,691,928, the greater part of this being due to the closing down of one of the nickel companies. Employees decreased from 5,521 to 5,104, while salaries and wages increased from \$8,136,251 to \$8,568,997. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$27,329,409, while the products made by the metallurgical industry were valued at \$56,633,793.

2.—Non-Metallic Mineral Industries.

The non-metallic minerals group consisted of twelve principal industries. The coal and asbestos mining were of chief interest, while the natural gas, gypsum and salt-producing industries were also of importance. The group consisted of 959 active concerns, operating 5,810 wells and mines. The employees numbered 31,560, receiving salaries and wages of \$40,032,918. The capital employed was \$253,023,646 and the aggregate value of production \$71,851,801.

Coal Mining.—There were 511 coal mines operating in Canada during 1925, of which 353 were in Alberta, 55 in Saskatchewan, 47 in Nova Scotia, 16 in New Brunswick, 39 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. The total capital employed was in excess of \$145,000,000, of which \$54,000,000 was invested in Nova Scotia, \$53,000,000 in Alberta and \$33,000,000 in British Columbia. The average number of wage-earners employed throughout the year was 23,490. Earnings per man-day were \$5.51, as compared with \$5.62 in the previous year, and the total wages amounted to \$29,898,496 or approximately \$2,000,000 less than the 1924 total of \$31,925,171.

Asbestos.—The asbestos industry was represented by 14 firms operating 19 mines at which there were mills for the grading of the product. The amount of capital employed was \$38,133,046, a decrease of \$5,083,920 from the total reported for the preceding year. Employment was furnished to 2,582 persons, and salaries and wages amounted to \$2,997,107.

Other Non-metallic Mineral Industries.—Other industries of importance from the standpoint of employment furnished were:—(1) gypsum-mining, with 1,039 employees, (2) natural gas production, with 1,059 employees, and (3) salt-mining, with 402 employees.

3.—Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries.

The average number of employees in the group in 1925 was 12,866, the salary and wage account being \$12,337,418. The average number on the payrolls of the cement industry increased from 1,837 in 1924 to 1,926 in 1925. The chief division of the clay products industry consisted of 178 establishments actively engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile. In the whole industry, the average yearly wage for all workers was \$975, there having been a total of 4,136 employees to whom \$4,034,075 was paid in salaries and wages.

3.—Metallic Minerals.

1.—Gold.

Canada has been a gold-producing country for nearly 70 years. The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late fifties, placer gold was discovered along the Thompson river, and in 1858 the famous Fraser river rush took place. The extraordinarily rich deposits of Williams and Lightning creeks, in the Cariboo district, were discovered in 1860, and three years later the area had a record production of placer gold valued at \$4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was discovered in 1892.

The discovery of gold in the Yukon river was reported in 1869, and bar-mining on the tributaries of the Yukon was conducted with increasing profit between 1881 and 1886. Ten years later, rich discoveries were made in creeks of the Klondike river, a right-bank tributary joining the Yukon at what is now Dawson City, and one of the greatest rushes in history was made to this locality. The richest streams in the district were Bonanza creek and its principal tributary, the Eldorado.

Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia in 1860. Two years after the discovery, gold valued at nearly \$142,000 was recovered from the quartz veins; a steady, though in recent years declining, output has been reported since that time.

Although Quebec has been producing gold since 1877, production has consisted only of the small quantities recovered in the treatment of the lead and zinc ores of the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district. Important discoveries of copper-gold deposits, however, have recently been made in the northwestern part of the province, adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario, and development already carried out indicates a substantial gold production as soon as transportation and smelting facilities are available.

Although gold was first discovered during 1866 in Hastings Co., no permanent gold industry was established in Ontario until recent years. Gold has been found and worked at many points in Ontario from the lake of the Woods in the west to the Hastings district in the east, a distance of roughly 900 miles. The gold production of the province has increased greatly during the last decade, the Porcupine area having been the principal producer since 1912. New discoveries of gold in such widely separated districts as Michipicoten bay on lake Superior and Red lake in northwestern Ontario offer the prospect of a continued large production from the province.

The presence of gold-bearing ores in Manitoba has been known for a decade or more. Discoveries have been made in two districts, the first north of the Pas where the gold occurs in copper ores and the second east of lake Winnipeg in the Rice Lake area where the discoveries are mainly auriferous quartz.

Gold production in Canada attained its former maximum in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point and 1,350,057 fine oz. of gold were produced. For the provinces the years in which the greatest yields were obtained were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 1902; Quebec, 1881; Ontario, 1925; Manitoba, 1925; Alberta, 1896; British Columbia, 1913; and Yukon, 1900. The quantity and value of gold produced in Canada is given for 1911 and subsequent years in Tables 16 and 17, 1925 establishing a new record of production with 1,735,735 fine oz. The preliminary estimate of gold production for 1926 is 1,748,364 fine oz.

16.—Quantity of Gold produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1925.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 268 and 269.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.
1911.....	7,781	613	2,062	—	10	238,496	224,197	473,159
1912.....	4,385	642	86,523	—	73	251,815	268,447	611,885
1913.....	2,174	701	219,801	—	—	297,459	282,838	802,973
1914.....	2,904	1,299	268,264	—	48	252,730	247,940	773,178
1915.....	6,636	1,099	406,577	—	195	273,376	230,173	918,056
1916.....	4,562	1,034	492,481	—	82	219,633	212,700	930,492
1917.....	2,210	1,511	423,261	440	—	133,742	177,667	738,831
1918.....	1,176	1,939	411,976	1,926	27	180,163	102,474	699,681
1919.....	850	1,470	505,739	724	24	167,252	90,705	766,764
1920.....	690	955	564,995	781	—	124,808	72,778	765,007
1921.....	439	635	708,213	207	49	150,792	65,994	926,329
1922.....	1,042	—	1,000,340	156	—	207,370	54,456	1,263,364
1923.....	655	667	971,704	31	—	200,140	60,144	1,233,341
1924.....	1,047	883	1,241,728	1,180	—	245,719	34,825	1,525,382
1925.....	1,626	1,602	1,461,039	4,424	—	219,227	47,817	1,785,735

17.—Value of Gold produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1925.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	160,854	12,672	42,625	—	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912.....	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	—	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913.....	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	—	—	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914.....	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	—	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915.....	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	—	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916.....	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	—	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917.....	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	9,095	—	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918.....	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	39,814	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919.....	17,571	30,888	10,454,553	14,966	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920.....	14,263	19,742	11,679,483	16,145	—	2,580,010	1,504,455	15,814,098
1921.....	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	4,279	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922.....	21,540	—	20,678,862	3,225	—	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050
1923.....	13,540	13,788	20,086,904	641	—	4,137,261	1,243,287	25,495,421
1924.....	21,043	18,253	25,668,754	24,393	—	5,079,462	719,897	31,532,443
1925.....	33,612	33,116	30,202,357	91,452	—	4,531,824	988,465	35,880,826

With the exception of the years 1891 and 1893, when its output was surpassed by that of Nova Scotia, British Columbia was the chief gold producer for a period of 39 years, or up to the year 1897, when its production was less than that of the Yukon. The latter district held first place until 1907, when British Columbia regained the first rank and continued to lead during the next seven years, with the

exception of 1912, when the Yukon was again the greatest producer. As a result of the development of the Porcupine and contiguous areas, Ontario passed the other provinces and mining districts in 1914, and still holds the first place so far as the production of gold is concerned.

Ontario.—Though gold had been mined in various parts of the province, the production of the metal was comparatively small until 1912, when the first permanent camp was established in the Porcupine area. The total recorded production of gold in Ontario for the period 1887-1912 was 210,040 fine oz., of which more than 40 p.c. was obtained in the year 1912. The production rose from 219,801 fine oz. in 1913 to 492,481 fine oz. in 1916, but fell during the next two years, owing to scarcity of labour. The yield rose to 1,000,340 fine oz. in 1922, declining to 971,704 in 1923, rose again in 1924 to 1,241,728 and in 1925 reached the record total of 1,461,039 fine oz.

Porcupine Area.—The Porcupine district, the most important gold-mining area of Canada, lies about 150 miles northwest of Cobalt, the present productive portion being limited to the township of Tisdale, an area six miles square.

The gold deposits seem to be generically related to the porphyries which have intruded the older Keewatin greenstones and also the Timiskaming sediments. Rocks of these series are widely distributed throughout the Porcupine district and it is in them that the gold-bearing deposits are found. The theory of deposition is that the intrusion of porphyry fissured the older rocks and opened a way for the circulation of the mineral-bearing siliceous solution which filled the fissures. The application of this theory in the search for new ore bodies has been attended with great success.

Ordinarily from 95 to 97 p.c. of the gold in the ores mined at the Porcupine field is extracted chemically by dissolving it in a weak solution of sodium cyanide, the details of the process varying at the different mines. There are five steps in the cyanide process, which are briefly as follows:—(1) reducing the ore to a size where the gold particles are freed from enclosing rock, carried to a point where the ore is ground about as fine as cement; (2) dissolving the gold in sodium cyanide solution; (3) separating the solution containing the dissolved gold from the impoverished ore; (4) precipitation of gold from solution by zinc dust; and (5) refining of the precipitates.

Kirkland Lake.—Of the other gold-producing localities, Kirkland lake, in Timiskaming district, has been the most important. The first gold discovery in the vicinity of Kirkland lake was made in 1911 on a claim now forming part of the Wright-Hargreaves mine. The geological formation is similar, as regards age relationship, to that of the Porcupine district. The rocks are pre-Cambrian, the Keewatin predominating. Unlike the Porcupine, most of the productive veins are found within the porphyry, which is of a syenitic variety. Three principal zones of mineralization have been indicated by exploration:—(1) the main or central zone, which runs in a northeasterly direction along the southern expanse of the lake and along which a group of important mines is being developed over a length of 2½ miles and a width of ½ mile; (2) a southerly zone which lies about ¾ mile to the south; and (3) a northerly zone known as the Goodfish Lake gold area.

British Columbia.—The production of gold in British Columbia has varied considerably at different periods. Rapid increases took place between 1858 and 1863, when 189,318 fine oz. were obtained by placer mining. Thereafter a decline occurred until 1893, when a low level of 18,360 fine oz. was reached. Then the

introduction of lode mining resulted in a rapidly increasing production until 1902, when previous records were surpassed by an output of more than 288,000 fine oz. With the exception of the maximum output of 297,459 fine oz. in 1913, the record of 1902 has not been equalled, though the 1924 production of 245,719 fine oz. is the largest since 1915. Though the bulk of the gold obtained in the Cordilleran region has been derived from the placer deposits of the central portion of the region from the Klondike on the north almost to the international boundary on the south, yet a large amount, averaging 178,039 fine oz. between 1913 and 1921, was obtained by lode mining, largely of the copper-gold ores of the Rossland and Yale boundary districts. The metals recovered from the Rossland ores are gold, silver and copper, with gold the most important. The more important copper-gold mines are owned and operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Trail. The copper concentrates of the Britannia mine also contain gold, as does the blister copper made at Anyox. The output of gold in British Columbia has been in part maintained by the successful operation of the Premier silver mine on the Portland canal, while the Nickel Plate property, operated by the Hedley Gold Mining Co., has been a consistent producer of gold bullion as well as arsenical gold concentrates, which are exported to the United States for treatment. The IXL mine also exports high-grade gold ore.

World's Production.—A sketch of the development of the gold-mining industry since the discovery of America may take the form of a reference to four successive periods. During the first period, extending from 1493 to 1760, the annual production averaged nearly 337,000 fine oz. The placer mining of Brazil and Colombia swelled the average output of the last 60 years of the period to about 606,000 fine oz. per year.

The production of Russia from placer mining was a considerable factor in the next period, extending from 1761 to 1840, that country retaining first rank among the world's producers until 1837. The annual average production during the period was 565,500 fine oz.

The third period, extending from 1841 to 1890, was notable for the remarkable discoveries of gold in California and Australia in 1848 and 1851 respectively. The annual average during the 50 years was 4,937,000 fine oz. For the first decade the average was 1,761,000 fine oz. and for the second 6,448,000, while the last decade shaded off to 5,201,000. The production of the period was contributed chiefly by the United States, Australia and Russia.

In the fourth period, extending from 1891 to the present time, the outstanding features were the entry of South Africa as an important and then as the leading producer, and the phenomenal increase in the output of most of the gold-producing countries through the introduction of the cyanide process. The output was 6,320,000 fine oz. in 1891, and a steady increase was recorded until 1915, when a maximum of 22,737,000 fine oz. was produced. Thereafter the great increase in wages and in the other costs of production of an article of fixed value brought about a steady decline to a minimum production of 15,451,945 fine oz. in 1922, increased to 17,790,597 fine oz. in 1923, to 19,031,001 in 1924 and to 19,059,915 in 1925.

In 1925 the world's chief producers were the Union of South Africa, with a production of 9,597,592 fine oz., or 50.4 p.c., the United States, producing 2,319,920 fine oz., or 12.2 p.c., and Canada, producing 1,735,735 fine oz., or about 9.1 p.c.

For detailed statistics of the gold production of the world for 1924 and 1925 see Table 18.

18.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the calendar years 1924 and 1925.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	Calendar year 1924.				Calendar year 1925.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.74456 per oz.) ¹	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.70346 per oz.) ¹
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
North America—								
United States.....	2,446,338	50,570,294	65,366,840	48,669,534	2,319,920	47,956,991	66,106,922	46,503,575
Canada.....	1,525,380	31,532,403	19,736,323	14,694,877	1,735,735	35,880,819	20,228,988	14,230,284
Mexico.....	797,223	16,480,062	91,486,136	68,116,917	788,993	16,309,929	92,885,465	65,341,209
Total.....	4,768,941	98,582,759	176,589,299	131,481,328	4,844,648	100,117,739	179,221,375	126,075,068
Central America and West Indies ²	87,075	1,800,000	2,686,150	2,000,000	96,750	2,000,000	2,700,935	1,900,000
South America—								
Argentina ²	2,903	60,000 ³	20,000	14,891	2,661	55,000	18,000	12,662
Bolivia.....	964	19,928	4,857,608	3,616,781	356	7,979	4,346,532	3,057,612
Brazil.....	144,675	2,990,697	28,613	21,304	108,506	2,245,018	1,833	1,289
Chile.....	67,725	1,400,000 ⁴	3,357,688	2,500,000 ⁴	67,725	1,400,000 ⁴	3,553,862	2,500,000 ⁴
Colombia.....	96,750	2,000,000 ⁵	2,900 ⁴	2,159	96,750	2,000,000 ⁴	2,900 ⁴	2,040
Ecuador.....	38,700	800,000 ⁴	70,000 ⁴	52,119	36,281	750,000 ⁴	70,000 ⁴	49,242
Guiana—								
British.....	6,337	131,000	8,700 ⁴	6,478	9,107	188,258	8,500 ⁴	5,979
Dutch.....	10,352	213,995			9,902	204,692		
French.....	63,496	1,312,578			40,220	831,421		
Peru.....	118,955 ⁵	2,459,018	18,717,087 ⁵	13,935,994	117,733	2,433,756	19,917,439	14,011,122
Uruguay.....	12	248	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	17,361	358,883	2,700 ⁴	2,010	30,542	631,359	3,215	2,262
Total.....	568,230	11,746,347	27,065,296	20,151,736	519,813	10,745,483	27,922,281	19,642,208
Europe—								
Austria.....	1,961	40,537	28,678	21,352	1,865	38,553	23,920	16,827
Czechoslovakia.....	9,002	186,088	732,538	545,418	7,587	156,837	707,300	497,557
France.....	19,804	409,385	147,858	110,089	36,972	764,279	201,355	141,645
Germany.....	6,430	132,920	3,752,998	2,794,332	6,430	132,920	3,858,000	2,713,949
Great Britain.....	—	—	31,153	23,195	—	—	32,439	22,820
Greece.....	386	7,979	160,750	119,688	—	—	254,274	178,871
Italy.....	1,543	31,897	496,975	370,028	1,929	39,876	320,761	225,643
Norway.....	—	—	424,380	315,976	—	—	385,800	271,395
Poland.....	—	—	192,900	143,626	—	—	212,190	149,267
Rumania.....	42,149	871,297	72,209	53,764	49,897	1,031,462	75,000 ⁴	52,759
Russia.....	958,070	19,805,060	250,000 ⁴	186,140	1,060,950	21,931,773	250,000 ⁴	175,865
Spain.....	967	20,000 ⁴	2,879,966	2,144,307	967	20,000 ⁴	3,303,863	2,324,135
Turkey.....	932	19,266	219,906	163,733	932	19,266	219,906	154,695
Serb-Croat-Slo- vene State.....	7,812	161,488	31,250	23,267	7,587	156,837	26,106	18,364
Total.....	1,949,056	21,685,917	9,421,561	7,014,915	1,175,116	24,291,808	9,870,914	6,943,792
Asia—								
British India....	396,949	8,193,259	5,309,203	3,953,020	393,807	8,140,711	4,854,923	3,415,214
China.....	107,300	2,218,087	110,000 ⁴	81,902	107,303 ³	2,218,087	110,000 ⁴	77,381
Chosen (Korea).....	134,128	2,772,671	51,662	40,699	134,128 ³	2,772,671	54,662 ³	38,452
East Indies—								
British.....	24,187	500,000 ⁴	—	—	24,187	500,000 ⁴	—	—
Dutch.....	124,388	2,571,327	2,083,256	1,551,109	132,715	2,743,462	2,385,016	1,677,763
Federated Malay States.....	14,960	309,250	—	—	14,146	292,424	—	—
Indo-China.....	349	7,219	—	—	349	7,219	—	—
Japan.....	244,500	5,054,262	3,542,320	2,637,470	270,000 ⁵	5,581,394	5,500,000 ⁵	3,869,030
Philippine Islds.....	79,893	1,651,535	43,113	32,100	94,135	1,945,943	68,544	48,218
Sarawak.....	858	17,736	—	858 ³	—	17,736	—	—
Taiwan.....	8,653	178,873	11,008	8,196	9,035	186,762	13,162	9,259
Total.....	1,135,565	23,474,219	11,153,562	8,304,496	1,180,660	24,496,419	12,986,307	9,135,347

18.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for calendar years 1924 and 1925—concluded.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	Calendar year 1924.				Calendar year 1925.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.74456 per oz.) ¹	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.70346 per oz.) ¹
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Oceania—								
Australia—								
New South Wales	18,685	386,253	9,256,671	6,892,145	19,422	401,488	9,500,000 ⁴	6,682,870
Northern Territory.....	225	4,651	—	—	445	9,199	—	—
Queensland.....	98,841	2,043,224	276,651	205,983	46,406	959,297	385,489	271,176
South Australia.....	880	18,191	1,017	757	1,406	29,064	1,458	1,025
Victoria.....	67,167	1,388,465	4,216	3,139	47,296	977,695	2,082	1,465
West Australia.....	485,035	10,026,561	89,146	66,375	441,252	9,121,486	75,000 ⁴	52,759
Tasmania.....	4,625	95,607	642,158	478,126	3,524	72,847	730,194	513,662
Papua.....	2,166	44,775	—	—	2,166 ³	44,775	—	—
New Zealand.....	122,341	2,529,012	500,023 ⁴	372,297	111,202	2,298,759 ⁴	420,425	295,752 ⁴
Total.....	799,966	16,536,760	10,769,882	8,018,822	673,119	13,914,610	11,114,648	7,818,709
Africa—								
Abyssinia.....	20,000 ⁴	413,436	—	—	20,000 ⁴	413,436	—	—
Belgian Congo.....	118,119	2,441,736	—	—	122,781	2,538,108	—	—
British West Africa (Gold Coast, Ashanti, Nigeria).....	233,910	4,835,348	—	—	199,697	4,128,102	—	—
Egypt.....	934	19,307	—	—	354	7,318	—	—
French West Africa (Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Senegal).....	13,117	271,152	—	—	3,504	72,434	—	—
Madagascar.....	10,802	223,297	—	—	13,471	278,470	—	—
Portuguese East Africa.....	5,321	110,000	—	—	12,292	254,098	1,260	886
Rhodesia—								
Northern.....	1,245	25,736	234,805	174,826	1,250	25,840	5,267	3,705
Southern.....	627,729	12,976,307	166,472	123,948	581,504	12,020,752	152,705	107,422
Sudan.....	8,088	167,190	—	—	8,466	175,000 ⁴	—	—
Tanganyika.....	7,863	162,543	733	546	8,898	183,938	1,010	710
Union of South Africa.....	9,575,040	197,933,599	1,396,943	1,040,108	9,597,592	198,399,790	1,161,470	817,047
Total.....	10,622,168	219,579,651	1,798,953	1,339,428	10,569,809	218,497,286	1,321,712	929,770
Total for World...	19,631,001	393,405,653	239,484,703	178,310,725	19,059,915	394,003,335	245,138,172	172,444,894

¹Average price per fine ounce in London. ²Estimate based on United States imports of ore and bullion. ³Previous year's figures. ⁴Estimate based on other years' production. ⁵Amount exported. ⁶Estimate based on first 8 months' production.

2.—Silver.

Although no official statistics of the production of silver had been published prior to 1887, the annual reports of the operating companies showed that from 1869 to 1885, about 4,000,000 oz. of silver, with a probable value of \$4,800,000, were produced in the Port Arthur district in Ontario. From 1887 to 1893 the production ranged in value between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and was derived chiefly from Ontario and Quebec. The next three years saw a rapid increase in production, due to the development of the silver-lead deposits of British Columbia, and in 1896 a production of over \$2,000,000 was recorded. From that year until 1905 the production varied between \$2,000,000 and \$3,500,000, rising rapidly during the next 5 years to

\$17,580,455 in 1910, as a result of the discovery of the rich ores of the Cobalt district. Since then there has been a falling-off in quantity, but owing to the higher price of the metal, the value of the annual production increased to a maximum of \$20,693,704 in 1918. In spite of this falling-off in output, Canada still retains its place as the third largest producer of silver in the world, ranking after Mexico and the United States.

The silver production of Canada is chiefly credited to the rich silver-cobalt ores of Northern Ontario, the copper-gold-silver and the silver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia, and the silver-lead ores of the Yukon Territory. A certain amount also occurs with the gold ores of Northern Ontario and the nickel ores of the Sudbury district.

Ontario.—The production of silver in Ontario in 1925 was 10,529,131 fine oz., valued at \$7,271,944, as against 11,272,567 fine oz., valued at \$7,527,933, in 1924. The total for 1925 included (a) 6,079,142 oz. bullion made in the reduction works of the Cobalt district, or 57.6 p.c. of the total Ontario production, (b) 2,813,071 oz., or 26.8 p.c., recovered by the smelters of Southern Ontario, (c) 315,071 oz., or 3.0 p.c., contained in gold bullion and nuggets sold for exhibition purposes and in products from nickel refineries; the balance of 1,321,847 oz., or 12.6 p.c., was estimated as recoverable from Ontario ores, slags and matte treated in the United States and Europe. The corresponding figures for the year 1924 were (a) 5,577,875 fine oz., or 49.6 p.c., (b) 4,309,595 oz., or 38.2 p.c., (c) 282,208 oz., or 2.4 p.c., and (d) 1,102,889 oz., or 9.8 p.c. As indicated above, practically the whole of the Ontario silver production was derived from the rich silver-bearing ores of the Cobalt district, but small quantities are obtained from the products of the nickel refineries and from gold bullion.

The Cobalt camp was discovered in 1903, when the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway was being built from North Bay to the head of lake Timiskaming. This was at Long lake, subsequently christened "Cobalt lake," and the surrounding area became known as the Cobalt silver camp.

From 1904 to 1911 the output of silver increased rapidly year by year. In 1911 the province of Ontario reported a production from that camp of 31,507,791¹ fine oz., the value of which was \$15,953,847. In 1912 the output was nearly as great, being 30,243,859¹ fine oz., but prices had gone up and the value was greater, namely \$17,408,935. Since that time the production has been declining, but the life of the camp has been prolonged by the finding of "blind" veins and by improvements in the methods of extraction which have permitted the working of ores of a grade too low for profit by the former methods.

The Gowganda camp, which lies about 55 miles northwest of Cobalt, has been the source of much high-grade silver ore, mainly from the Miller Lake-O'Brien and Castle-Tretheway mines. This section has been more or less handicapped by its distance from the railway and lack of facilities for transportation. A good wagon road has now been completed from the railway at Elk Lake, on a branch line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. In addition a hydro-electric power transmission line has been extended from Elk Lake to Gowganda. With these added facilities a number of mines in the camp are enlarging their operations. The history of the South Lorrain camp, which lies about 18 miles to the southeast of Cobalt, on the shore of lake Timiskaming, is characteristic. It was worked for some time and

¹These figures are taken from reports of the Ontario Department of Mines, by which silver production was until recent years computed on a different basis from that used for Table 20 following.

then closed up, the conclusion having been reached that the camp was worked out. The Keeley mine turned out later to be extremely rich, producing in 1924 nearly 2,000,000 oz. of silver. Recent development work indicates that the South Lorrain field is likely to play its part in helping to maintain the silver production of Ontario for some years to come.

British Columbia.—The chief sources of silver in British Columbia have been the silver-lead-zinc ores of the East and West Kootenay districts, supplemented by the silver contained in the gold-copper ores at Rossland and the Boundary and Coast districts. During the last two or three years this production has been remarkably increased by shipments of rich ores from the Premier mine, near Stewart, which in 1925 were reported to have contained 2,263,556 oz. of silver.

Production in 1925 amounted to 8,579,458 fine oz., valued at \$5,925,403, as against 8,153,003 fine oz., valued at \$5,444,657, in 1924. Production in 1925 included (a) silver contained in blister copper, 801,809 oz., or 9.3 p.c.; (b) silver in lead and gold bullion 5,314,072 oz., or 62.0 p.c.; (c) silver in lead and zinc ores and concentrates exported 309,065 oz., or 3.6 p.c., and (d) silver in gold, silver and copper ores exported, 2,154,512 oz., or 25.1 p.c. Corresponding figures for 1924 were (a) 848,142 oz., or 10.4 p.c.; (b) 4,168,464 oz., or 51.3 p.c.; (c) 379,254 oz., or 4.6 p.c.; (d) 2,757,143 oz., or 33.7 p.c.

Yukon Territory.—The production of silver from the Yukon Territory in 1925 amounted to 904,893 fine oz., derived chiefly from the silver-lead ores exported. Owing to the cold climate, trouble is experienced in the mining of the silver in the Keno Hill district. Ores mined late in one season are hauled down by tractor and piled on the river banks, there to await the spring break-up, when they can be taken to the customs smelters in the United States. Because of these climatic and transportation difficulties, the Treadwell Yukon Co. of Keno Hill completed a concentrating plant in the summer of 1925, in order to reduce handling and transportation costs by eliminating much of the waste from their ores. This concentrator has been working to full capacity since completion and treats ore for other mines. This is a great assistance to smaller operators and has resulted in a record silver production of 1,686,106 fine oz. from the Yukon during 1926.

The quantity of silver obtained from placer gold is gradually decreasing. The quantities obtained from this source each year since 1920 have been as follows:—14,831 fine oz. in 1921; 12,233 in 1922; 13,476 in 1923; 7,853 in 1924 and 10,759 fine oz. in 1925.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated at 245,138,172 fine oz. for 1925, an increase of 17.4 p.c. over the pre-war figure of 1913, given as 208,690,446 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1925 was 20,228,988 fine oz. For the quantity and value of the world's production in 1924 and 1925, see Table 18 of this section.

Statistics of the quantity and value of silver produced in Canada are given for the years since 1887 in Table 19, while statistics of the quantity and value produced in the various provinces are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Table 20.

19.—Quantity and Value of Silver Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1887-1926.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	\$		oz.	\$		oz.	\$
1887.....	355,083	347,271	1900.....	4,468,225	2,740,362	1913.....	31,845,803	19,040,924
1888.....	437,232	410,998	1901.....	5,539,192	3,265,354	1914.....	28,449,821	15,593,631
1889.....	383,318	358,785	1902.....	4,291,317	2,238,351	1915.....	26,625,960	13,228,842
1890.....	400,687	419,118	1903.....	3,198,581	1,709,642	1916.....	25,459,741	16,717,121
1891.....	414,523	409,549	1904.....	3,577,526	2,047,095	1917.....	22,221,274	18,091,895
1892.....	310,651	272,130	1905.....	6,000,023	3,621,133	1918.....	21,383,979	20,693,704
1893.....	—	330,128	1906.....	8,473,379	5,659,455	1919.....	16,020,657	17,802,474
1894.....	847,697	534,049	1907.....	12,779,799	8,348,659	1920.....	13,330,357	13,450,330
1895.....	1,578,275	1,030,299	1908.....	22,106,233	11,686,239	1921.....	13,543,198	8,485,355
1896.....	3,205,343	2,149,503	1909.....	27,529,473	14,178,504	1922.....	18,626,439	12,576,758
1897.....	5,558,456	3,323,395	1910.....	32,869,264	17,580,455	1923.....	18,601,744	12,067,509
1898.....	4,452,333	2,593,929	1911.....	32,559,044	17,355,272	1924.....	19,736,323	13,180,113
1899.....	3,411,644	2,032,658	1912.....	31,955,560	19,440,165	1925.....	20,228,988	13,971,150
						1926 ¹	22,435,531	13,934,035

¹Preliminary figures.

20.—Quantity and Value of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the calendar years 1911-1925.

NOTE.—For the years 1887 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-1917, p. 271.

Years.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Yukon Territory.	
	oz.	\$	oz.	\$	oz.	\$	oz.	\$
1911.....	30,540,754	16,279,443	18,435	9,827	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912.....	29,214,025	17,772,352	9,465	5,758	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913.....	28,411,261	16,987,377	34,573	20,672	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,393
1914.....	25,139,214	13,779,055	57,737	31,046	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915.....	22,748,609	11,302,419	63,450	31,524	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916.....	21,608,158	14,188,133	98,610	64,748	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446
1917.....	19,301,835	15,714,975	136,194	110,885	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918.....	17,198,737	16,643,562	178,675	172,907	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919.....	12,117,878	13,465,628	140,926	156,600	3,713,537	4,126,556	27,556	30,621
1920.....	9,907,626	9,996,795	61,003	61,552	3,327,028	3,356,971	19,190	19,363
1921.....	9,761,607	6,116,037	38,084	23,861	3,350,357	2,099,133	393,092	246,288
1922.....	10,811,903	7,300,305	—	—	7,150,937	4,828,384	663,493	447,997
1923.....	10,540,943	6,838,226	33,006	21,412	6,113,327	3,965,899	1,914,438	1,241,953
1924.....	11,272,567	7,527,933	83,814	55,972	8,153,003	5,444,657	226,755	151,429
1925.....	10,529,131	7,271,944	214,943	148,451	8,579,458	5,925,403	904,893	624,964

Years.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	oz.	\$	oz.	\$	oz.	\$
1917.....	—	—	445	363	7,201	5,863
1918.....	—	—	—	—	13,316	12,886
1919.....	—	—	—	—	20,760	23,069
1920.....	—	—	—	—	15,510	15,649
1921.....	25	16	—	—	33	20
1922.....	86	58	—	—	20	14
1923.....	25	16	—	—	5	3
1924.....	—	—	—	—	140	93
1925.....	86	59	—	—	477	329

3.—Copper.

The copper-mining industry has developed at a very rapid rate. A production of 3,505,000 lb. in 1886 had doubled 6 years later. In 1913, the output had increased over twenty-one fold, amounting to 76,976,925 lb. The extraordinary demand for war requirements resulted in a maximum production from 1916 to 1918, when the average output was 115,048,931 lb. The production during the calendar year 1925 was 111,450,518 lb., indicating a satisfactory recovery from the post-war depression. The preliminary estimate for 1926 is 132,345,152 lb.

Ontario.—The Sudbury deposits were first noted in 1856, but did not attract attention until 1883-4, during the period of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, when a railway cutting was made through the small hill on which the Murray mine was afterwards located. During the first few years the deposits were exploited for their copper contents alone; not until 1886 was the presence of nickel determined and the true value of the ores made known. The nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area are the source of nearly all the copper produced in Ontario. The ores contain from 1 to 2.5 p.c. of copper, the recovery averaging a little over 1.5 p.c. The International Nickel Co., Ltd., has a smelting plant at Copper Cliff and a refinery at Port Colborne. The mining properties include the Creighton, the Crean Hill and the No. 2 mine at Copper Cliff. The smelter of the Mond Nickel Co. is at Coniston, and the copper-nickel matte is exported to their refinery at Swansea, Wales.

British Columbia.—The production of copper in the province during 1925 amounted to 69,221,600 lb., the Skeena, Trail Creek and Vancouver (mainland) mining divisions being the chief producers. The Hidden Creek or Anyox mine, south of the Portland canal, owned by the Granby Co., is probably the largest copper mine in the province. The claims are situated on a hill some 920 feet in height. There are two principal ore bodies, one from 100 to 250 feet wide and traced for some 1,500 feet, the other being about 400 feet wide and about 700 feet long. The Anyox plant, situated on Observatory inlet, and blown in during March, 1914, is a large pyritic smelter. The Le Roi-Centre Star group, forming part of the property of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., is situated on the southern slope of Red mountain at Rossland. In the Vancouver mining division the chief producer is the Britannia mine, situated on the east side of Howe sound on the Pacific coast. The ores occur in a mineralized zone which is at least 4 miles long and which, towards its centre, has a variable width of from 300 to 600 feet.

Manitoba.—Much development has been carried on in the Flin Flon district of Manitoba in the last ten years. The Mining Corporation of Canada, after securing a controlling interest in the Flin Flon group, has carried on extensive development work by sinking and cross-cutting, verifying the results of previous diamond-drilling and proving large tonnages of ore to be in place. A branch extension of the Hudson Bay railway and the construction of smelter works are required for the economic treatment of the copper ores of the district.

Quebec.—Until 1894, when Ontario took the lead, Quebec was the chief copper-producing province of Canada, the principal mines being the Custis and Huntingdon properties in the Eastern Townships. These mines produced a pyrite from which both copper and sulphur were recovered. There is still a small annual production from this field. However, recent discoveries in the Rouyn camp of northwestern Quebec indicate a greatly increased production of copper in the near future. These

deposits lie in an easterly extension of the formations found in the Kirkland Lake area of Ontario. The first discoveries in the district were located as gold prospects; the existence of large bodies of copper and zinc ores was subsequently proved and the production of copper will probably exceed in value that of gold. A branch line from the Canadian National railway was completed into the camp during 1926 and preparations are already under way for the construction of a copper smelter at the Noranda mine. Hydro-electric power will be supplied from power plants on the Quinze river.

World's Production of Copper.—The world's production of copper was estimated at 1,586,683 short tons in 1925, as compared with 1,514,017 tons in the preceding year. Canada had an output of 55,725 tons in 1925, producing about 3.5 p.c. of the world's estimated total.

21.—Quantity and Value of Copper Produced in Canada, by Province, calendar years 1911-1926.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 272.

Years.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Total.	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
1911.....	17,932,263	2,219,297	2,436,190	301,503	35,279,558	4,366,198	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912.....	22,250,601	3,635,971	3,282,210	536,346	50,526,656	8,256,561	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913.....	25,885,929	3,952,522	3,455,887	527,679	45,791,579	6,991,916	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914.....	28,948,211	3,937,536	4,201,497	571,488	41,219,202	5,606,636	75,735,960	10,301,606
1915.....	39,361,464	6,799,693	4,197,482	725,115	56,692,988	9,793,714	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916.....	44,997,035	12,240,094	5,703,347	1,551,424	63,642,550	17,312,046	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917.....	42,867,774	11,651,461	5,015,560	1,363,229	57,730,959	15,691,275	109,227,332 ²	29,687,980 ²
1918.....	47,074,475	11,593,502	5,869,649	1,445,577	62,865,681	15,482,560	118,769,434	29,250,536
1919.....	24,346,623	4,550,627	2,691,695	503,105	44,502,079	8,317,884	75,053,581	14,028,265
1920.....	32,059,993	5,596,392	880,638	153,724	45,319,771	7,911,019	81,600,691	14,244,217
1921.....	12,821,385	1,602,930	352,308	44,045	34,447,127	4,306,580	47,620,820	5,953,555
1922.....	10,943,636	1,464,477	—	—	31,936,182	4,273,700	42,879,818	5,738,177
1923.....	31,656,800	4,565,227	—	—	55,224,737	7,963,959	86,881,537	12,529,186
1924.....	37,113,193	4,833,622	1,893,008	246,546	65,451,246	8,524,370	104,457,447	13,604,538
1925.....	39,718,777	5,577,311	2,510,141	352,474	69,221,600	9,720,097	111,450,518	15,649,882
1926 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,345,152	17,386,867

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN MANITOBA AND YUKON TERRITORY, 1912-1920 (INCLUDED IN TOTAL).³

Years.	Manitoba (included in total).		Yukon Territory (included in total).	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
1912.....	—	—	1,772,660	289,670
1913.....	—	—	1,843,530	281,489
1914.....	—	—	1,367,050	185,946
1915.....	—	—	533,216	92,113
1916.....	—	—	2,807,096	763,586
1917.....	1,116,000	303,329	2,460,079	668,650
1918.....	2,339,751	576,234	619,878	152,663
1919.....	3,348,000	625,775	165,184	30,874
1920.....	3,062,577	534,604	277,712	48,475

¹Preliminary figures.

²Includes 36,960 lb., valued at \$10,045, from New Brunswick and Alberta, not given separately.

³No production in Manitoba or the Yukon has been reported since 1920.

22.—Copper Production of Seven Countries and of the World, 1913-1925.¹

(In short tons of 2,000 pounds.)

Years.	United States.	Mexico.	Canada.	Chile.	Peru.	Spain and Portugal.	Japan.	World's production.
1913.....	614,255	58,185	38,460	46,574	30,609	39,683	73,283	1,072,674
1914.....	579,133	40,043	37,498	49,221	29,853	29,652	77,650	1,021,233
1915.....	712,126	34,128	52,016	57,680	38,269	40,895	83,108	1,188,172
1916.....	971,123	60,751	52,880	78,559	47,472	39,021	110,900	1,533,294
1917.....	961,016	52,348	55,790	112,985	49,784	45,084	119,058	1,579,675
1918.....	968,687	83,233	58,068	117,851	48,944	50,596	99,583	1,569,523
1919.....	604,642	66,661	39,789	87,721	43,243	38,581	86,468	1,069,437
1920.....	635,248	49,866	39,121	109,075	36,356	25,353	74,727	1,082,652
1921.....	238,420	13,576	22,632	65,299	36,689	36,596	59,626	600,960
1922.....	511,970	29,842	25,300	142,830	40,133	40,234	59,663	995,045
1923.....	754,000	60,538	40,230	201,042	48,694	57,115	70,316	1,418,163
1924.....	819,000	49,150	51,008 ²	209,855	38,495	60,713	69,378	1,514,017
1925.....	854,000	59,123	56,239 ²	209,654	41,180	63,933	72,413	1,586,683

¹From the Year Book of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, New York.²The final official statement indicated a production of 52,229 tons in Canada during 1924 and 55,725 tons in 1925.

4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the deposits of British Columbia. From 88,665 lb. in 1891, the production advanced to over 39,000,000 lb. in 1897, an average increase of about 6,500,000 lb. per year. Owing to the low price of silver in 1898 and labour troubles in the Slocan in 1899, the output fell off to 21,900,000 lb. in 1899, but rose to 63,200,000 in 1900. This increase was due to the development of two or three mines in the Fort Steele mining division, although all the lead-producing districts except Ainsworth showed a material increase in production. The output fell to 18,100,000 lb. in 1903, owing to the condition of the market affecting the production of the low-grade silver-lead ores of the East Kootenay district. An Act was passed in October, 1903, providing for the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada, and as a direct result of the bounty, the output increased to 56,900,000 lb. in 1905, but fell off gradually to 23,800,000 lb. in 1911. A steady improvement has since been experienced, a record total of 253,590,578 lb. being reached in 1925, while the preliminary estimate for 1926 is 284,120,946 lb.

British Columbia.—In the East Kootenay district, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. operates many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages, on large shipments, about 16.5 p.c. lead, 14 p.c. zinc and 7 ounces of silver to the ton. In the West Kootenay district the ores are chiefly argentiferous galena and zinc-blende, occurring as veins in granites and slates. The ores range from 7 p.c. to 75 p.c. of lead, with considerable values of silver. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. has extended its facilities for mining, milling and smelting. This accounts to a considerable extent for the rapid growth in lead production during 1925.

Ontario.—Lead-mining in Ontario is intimately associated with the successful operations of the Galetta mine and smelter. The deposit on the property occupies a well marked fault fissure cutting across the strike of the pre-Cambrian crystalline limestone, the ore mineral being galena carrying very little silver, associated with minor quantities of zinc-blende and pyrites.

23.—Quantity and Value of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1887-1926.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Cents per pound ¹ .	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Cents per pound ¹ .
	lb.	\$			lb.	\$	
1887.....	204,800	9,216	5-400	1906.....	54,608,217	3,089,187	5-657
1888.....	674,500	29,812	4-420	1907.....	47,738,703	2,542,086	5-325
1889.....	165,100	6,488	3-930	1908.....	43,195,733	1,814,221	4-200
1890.....	105,000	4,704	4-480	1909.....	45,857,424	1,692,139	3-690
				1910.....	32,987,508	1,216,249	3-687
1891.....	88,665	3,857	4-350				
1892.....	808,420	33,064	4-090	1911.....	23,784,969	827,717	3-480
1893.....	2,135,023	79,636	3-730	1912.....	35,763,476	1,597,554	4-467
1894.....	5,703,222	187,636	3-290	1913.....	37,662,703	1,754,705	4-659
1895.....	16,461,794	531,716	3-230	1914.....	36,337,765	1,627,568	4-479
				1915.....	46,316,450	2,593,721	5-600
1896.....	24,199,977	721,159	2-980				
1897.....	39,018,219	1,396,853	3-580	1916.....	41,497,615	3,532,692	8-513
1898.....	31,915,319	1,206,399	3-780	1917.....	32,576,281	3,628,020	11-137
1899.....	21,862,436	977,250	4-470	1918.....	51,398,002	4,754,315	9-250
1900.....	63,169,821	2,760,521	4-370	1919.....	43,827,669	3,053,037	6-966
				1920.....	35,953,717	3,214,262	8-940
1901.....	51,900,958	2,249,387	4-334				
1902.....	22,956,381	934,095	4-069	1921.....	66,679,592	3,828,742	5-742
1903.....	18,139,283	768,562	4-237	1922.....	93,307,171	5,817,702	6-219
1904.....	37,531,244	1,617,221	4-309	1923.....	111,234,466	7,985,522	7-179
1905.....	56,864,915	2,676,632	4-707	1924.....	175,485,499	14,221,345	8-104
				1925.....	253,590,578	23,127,460	9-120
				1926 ²	284,120,946	19,262,242	6-751

¹In 1909 and 1910, average price at Toronto as quoted by *Hardware and Metal*; in previous years average price at New York, as quoted by *Engineering and Mining Journal*; from 1911 to 1925, average price in Montreal. Quotations furnished from 1911 to 1919 by Messrs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Montreal, Que.; 1920 to 1925, by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Montreal, Que. 1926 average price in London, Eng. ²Preliminary figures.

World's Production.—The world's production of lead in 1925 was about 1,639,945 short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 40 p.c., Mexico 13 p.c., Australia 10 p.c. and Spain 9 p.c. Canada produced about 8 p.c. of the total.

5.—Nickel.

With the exception of the nickel in the ores shipped from the Cobalt district and from the Alexo mine in the Porcupine area, the Canadian production of nickel is derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. From 830,477 lb. in 1889, the production increased continually in trend to 92,500,000 lb. in 1918, constituting a record. After a slump to 19,293,000 lb. and 17,597,000 lb. in 1921 and 1922 respectively, there was an increase to 73,-857,114 lb. in 1925, followed by a drop to 65,714,294 lb. in 1926 (preliminary figures).

With the exception of three war years 1916-18, 1925 had the largest production in the history of the industry. Naturally the requirements for munitions and armament during the war created high prices and a very active demand for nickel, stimulating a large production. With the coming of peace this war market vanished and the nickel industry suffered particularly severely in the general depression that followed. However, the producing companies and especially the International Nickel Co. instituted researches to find new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts in that direction accounts very largely for the marked recovery in production during the past three years. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, new submarine cables and various nickel alloys are all helping to absorb this increased production.

Sudbury.—The nickel-bearing rocks of the Sudbury district, with a width of about two and one-half miles, form a wide ellipse 36 miles long and 13 miles broad. The ores consist mainly of a mixture of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite intimately associated with more or less country rock. The nickel occurs in the pyrrhotite as pentlandite and varies somewhat in amount. The ore deposits are of three main types — marginal deposits, offset deposits and vein-like deposits — the marginal having proved the most productive. The Creighton mine, which may be called the greatest nickel mine in the world, is an example of a marginal deposit. The Copper Cliff mine is an example of an offset deposit, while the Vermilion mine is probably the best example of a vein-like deposit, probably formed by hot, circulating waters. The ore mined in the district varies considerably in richness, the average metal content being about 2 to 3 p.c. of nickel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 p.c. of copper and 45 p.c. of iron. Cobalt, gold, silver, platinum and palladium are nearly always present in very small quantities. The matte produced by the International Nickel Co. averages about 54 to 56 p.c. of nickel and about 24 p.c. of copper, while that of the Mond Nickel Co. contains about 41 p.c. each of nickel and of copper.

World's Production.—The world's production of nickel was about 40,632 short tons in 1925, of which output 90·0 p.c. was Canadian in origin, while about 10·0 p.c. was derived from the oxidized ores of New Caledonia. The proved deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to contain 2,000,000 tons of nickel, and there are at present large reserves undeveloped.

24.—Quantity and Value of Nickel Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1889-1926.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1889.....	830,477	498,286	1901...	9,189,047	4,594,523	1913...	49,676,772	14,903,032
1890.....	1,435,742	933,232	1902...	10,693,410	5,025,903	1914...	45,517,937	13,655,381
1891.....	4,035,347	2,421,208	1903...	12,505,510	5,002,204	1915...	68,308,657	20,492,597
1892.....	2,413,717	1,399,956	1904...	10,547,883	4,219,153	1916...	82,958,564	29,035,498
1893.....	3,982,982	2,071,151	1905...	18,876,315	7,550,526	1917...	82,330,280	33,732,112
1894.....	4,907,430	1,870,958	1906...	21,490,955	8,948,834	1918...	92,507,293	37,002,917
1895.....	3,888,525	1,360,984	1907...	21,189,793	9,535,407	1919...	44,544,883	17,817,953
1896.....	3,397,113	1,188,990	1908...	19,143,111	8,231,538	1920...	61,335,706	24,534,282
1897.....	3,997,647	1,399,176	1909...	26,282,991	9,461,877	1921...	19,293,060	6,752,571
1898.....	5,517,690	1,820,838	1910...	37,271,033	11,181,310	1922...	17,597,123	6,158,993
1899.....	5,744,000	2,067,840	1911...	34,098,744	10,229,623	1923...	62,453,843	13,332,077
1900.....	7,080,227	3,327,707	1912...	44,841,542	13,452,463	1924...	69,536,350	12,126,739 ¹
						1925...	73,857,114	15,946,672 ¹
						1926 ² ...	65,714,294	14,374,163 ²

¹A change in the method of computing the value of nickel produced accounts for the drop in value after 1923. ²Preliminary figures.

6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world's supply of cobalt has for almost two decades been derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, the silver refineries at Thorold and Deloro in Ontario having practically controlled the world's production in recent years. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores are known to occur in South Africa, but up to the end of 1925 production from this field did not seem to have affected the market for Canada's products.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1902, carry silver, cobalt, nickel and arsenic. About 82 p.c. of the productive veins occur in the Cobalt series (con-

glomerate, greywacke, etc.), about 11 p.c. in the Keewatin, the basic igneous rocks underlying the Cobalt series, and the remaining 7 p.c. in the Nipissing diabase.

The Coniagas and Deloro smelters treat ores and residues and dispose of cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. The cobalt residues from the cyanide process are for the most part treated in Canada, though some are shipped abroad for treatment. The smelter output of cobalt, computed as the metallic contents of cobalt oxide, nickel oxide and mixed oxides, together with the cobalt in cobalt ores exported from the mines, and including cobalt in speiss residues exported, amounted in 1925 to 1,116,492 lb. valued at \$2,328,517, as against 888,061 lb. in 1923 and 948,704 lb. in 1924.

7.—Zinc.

The zinc-mining industry of Canada has recently made rapid strides, largely on account of the application of the electrolytic method to treating the lead-zinc ores of British Columbia. The metallic recoveries from Canadian ores were 109,268,511 lb. in 1925, as compared with 5,600,000 lb. in 1913, and constituting a record. From an insignificant position in 1913, the country advanced to the sixth rank among the world's producers in 1925, with an output of about 4.3 p.c. of the world total. The production in 1926 is estimated at 161,897,466 lb.

British Columbia.—The principal zinc-mining regions are situated in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan in the Fort Steele division, where the ore worked is a replacement deposit of considerable size. Other active mines are located at Ainsworth and Slocan in the West Kootenay district and at Omineca in the Cariboo district.

Before the war the industry was greatly retarded by unsatisfactory marketing conditions. The majority of the mines were essentially producers of silver and lead, and zinc-blende occurred as an accessory ore. Until local smelting proved successful, practically all the British Columbia ores were treated at seven or more smelters in the United States, but the cost of freight to these, although covered by a combined "freight and treatment rate," was necessarily an important charge against the ore. The high tariff on zinc ores exported to the United States was also a consideration. The smelter at Trail, originally intended, on its erection in 1895, for the treatment of gold and silver-bearing copper ores, was made ready for the treatment of silver-lead ores at a later date. No zinc is recovered in lead blast-furnace smelting, and it is detrimental to operation, causing losses, slow running and high cost.

The urgent demand for zinc during the Great War was largely responsible for energetic and aggressive action on the part of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., owners of the Trail plant, in producing this metal and with this object in view, the erection of an electrolytic zinc refinery was commenced in 1915, rushed to completion and put into operation early in 1916. The company had then to turn its attention to solving the problem of recovering the values in the complex lead-zinc ores of the famous Sullivan mine. This was largely a problem of concentration in order to separate the finely divided lead and zinc ores. From the opening of the zinc refinery in 1916 regular shipments of zinc ore were made from the Sullivan and other mines, but it was not until four years later that the problem of concentration was satisfactorily solved by the application of oil flotation methods. Since that time the production of lead, zinc and silver has rapidly increased. Recent enlargements to the plant at Trail have enabled further increases in production to be made.

25.—Production of Zinc in Canada, calendar years 1911-1926.

Years.	Quantity ¹ .	Value.	Average price per pound.	Years.	Quantity ¹ .	Value.	Average price per pound.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1911.....	1,877,479	108,105	5-758	1919.....	32,194,707	2,362,448	7-338
1912.....	4,283,760	297,421	6-943	1920.....	39,863,912	3,057,961	7-671
1913.....	5,640,195	318,558	5-648	1921.....	53,089,356	2,471,310	4-655
1914.....	7,246,063	377,737	5-213	1922.....	56,290,000	3,217,536	5-716
1915.....	9,771,651	1,292,789	13-230	1923.....	60,416,240	3,991,701	6-607
1916.....	23,364,760	2,991,623	12-804	1924.....	98,909,077	6,274,791	6-344
1917.....	29,668,764	2,640,817	8-901	1925.....	109,268,511	8,328,446	7-622
1918.....	35,083,175	2,862,436	8-159	1926 ²	161,897,466	11,996,601	7-410

¹Estimated smelter recoveries, including for years 1916 to 1925 the actual zinc recovered at Trail, B.C.

²Preliminary figures.

8.—Iron¹.

The fact that iron ore is widely distributed in Canada has long been known, and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time. The development of the iron-mining industry, however, has been retarded by the abundant supply of the higher-grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland, and of the Mesabi range of the state of Minnesota.

Nova Scotia.—The Wabana section of Newfoundland, containing the largest single deposit of iron ore in the world, is operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation. The probable reserves in that area have been estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and analysis has shown that the Wabana ore consists of an exceptionally high-grade hematite. Ore to the amount of 384,795 tons was shipped in 1925 to the blast-furnaces of the company at Sydney, where the proximity of the adjacent coal field favours the economical production of pig iron and steel. Development work carried on also at Torbrook, in Annapolis Co., indicates that the deposits there are very extensive. The ore is red hematite, containing a good percentage of iron rather high in phosphorus. An important iron ore field is the Arisaig district in Antigonish Co.

New Brunswick.—The most important deposits so far discovered are those in the Austin Brook district of Bathurst Co., where mining experts state that great masses of iron ore have been located.

Quebec.—It is estimated that there are many millions of tons of iron magnetite sands, containing a high percentage of iron, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence at Moisie, Mingan, Natashkwan and other places in Saguenay Co. The sands contain a high percentage of titanium, rendering the briquetted iron sands unfavourable for blast-furnace treatment. There are a number of deposits of bog iron ore in the St. Lawrence valley, remarkably free from sulphur and phosphorus. The bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast-furnaces at Radnor Forges and Drummondville for many years. Iron ore deposits also exist along the Gatineau river in Hull township, within a few miles of the city of Ottawa. The Bristol mine, in Pontiac Co., has been proved to contain large deposits of magnetite, but the ore is high in sulphur and would require roasting.

¹A sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given on pp. 452-456 of the 1922-1923 Year Book.

Ontario.—The iron and steel industry in Ontario is chiefly dependent on imported ores, but several companies have demonstrated what can be done by the beneficiation of low-grade Canadian ores. The Moose Mountain iron range is situated about 35 miles north of Sudbury; over 100,000,000 tons of magnetite have been proved by the owners. The Atikokan district, west of Sabawa lake, contains approximately 15,000,000 tons of magnetite, while the Atikokan mine, to the east of the lake, has shown 10,000,000 tons. The deposits of non-Bessemer ore in the Michipicoten district are extensive, and millions of tons of red hematite were taken from the Helen mine. The Magpie mine produced siderite, which was roasted before being shipped to the blast-furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie owned by the Algoma Steel Co. The "Iron Ore Committee", appointed by the Ontario Government, investigated the situation and presented a report recommending that the Government offer a bounty of 1 cent per unit of iron on each long ton of merchantable iron ore marketed from Ontario mines, the "unit" being each per cent of iron in the ore. By c. 19 of the Ontario Statutes of 1924, a bounty of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per unit of iron was granted for a period of 10 years from a date to be proclaimed, but the necessary proclamation had not been made in November, 1926.

British Columbia.—Owing to the lack of a local iron-smelting industry, the production of iron ore in British Columbia has not reached important dimensions. On the northeast coast of Texada island there are extensive deposits estimated to contain 5,000,000 tons of magnetite. The Glen iron mine on the south side of Kamloops lake, estimated to contain reserves of 8,000,000 tons, has been worked intermittently for several years, the ore being shipped to Tacoma and to the Revelstoke Smelting Works.

26.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron and of Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1909-1925.

Years.	Ore ship- ments from Canadian mines.	Production of Pig Iron.						Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.
		Nova Scotia.		Ontario.		Total. ¹		
		Short tons.	\$	Short tons.	\$	Short tons.	\$	
1909.....	268,043	354,380	3,453,800	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864	754,719
1910.....	259,418	350,287	4,203,444	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622	822,284
1911.....	210,344	390,242	4,682,904	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125	882,396
1912.....	215,883	424,994	6,374,910	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999	957,681
1913.....	307,634	480,068	7,201,020	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012	1,168,993
1914.....	244,854	227,052	2,951,676	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856	828,641
1915.....	398,112	420,275	5,463,575	493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199	1,020,896
1916.....	275,176	470,055	7,050,825	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898	1,428,249
1917.....	215,302	472,147	10,387,234	684,642	13,902,867	1,170,480	25,025,960	1,745,734
1918.....	211,608	415,870	10,451,400	747,650	21,324,857	1,195,551	33,495,171	1,873,708
1919.....	197,170	285,087	7,141,641	624,993	17,104,151	917,781	24,577,589	1,030,342
1920.....	129,072	332,493	7,687,614	749,068	22,252,062	1,090,396	30,319,024	1,232,697
1921.....	59,509	169,504	4,407,104	495,489	12,882,714	665,676	17,307,576	747,582
1922.....	17,971	135,261	3,139,994	293,662	6,493,513	428,923	9,633,507	544,020
1923.....	30,752	310,972	5,360,099	674,428	15,995,496	985,400	21,355,595	990,942
1924.....	1,480	177,078	3,842,593	415,971	9,525,736	593,049	13,368,329	728,773
1925.....	3,978	226,010	4,402,674	413,247	8,040,015	639,257	12,442,689	842,803

¹Including a small production from Quebec in certain years.

4.—Non-Metallic Minerals.

1.—Coal.

The fuel situation of Canada is somewhat anomalous, as in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported from the United States. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while Ontario and Quebec are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.* The anomaly of the situation is accentuated if we consider that Canada's present coal consumption is about 30,000,000 tons annually, as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkable long period at the present rate of consumption.

Coal Resources.—A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pages 391 to 394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; the accompanying table is reproduced as Table 27.

27.—Coal Resources of Canada, by Provinces and Classes of Coal.¹

(In metric tons of 2,204 pounds.)

Provinces or Districts.	Including seams of 1 foot or over to a depth of 4,000 feet.			Including seams of 2 feet and over, at depths between 4,000 and 6,000 feet.	
	Actual Reserve.			Probable Reserve.	
	Calculation based on actual thickness and extent.			Approximate estimate.	
	Area, sq. miles.	Class of Coal. ²	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.
Nova Scotia.....	174	B	2,188,151	204	4,911,817
New Brunswick.....	—	B	—	121	151,000
Ontario.....	—	L	—	10	25,000
Manitoba.....	—	L	—	48	160,000
Saskatchewan.....	306	L	2,412,000	13,100	57,400,000
Alberta.....	25,300	B	382,500,000	56,375	491,271,000
		L	3,223,800		182,183,600
		A & B	669,000		100,000
British Columbia.....	439	A & B	23,771,242	6,196	44,907,700
		L	60,000		5,136,000
Yukon.....		A & B	—	2,840	250,000
		L	—		4,690,000
Northwest Territories.....	—	L	—	300	4,800,000
Arctic Islands.....	—	B	—	6,000	6,000,000
Total.....	26,219	—	414,804,193²	85,194	801,986,117
					287
					17,499,000

¹See "Coal, Coke and By-products," published by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau.

²The coal of all classes mined in Alberta to 1911, amounting to 20,000,000 tons, has been deducted.

³A = Anthracite, B = Bituminous, L = Lignite.

In view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in Canada during the later years of the war period, and also of the falling-off of production in the United States, the Government, on July 12, 1917, appointed a Fuel Controller for Canada, charging him in the first place with the duty of stimulating shipments to Canada, and eventually extending his powers until they included the work of controlling prices and directing coal-mining operations in Canada. The Fuel Controller concluded his duties in March, 1919, but in the summer of 1922 it was again found necessary to provide machinery to handle the administrative problems directly related to the

*See map showing the sources of the coal supply of different parts of Canada, p. 386 of 1922-23 Year Book.

tiding-over of a threatened fuel shortage. The Dominion Fuel Board, with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines as chairman, was constituted on Nov. 25, 1922, to meet the need for a standing organization definitely responsible for the systematic study of the fuel position of the Dominion: the Board issued an interim report in 1923, and has since issued, in co-operation with the Department of Mines, various studies on particular fuels, notably a report, "Coke as a Household Fuel in Central Canada," published in 1925.

The coal production in 1925 amounted to 13,134,968 short tons, valued at \$49,261,951, or an average of \$3.75 per ton.¹ This represented a decrease of 503,229 tons, or 3.5 p.c., as compared with the previous year. The production was obtained from mines in which were employed on an average 25,032 men at a wage cost of approximately \$33,200,309. Referring to production during 1925, Alberta held the first place among the coal-producing provinces, with an output of 5,869,031 tons; Nova Scotia's production dropped from 5,557,441 tons in 1924 to 3,842,978 tons in 1925, largely owing to a strike in the early part of the year; the output of coal from the mines of British Columbia and Yukon amounted to 2,742,982 tons, while Saskatchewan mined 471,965 tons and New Brunswick 208,012 tons. The quantity of coal mined annually in five provinces and the Yukon Territory, from 1909 to 1926, is shown in Table 28.

28.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1909-1926.

NOTE.—For annual production by provinces from 1874 to 1908, see 1911 Year Book, p. 419.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total production.	Value.
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	\$
1909	5,652,089	49,029	192,125	1,994,741	2,606,127	7,364	10,501,475	24,781,236
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,049	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918	5,818,562	268,212	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,589	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919	5,720,373	179,108	380,169	4,964,535	2,435,933	1,100	13,681,218	54,413,349
1920	6,395,545	161,164	349,860	6,859,346	2,856,920	763	16,623,598	77,326,853
1921	5,734,928	188,192	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,262	72,451,656
1922	5,569,072	287,513	382,437	5,990,911	2,927,033	465	15,157,431	65,518,497
1923	6,597,838	276,617	438,100	6,854,397	2,823,306	313	16,990,571	72,058,986
1924	5,557,441	217,121	479,118	5,189,729	2,193,667	1,121	13,638,197	53,593,988
1925	3,842,978	208,012	471,965	5,869,031	2,742,252	730	13,134,968	49,261,951
1926 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,457,484	59,797,181

¹ Preliminary figures.

The total coal imports in the calendar year 1925 amounted to 16,331,971 tons, as compared with 16,724,779 tons in the previous year. The exports of coal of domestic production in 1925 amounted to 785,910 tons, valued at \$4,329,173, or an average of \$5.51 per ton, as compared with 773,246 tons, valued at \$4,836,548, in 1924. The imports of anthracite and bituminous coal for fiscal years from 1901 to 1926 are given in Table 29, and the exports from 1901 to 1926 in Table 30.

¹ The preliminary estimate for 1926 is 16,457,484 tons, valued at \$59,797,181.

29.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for Home Consumption, fiscal years 1901-1926.

NOTE.—Anthracite coal dust is included under anthracite coal. For previous years, see Year Book, 1911, page 420.

Fiscal Years.	Anthracite, Free of Duty.		Bituminous Coal, Dutiable.		Lignite Coal, Free of Duty.	
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1901.....	1,933,283	7,923,950	2,516,392	4,956,025	—	—
1902.....	1,652,451	7,021,939	3,047,392	5,712,068	—	—
1903.....	1,456,713	7,028,664	3,511,421	7,776,717	—	—
1904.....	2,275,018	10,461,223	4,053,900	9,108,208	—	—
1905.....	2,604,137	12,093,371	4,176,274	8,022,896	—	—
1906.....	2,200,863	10,304,303	4,945,550	8,360,349	—	—
1907.....	2,014,846	9,487,574	3,807,604	7,491,045	—	—
1908.....	3,091,159	14,199,609	7,640,121	14,843,789	—	—
1909.....	3,059,663	14,034,020	6,763,352	13,151,449	—	—
1910.....	3,152,851	14,456,315	7,017,271	13,070,343	—	—
1911.....	3,465,774	15,750,340	7,745,571	14,597,268	—	—
1912.....	4,118,379	19,306,639	10,500,662	20,333,268	—	—
1913.....	4,237,310	20,399,279	11,060,910	20,447,587	—	—
1914.....	4,385,799	20,734,126	13,754,244	26,140,676	—	—
1915.....	4,383,497	20,927,539	9,124,499	16,135,920	—	—
1916.....	4,429,143	20,460,571	9,631,101	10,219,206	—	—
1917.....	4,572,440	22,806,156	12,931,075	19,270,270	—	—
1918.....	5,256,294	28,047,226	16,400,000	46,277,715	—	—
1919.....	4,752,788	26,191,798	16,569,025	44,411,207	—	—
1920.....	5,090,767	32,647,759	12,552,910	27,424,870	—	—
1921.....	4,839,559	39,058,148	15,407,996	72,239,952	—	—
1922.....	4,416,255	39,000,610	12,752,059	39,258,115	—	—
1923.....	3,162,113	28,159,041	11,166,937	44,025,436	—	—
1924.....	4,849,372	44,005,106	15,637,812	44,382,011	8,176	45,739
1925.....	4,133,675	36,838,730	11,510,053	25,750,817	27,907	120,926
1926.....	3,262,631	27,256,806	13,377,204	28,781,771	14,779	71,216

¹Nine months.

30.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, fiscal years 1901-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Quantity.		Value.	Fiscal Years.	Quantity.		Value.
	Tons.	\$			Tons.	\$	
1901.....	1,888,538	5,307,060		1914.....	1,498,820	3,703,765	
1902.....	1,817,534	4,867,088		1915.....	1,512,487	4,466,258	
1903.....	1,797,951	5,542,434		1916.....	1,971,124	6,032,764	
1904.....	1,646,505	4,346,660		1917.....	1,899,185	6,817,035	
1905.....	1,615,322	3,930,802		1918.....	1,902,010	8,684,038	
1906.....	1,820,411	4,643,198		1919.....	1,826,639	10,169,722	
1907 (9 months).....	1,285,346	3,346,402		1920.....	2,120,138	13,183,666	
1908.....	1,877,258	4,810,284		1921.....	2,277,202	16,501,478	
1909.....	1,613,892	4,505,221		1922.....	1,953,053	13,182,440	
1910.....	1,826,339	5,013,221		1923.....	2,089,438	12,956,615	
1911.....	2,315,171	6,014,095		1924.....	1,217,835	7,842,259	
1912.....	1,494,756	4,338,128		1925.....	719,502	4,388,766	
1913.....	2,055,993	5,555,099		1926.....	753,842	4,083,713	

Coal Consumption.—In 1925 Canada produced 13·13 million tons, exported 0·79 million tons, imported from the United States 16·23 million tons and from Great Britain 0·61 million tons, and thus had available for consumption a total of 29·18 million tons, including 3·80 million tons of anthracite, 21·17 million tons of bituminous, 3·64 million tons of lignite and 0·57 million tons of sub-bituminous coal. Perusal of the table on the annual consumption of coal shows that Canada actually used 28·46 million tons of coal during the year, or an average of 3·039 tons per capita.

The sources of the coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1901-1925 are shown in Table 31; detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* in 1925 are given by areas in Table 32; the difference between the totals of the two tables in the latest year is accounted for by the fact that coal received is not necessarily "cleared for consumption".

31.—Annual Consumption of Coal in Canada, 1901-1925.

NOTE.—For years 1886 to 1900, see 1921 Year Book, p. 354.

Calendar Years.	Canadian. ¹		Imported Coal "entered for consumption."						Total tons.	Tons per capita
			From U.S.A.		From Great Britain.		Total.			
	Short tons.	p.c.	Short tons.	p.c.	Short tons.	p.c.	Short tons.	p.c.		
1901.....	4,912,664	50.5	-	-	-	-	4,810,213	49.5	9,722,877	1.810
1902.....	5,376,413	51.0	-	-	-	-	5,165,938	49.0	10,542,351	1.927
1903.....	6,005,735	52.2	-	-	-	-	5,491,870	47.8	11,507,605	2.005
1904.....	6,697,183	49.2	-	-	-	-	6,909,651	50.8	13,605,834	2.346
1905.....	7,032,661	48.9	-	-	-	-	7,343,880	51.1	14,376,541	2.362
1906.....	7,927,560	51.7	-	-	-	-	7,398,906	48.3	15,326,466	2.425
1907.....	8,617,352	45.0	-	-	-	-	10,549,503	55.0	19,166,855	2.947
1908.....	9,156,478	47.3	-	-	-	-	10,195,424	52.7	19,351,902	2.820
1909.....	8,913,376	47.9	-	-	-	-	9,711,826	52.1	18,625,202	2.682
1910.....	10,532,103	50.2	-	-	-	-	10,438,123	49.8	20,970,226	2.960
1911.....	9,822,749	40.5	-	-	-	-	14,424,949	59.5	24,247,698	3.365
1912.....	12,385,696	46.0	-	-	-	-	14,549,104	54.0	26,934,800	3.657
1913.....	13,450,158	42.6	-	-	-	-	18,132,387	57.4	31,582,545	4.196
1914.....	12,214,403	45.5	-	-	-	-	14,637,920	54.5	26,852,323	3.490
1915.....	11,500,480	48.1	-	-	-	-	12,406,212	51.9	23,906,792	3.041
1916.....	12,348,036	41.3	-	-	-	-	17,517,820	58.7	29,865,856	3.717
1917.....	12,313,603	37.2	-	-	-	-	20,810,132	62.8	33,123,735	4.049
1918.....	13,160,731	37.8	-	-	-	-	21,611,101	62.2	34,771,832	4.175
1919.....	11,611,168	40.2	17,292,913	59.8	344	-	17,293,257	59.8	28,904,425	3.409
1920.....	14,025,566	42.8	18,752,981	57.2	-	-	18,753,542 ²	57.2	32,779,108	3.797
1921.....	12,715,734	41.0	18,300,081	59.0	1,591	-	18,302,062 ²	59.0	31,017,796	3.529
1922.....	13,044,352	50.0	12,255,555	47.0	765,980	3.0	13,023,525 ²	50.0	26,067,877	2.915
1923.....	15,070,962	41.8	20,417,239	56.7	572,570	1.5	20,989,953 ²	58.2	36,060,915	3.970
1924.....	12,529,358	42.8	16,405,344	56.1	317,112	1.1	16,724,779 ²	57.2	29,254,137	3.171
1925.....	12,125,290	42.6	15,744,957	55.3	604,117	2.1	16,331,971 ²	57.4	28,457,261	3.039

¹The sum of Canadian coal mine sales, colliery consumption, coal supplied to employees, and coal used in making coke, etc., less the tonnage of coal exported.

²Includes small tonnages from countries other than Great Britain and United States.

32.—Coal Output, Exports, Interprovincial Shipments, Imports and Coal made available for Consumption in Canada, by Provinces, 1925. (Short tons.)

Provinces.	Canadian Coal.				Imported from U.S.A.	Imported from Great Britain.	Coal available for consumption.
	Output.	Received from other provinces.	Shipped to other provinces.	Exported.			
Prince Edward Island—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	4,624	507	5,131
Bituminous.....	—	56,864	—	—	9,208	13,436	79,508
Total.....	—	56,864	—	—	13,832	13,943	84,639
Nova Scotia—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	33,393	20,679	54,072
Bituminous.....	3,842,978	—	1,215,959	240,539	178,985	19	2,565,484
Lignite.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Total.....	3,842,978	—	1,215,959	240,539	212,388	20,698	2,619,566
New Brunswick—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	45,693	29,256	74,949
Bituminous.....	208,012	348,389	4,568	25,502	163,982	5,103	695,416
Total.....	208,012	348,389	4,568	25,502	209,675	34,359	770,365

32.—Coal Output, Exports, Interprovincial Shipments, Imports and Coal made available for Consumption in Canada, by Provinces, 1925—concluded.

(Short tons.)

Provinces.	Canadian Coal.				Imported from U.S.A.	Imported from Great Britain.	Coal available for consumption.
	Output.	Received from other provinces.	Shipped to other provinces.	Exported.			
Quebec—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	896,946	478,223	1,375,169
Bituminous.....	—	811,764	—	11	2,530,661	38,264	3,380,678
Total.....	—	811,764	—	11	3,427,607	516,487	4,755,847
Central Ontario—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	2,182,717	20,564	2,203,281
Bituminous.....	—	3,510	—	—	9,100,462	—	9,103,972
Lignite.....	—	26,483 ¹	—	—	—	—	26,483
Sub-bituminous..	—	2,800 ¹	—	—	—	—	2,800
Total.....	—	32,793	—	—	11,283,179	20,564	11,335,536
Manitoba and Head of Lakes—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	85,164	—	85,164
Bituminous.....	—	25,548	—	3,971	932,006	—	952,583
Lignite.....	—	635,715	—	—	—	—	635,715
Sub-bituminous..	—	84,306	—	—	—	—	84,306
Total.....	—	744,569	—	3,971	1,017,170	—	1,757,768
Saskatchewan—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	702	—	702
Bituminous.....	—	93,342	—	7,418	1,732	—	87,656
Lignite.....	471,965	1,180,128	230,811	—	—	—	1,421,282
Sub-bituminous..	—	63,187	—	—	—	—	63,187
Total.....	471,965	1,336,657	230,811	7,418	2,434	—	1,572,827
Alberta—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Bituminous.....	2,145,635	34,425	108,163	926	1,175	—	2,072,146
Lignite.....	3,152,742	128	1,683,168	—	—	—	1,469,702
Sub-bituminous..	570,654	—	165,408	—	—	—	405,246
Total.....	5,869,031	34,553	1,956,739	926	1,205	—	3,947,124
British Columbia—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	228	18	246
Bituminous.....	2,742,252	34,362	78,514	507,543	39,523	763 ²	2,230,843
Lignite.....	—	71,525	—	—	18,358	—	89,883
Sub-bituminous..	—	15,115	—	—	—	—	15,115
Total.....	2,742,252	121,002	78,514	507,543	58,109	781	2,336,087
Yukon—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bituminous.....	730	—	—	—	4	—	734
Total.....	730	—	—	—	4	—	734
Canada—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	3,249,497	549,247	3,798,744
Bituminous.....	8,939,607	1,407,204	1,407,204	785,910	12,957,738	57,585 ²	21,169,020
Lignite.....	3,624,707	1,913,979	1,913,979	—	18,368	—	3,643,075
Sub-bituminous..	570,654	165,408	165,408	—	—	—	570,654
Total.....	13,134,968	3,486,591	3,486,951	785,910	16,225,603	606,832	29,181,493

¹Includes all coal shipped to any point in Ontario from western mines.²Includes 763 tons imported from other countries.

Retail Price of Coal.—The yearly average price of coal in the leading urban centres of Canada is given for the years 1923-1925 inclusive in Table 33; the prices in 1925 show, generally speaking, some reduction from 1923.

33.—Yearly Average Retail Prices of Coal in Canada, by Principal Municipalities, 1923-1925.

Provinces and Municipalities.	Anthracite.			Bituminous.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—						
Charlottetown.....	18-24	16-92	15-94	9-24	9-27	9-04
NOVA SCOTIA—						
Amherst.....	—	17-00	17-50 ¹	8-98	8-96	8-66
Halifax.....	17-95	16-21	15-85	9-66	9-83	9-95
Truro.....	—	17-50	17-50	10-25	9-68	9-64
NEW BRUNSWICK—						
Moncton.....	19-00	17-71	17-42	9-43	10-46	10-23
Saint John.....	16-71	15-37	15-20	10-25	9-04	9-54
Fredericton.....	17-80	17-29	16-88	10-49	10-01	10-32
Bathurst.....	19-50	18-38	18-91	10-82	11-00	11-00
QUEBEC—						
Quebec.....	17-99	16-09	15-88	12-27	8-16	8-10
Three Rivers.....	16-43	15-19	15-16	10-51	9-35	9-24
Sherbrooke.....	16-99	16-20	15-54	10-45	10-00	9-00
Sorel.....	16-10	14-83	14-49	10-33	9-23	—
St. Hyacinthe.....	16-27	14-97	15-40	11-50	8-57	8-49
St. Johns.....	16-63	15-05	14-79	11-15	9-22	8-71
Montreal.....	16-96	15-74	16-06	9-43	7-83	7-19
Hull.....	16-62	16-25	16-17	12-17	11-00	9-87
ONTARIO—						
Ottawa.....	17-17	16-25	16-21	10-55	9-37	9-12
Brockville.....	16-18	16-13	15-68	9-34	8-65	8-58
Kingston.....	16-46	16-26	15-79	10-21	8-58	8-11
Belleville.....	16-42	16-10	15-88	8-73	9-69	9-72
Peterborough.....	16-85	16-01	15-53	10-67	8-83	8-92
Orillia.....	16-78	16-44	15-91	10-86	9-42	9-33
Toronto.....	15-99	15-38	15-53	10-25	8-29	8-05
Niagara Falls.....	15-56	14-83	14-71	10-17	9-00	8-33
St. Catharines.....	16-81	15-41	15-02	11-60	10-33	9-62
Hamilton.....	16-47	15-70	15-83	7-90	7-50	7-66
Brantford.....	17-05	15-86	15-67	11-15	8-70	7-56
Galt.....	17-21	15-88	15-67	9-75	8-90	8-50
Guelph.....	16-99	15-44	15-38	11-51	9-54	9-00
Kitchener.....	16-96	15-88	15-71	11-70	8-84	8-50
Woodstock.....	16-77	15-32	15-27	11-50	10-06	8-95
Stratford.....	16-84	16-14	15-55	11-78	9-77	9-56
London.....	17-71	16-67	16-02	8-96	9-00	—
St. Thomas.....	17-74	16-69	16-14	11-26	11-85	12-11
Chatham.....	17-57	15-83	15-00	12-08	10-67	10-00
Windsor.....	17-48	16-32	16-04	10-83	8-70	7-59
Owen Sound.....	16-61	15-71	15-59	11-23	8-25	8-42
Sault Ste. Marie.....	18-12	15-94	14-88	10-99	7-58	6-75
Port Arthur.....	19-02	18-13	17-68	10-96	8-35	7-78
Fort William.....	19-12	17-98	17-29	9-45	7-54	7-14
MANITOBA—						
Winnipeg.....	21-02	19-89	19-53	12-12	10-49	10-36
Brandon.....	23-54	22-17	21-82	13-70	12-14	12-17
SASKATCHEWAN—						
Regina.....	25-15	23-76	23-03	12-19	11-49	10-33
Prince Albert.....	—	21-50	21-00	12-25	11-50	9-98
Saskatoon.....	25-75	24-67	24-50	12-35	10-37	9-43
Moose Jaw.....	23-75	23-00	22-50	11-78	11-19	9-91
ALBERTA—						
Edmonton.....	—	—	—	—	5-23	4-88
Calgary.....	—	—	—	9-30	8-23	8-01
BRITISH COLUMBIA—						
Nelson.....	—	—	—	—	11-73	11-23
Trail.....	—	—	—	11-75	—	10-82
New Westminster.....	—	—	—	11-91	11-38	11-19
Vancouver.....	—	—	—	10-17	11-48	10-80
Victoria.....	—	—	—	10-27	11-81	11-01
Prince Rupert.....	—	—	—	12-26	11-54	10-88

¹Welsh anthracite coal.

World's Production.—The total known production of the world in 1925 amounted to about 1,350,000,000 long tons, toward which Canada contributed 11,723,000 long tons or about 0.87 p.c. Table 34 shows the production of the British Empire and the chief foreign countries in units of 1,000 long tons during each of the years from 1913 to 1925.

34.—Coal Production in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913-1925.

(In thousands of long tons of 2,240 pounds.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Years.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.
1913.....	287,431	16,208	13,404	12,418	1,888	9,583
1914.....	265,665	16,464	12,176	12,445	2,276	9,125
1915.....	253,208	17,104	11,846	11,415	2,209	8,977
1916.....	256,376	17,254	12,932	9,812	2,257	10,966
1917.....	248,500	18,213	12,542	10,232	2,068	11,444
1918.....	227,749	20,722	13,373	10,949	2,034	10,692
1919.....	229,780	22,628	12,131	10,525	1,848	9,162
1920.....	231,000	17,640	14,800	13,000	1,800	10,200
1921.....	163,251	19,303	13,444	12,878	1,809	10,645
1922.....	249,607	19,011	13,533	12,299	1,858	9,126
1923.....	276,001	19,658	15,170	12,634	1,970	11,075
1924.....	267,500	20,270	12,180	13,890	2,085	11,170
1925.....	243,176	19,969	11,723	14,506	2,075	13,582

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Years.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Czecho-slovakia.	Poland.	Netherlands.	Japan.	United States.
1913.....	274,264	22,474	40,188	—	—	1,843	20,973	508,893
1914.....	241,288	16,445	26,141	—	—	1,898	21,935	458,505
1915.....	230,889	13,950	19,219	—	—	2,226	20,161	474,660
1916.....	246,606	16,592	20,968	—	—	2,613	22,534	526,873
1917.....	258,639	14,691	28,427	—	—	3,001	25,938	581,609
1918.....	256,979	13,668	25,899	—	—	4,804	27,579	605,546
1919.....	199,160	18,190	19,645	27,000	—	5,271	30,000	487,638
1920.....	239,285	22,029	34,114	30,587	6,553	5,251	28,775	587,737
1921.....	255,148	21,401	37,916	32,174	7,717	3,978	25,944	452,139
1922.....	262,878	20,868	43,118	28,385	24,300	4,525	27,420	425,849
1923.....	177,573	22,554	46,121	27,380	35,701	5,249	28,633	572,014
1924.....	253,600	23,000	44,300	35,100	31,730	6,110	31,300	510,800
1925.....	267,970	22,761	60,064	31,037	28,674	6,943	29,000	522,129

2.—Asbestos.

Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos has increased from less than \$25,000 in 1880 to \$8,988,360 in 1925, so that, aside from coal, asbestos is now the most important non-metallic mineral product. In 1925, the world's production amounted to about 325,000 long tons; of this tonnage Canada produced 269,200 long tons or 82·8 p.c., Rhodesia, 30,669 tons or 9·4 p.c., Russia, (estimated) 10,000 long tons or 3·1 p.c., South Africa, 9,078 tons or 2·8 p.c., Cyprus, 3,221 tons or 1·0 p.c., and the United States 1,123 tons.

Quebec.—The Eastern Townships have for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The workable deposits of chief importance are confined to a serpentine belt near Black lake and Thetford. The serpentine of this belt generally occurs as disconnected masses, but occasionally it forms mountain ridges of considerable altitude, notably near Black lake. The veins of asbestos traverse the serpentine in all directions, and as a rule the fibre lies at right angles to the walls of the veins. The veins vary in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and well adapted for spinning. Included in the Thetford and Black Lake area are the East Broughton deposits, where the serpentine occurs enclosed in a highly quartzose slate, probably of pre-Cambrian age. In the Danville area, asbestos up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length occurs abundantly, and the whole of the serpentine is impregnated with fine, short fibre, giving a first-class milling material.

Open-cut methods of mining are adopted almost invariably throughout the Canadian asbestos fields. Nearly all the mining companies have installed machinery for the crushing, fibrizing, screening and grading of the mine product. In addition, since June, 1924, the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. have been operating a plant where crude asbestos is manufactured into various finished products such as paper and board, roofing, shingles, insulation and asbestos textiles of which packings and brake linings form the major part.

35.—Production of Asbestos and Asbestic in Canada, calendar years 1909-1926.

Years.	Asbestos.		Asbestic.		Total.	
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1909	63,349	2,284,587	23,951	17,188	87,300	2,301,775
1910	77,508	2,555,974	24,707	17,629	102,215	2,573,603
1911	101,393	2,922,062	26,021	21,046	127,414	2,943,108
1912	111,561	3,117,572	24,740	19,707	136,301	3,137,279
1913	136,951	3,830,909	24,135	19,016	161,086	3,849,925
1914	96,542	2,892,266	21,031	17,540	117,573	2,909,806
1915	111,142	3,553,166	25,700	21,819	136,842	3,574,985
1916	133,439	5,199,797	20,710	29,072	154,149	5,228,869
1917	135,602	7,183,099	18,279	47,284	153,781	7,230,383
1918	141,462	8,936,804	16,797	33,993	158,259	8,970,797
1919	136,765	10,909,452	22,471	65,917	159,236	10,975,369
1920	167,731	13,677,841	20,956	57,601	188,687	13,735,442
1921	92,761	4,906,230	1	1	92,761	4,906,230
1922	163,706	5,552,723	1	1	163,706	5,552,723
1923	231,482	7,522,506	1	1	231,482	7,522,506
1924	225,744	6,710,830	1	1	225,744	6,710,830
1925	290,389	8,988,360	1	1	290,389	8,988,360
1926 ¹	279,389	10,095,487	1	1	279,389	10,095,487

¹ Included with asbestos. ² Preliminary figures.

3.—Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

Natural Gas.—The production of natural gas has increased in value from \$1,300,000 in 1910 to \$6,833,005 in 1925. The producing gas wells are situated in the counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Kent, Essex and Bruce, in Ontario, at Moncton, New Brunswick, and in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, Calgary and Viking in Alberta. The quantity of gas sold or used in 1925 was nearly 16,903,000 M cubic feet. Of the total value, Ontario was credited with about 58 p.c.

Petroleum.—The production of crude petroleum in Canada during 1925 was more than double that of the previous year (332,001 barrels as compared with 160,773 barrels). Of this production 143,134 barrels came from Ontario, 5,376 from New Brunswick and 183,491 from Alberta. Alberta thus produced more than all the rest of Canada and entirely accounted for the doubled production in 1925. The Turner Valley field is the principal source of production in Alberta, and contains the famous Royalite No. 4 well, which produced at the average rate of 430 barrels per day during 1925. The wells in this field give a wet gas from which a very high grade of crude naphtha is separated. The producing horizons in Western Canada were formerly considered to be the Dakota and Kootenay shale formations of the Upper and Lower Cretaceous periods, but the Royalite No. 4 well has proved that much better producing horizons exist in a lower formation, a brown porous dolomitic limestone, below the Kootenay formation. A small production of petroleum has also been obtained in the Wainwright field, about 120 miles east of Edmonton, where the oil is heavy and of a lower grade. The principal Ontario oil fields are situated in the southwestern peninsula between lake Huron and lake Erie. The oil districts are all situated within an area underlain by Devonian strata, usually in an anticlinal axis, and the petroleum is largely obtained from the horizons in the Onondaga at varying depths in the different localities.

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Windsor, Nova Scotia, Hillsborough, New Brunswick, Paris, Ontario, and Gypsumville, Manitoba. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. There are also extensive deposits in British Columbia which are being worked by one company only. Nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's production is exported in crude forms. Beds of gypsum are associated with the lower Carboniferous limestones in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The mineral occurs in Ontario in the salt-bearing Salina formation of Upper Silurian age.

Salt.—Practically the whole of the production comes from Windsor, Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia are claiming much attention. The deposits of Ontario occur in the Salina formation of Upper Silurian age, in which the beds of the mineral sometimes reach a thickness of 250 feet. The production in 1925 was 233,746 tons, as compared with 207,979 tons in 1924, 202,397 tons in 1923 and 181,794 tons in 1922.

5.—Clay Products and Structural Materials.

Brick and Tile.—The widespread clays of glacial and post-glacial age that often completely hide the underlying rocks over considerable areas of the St. Lawrence lowlands have furnished the materials for numerous brick and tile industries, both in Ontario and Quebec. The brick production in 1925 was about 357,400,000, as compared with 321,800,000 in 1924.

Cement.—The raw materials for the manufacture of Portland cement are found throughout the St. Lawrence lowlands, and support a number of large industries. Some of these utilize the deposits of clay and calcium-carbonate marl which accumulated in lakes scattered over the uneven surface of the glacial moraines, while others use Palæozoic limestone. As may be seen from the table following (Table 36), the production of cement in 1925 established a record which has only been surpassed in the pre-war year 1913. The industry thus shows a healthy recovery from the unfavourable conditions from which it suffered during the war and post-war periods. Whereas in pre-war years Canada was an importer of Portland cement, she is now an exporter of this commodity.

36.—Production of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-1926, and Imports and Exports, fiscal years ended March 31, 1910-1926.

Years.	Production. ²		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Brl. ¹	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1910.....	4,753,975	6,412,215	490,809	158,487	—	97,380
1911.....	5,692,915	7,644,537	1,283,721	494,081	—	2,571
1912.....	7,132,732	9,106,556	2,592,025	936,425	—	3,742
1913.....	8,658,805	11,019,418	4,958,814	1,955,177	—	2,861
1914.....	7,172,480	9,187,924	709,104	322,564	—	2,393
1915.....	5,681,032	6,977,024	287,402	123,613	—	1,065
1916.....	5,369,560	6,547,728	94,136	37,048	—	5,139
1917.....	4,768,488	7,724,246	63,074	29,719	—	2,727
1918.....	3,591,481	7,076,503	26,243	17,417	—	16,909
1919.....	4,995,257	9,802,433	26,687	26,437	—	15,945
1920.....	6,651,980	14,798,070	45,458	47,156	—	660,884
1921.....	5,752,885	14,195,143	132,187	153,513	2,811,127	2,107,180
1922.....	6,943,972	15,438,481	24,952	34,304	810,448	578,474
1923.....	7,543,589	15,064,661	112,610	90,849	1,644,254	719,882
1924.....	7,498,624	13,398,411	61,466	75,758	1,653,685	790,249
1925.....	8,116,597	14,046,704	95,225	64,323	519,328	200,859
1926.....	8,615,749 ³	13,200,000 ³	95,051	71,826	3,491,875	1,498,363

¹ The barrel of cement = 350 lb. or 3½ cwt. ² "Production" as used here means quantity and value of sales. ³ Preliminary figure.

VII.—WATER POWERS.

The water area of Canada is officially estimated at 142,923 square miles — an area substantially larger than the whole land area of the British Isles, and certainly larger than the fresh water area of any other country in the world. As many parts of this well-watered country are situated at a considerable height above sea-level, it is inevitable that its rivers should generate abundant water power on their course to the sea. Water power, therefore, is among the chief natural resources of Canada, and its development has in recent years contributed materially to swell the volume of Canadian production.

This Water Power section of the Year Book is divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with water powers, their development and use in industry; the second deals with the Canadian central electric station industry, which is based almost wholly upon hydro-electric power; the third treats of the public ownership of hydro-electric power in Ontario, the chief manufacturing area, and describes the policies of the Hydro-Electric Power Commissions in other provinces.

1.—The Water Powers of Canada.¹

Before discussing the water powers of Canada in detail, some brief particulars may be given, for purposes of comparison, of the developments already made in some of the principal countries of the world.

During the later stages of the war, owing to the immense demand for power to manufacture munitions and to the scarcity and high price of coal, very large programmes of water power construction were entered on by the principal countries engaged; since the war the rate of progress has somewhat diminished, but a large amount of new construction is still in hand in many of the countries listed.

It will be seen in the following table that Canada stands second in turbine horsepower installed per 1,000 of the population; the high ratio in Norway is largely due to immense electro-chemical industries which use much power but employ relatively little labour.

1.—Developed Water Power of Leading Countries, 1925.

Countries.	Population in 1,000's.	Turbine horsepower installed.	
		Horsepower in 1,000's.	Per 1,000 population.
United States.....	113,494	12,060	106
Canada.....	9,384	4,290	458
Italy.....	39,000	3,000	77
France.....	40,000	2,800	70
Japan.....	59,737	2,360	40
Norway.....	2,700	2,000	740
Switzerland.....	4,000	1,750	437
Sweden.....	6,000	1,600	266
Germany.....	63,000	1,200	19
Spain.....	21,763	1,000	46

With this brief reference to the water powers of the world, we may proceed to a more particular consideration and analysis of those of the Dominion. It has already been shown that Canada is richly endowed with water power resources and is in the forefront as regards their utilization. In fact, practically every large industrial centre throughout the Dominion is now served with hydro-electric energy and has within easy transmission distance ample reserves for the future. Over 90 p.c. of the prime motive power of the central electric stations of Canada is hydro power.

¹ By the Director, Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior.

Indeed, water power is a mainspring of industrial progress in the central provinces, which have no indigenous coal supplies. Table 2 shows the provincial distribution of available and developed power in Canada.

2.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, Jan. 1, 1927.

Provinces.	Available 24-hour power at 80 p.c. efficiency.		Turbine installation.
	At ordinary minimum flow.	At ordinary 6-months flow.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
British Columbia.....	1,931,142	5,103,460	460,562
Alberta.....	475,281	1,137,505	34,107
Saskatchewan.....	513,481	1,087,756	35
Manitoba.....	3,270,491	5,769,444	227,135
Ontario.....	4,950,300	6,808,190	1,790,588
Quebec.....	6,915,244	11,640,052	1,915,386
New Brunswick.....	50,406	120,807	47,231
Nova Scotia.....	20,751	128,264	65,702
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	5,270	2,274
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	125,220	275,250	13,199
Total.....	18,255,316	32,075,998	4,556,219

The figures in columns 1 and 2 in the above table represent 24-hour power, and are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual existent drop or the head possible of concentration, is definitely known or at least well established. Innumerable rapids and falls of greater or less power capacity, which are not as yet recorded, are scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast and will only become available for tabulation as more detailed survey work is undertaken and completed. This is particularly true of the less explored northern districts. Nor is any consideration given to the power concentrations which are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, excepting only at points where definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record.

The figures in column 3 represent the actual water wheels installed throughout the Dominion, but these figures should not be placed in direct comparison with the available power figures in columns 1 and 2 for the purpose of deducing therefrom the percentage of the available water power resources developed to date. The actual water wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30 p.c. greater than corresponding maximum available power figures calculated as in column 2. The figures quoted above, therefore, indicate that the "at present recorded water power resources" of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of 41,700,000 h.p. In other words, the present turbine installation represents only 10.9 p.c. of the present recorded water power resources.

The above figures may be said to represent the minimum water power possibilities of the Dominion. To illustrate, detailed analyses of the water power resources of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have disclosed most advantageous reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow. It is estimated that the two provinces possess within their respective borders 200,000 and 300,000 commercial h.p. These figures provide for a diversity factor between installed power and consumers' demands.

Recent Increase in Turbine Installation.—Table 3 shows the yearly increase in turbine installation by provinces from 1910 to 1926 inclusive. During the four years immediately preceding the war nearly 1,000,000 h.p. was installed, during the following eight years approximately the same installation occurred, while in the last three years the gain was over 1,360,000 h.p.

3.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1910-1926.¹

Years.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
1910....	1,760	31,476	11,197	334,268	489,295	38,800	655	64,474	975,150
1911....	1,760	32,226	13,635	465,982	632,457	64,800	14,855	119,393	1,358,333
1912....	1,785	32,773	15,185	510,640	657,434	64,800	15,035	165,838	1,476,715
1913....	1,825	32,964	15,185	548,881	749,789	64,800	32,835	224,480	1,683,984
1914....	1,843	33,469	15,380	661,149	856,884	78,850	33,135	252,490	1,946,429
1915....	1,942	33,596	15,405	800,796	869,659	78,850	33,135	254,065	2,100,677
1916....	1,962	33,656	15,480	833,404	919,508	78,850	33,135	288,130	2,217,354
1917....	1,989	34,051	16,251	853,779	954,305	78,850	33,147	296,969	2,282,570
1918....	2,198	34,318	18,371	901,763	979,723	85,325	33,147	307,333	2,375,412
1919....	2,233	35,193	19,126	933,363	1,033,250	85,325	33,147	308,164	2,463,035
1920....	2,233	37,623	21,976	951,610	1,054,122	85,325	33,147	309,184	2,508,454
1921....	2,252	48,783	30,976	1,046,349	1,123,110	99,125	33,147	309,762	2,706,738
1922....	2,274	48,951	42,051	1,096,300	1,299,991	134,025	33,147	329,057	2,999,030
1923....	2,274	50,056	42,551	1,132,277	1,395,342	162,025	33,147	355,718	3,186,624
1924....	2,274	65,327	44,631	1,309,086	1,585,042	162,025	34,107	355,718	3,571,444
1925....	2,274	65,327	44,631	1,747,386	1,784,842	183,925	34,107	414,702	4,290,428
1926....	2,274	65,702	47,231	1,915,386	1,790,588	227,135	34,107	460,562	4,556,219

¹ Turbine horse power in Saskatchewan is reported as 30 from 1910 to 1917 and 35 from 1918 to 1926; installation in the Yukon was 3,195 in 1910, 13,195 from 1911 to 1913 and 13,199 from 1914 to 1926. These figures are included in the total for Canada.

Distribution of Developed Water Power.—An analysis is made in Table 4 of the distribution of developed water power between central electric stations, pulp and paper-mills and other industries. The extent to which pulp and paper manufacturing is dependent on water power is clearly shown by the figures below, which indicate that over 11 p.c. of the developed power is developed by pulp and paper companies, in comparison with almost 8 p.c. developed by all other industries (excluding central electric stations). The pulp and paper industry also purchases a large amount of power from the central electric stations and over 90 p.c. of its machinery is driven by water power. The bulk of the water power used in other industries is also developed by central electric stations, converted into electricity and delivered to the various industrial plants.

During 1924 and 1925 installations of over 1,000,000 h.p. were made, this figure including both new construction and the erection of new turbines and generators in existing water power stations. At the present time there are large new developments either in course of construction or actively projected, and there is every indication that the development of water power in Canada will make continued progress in the future.

4.—Distribution of Developed Water Power by Industries, Jan. 1, 1926.

(Turbine installation in H.P.)

Provinces.	In Central Stations. ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills. ²	In other Industries. ³	Total.	Per 1,000 population.
Prince Edward Island.....	279	—	1,995	2,274	26
Nova Scotia.....	31,567	16,636	17,124	65,327	122
New Brunswick.....	23,225	13,003	8,403	44,631	111
Quebec.....	1,399,607	223,144	124,635	1,747,386	694
Ontario.....	1,502,520	174,548	107,774	1,784,842	576
Manitoba.....	167,525	—	16,400	183,925	280
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	35	35	.04
Alberta.....	33,520	—	587	34,107	52
British Columbia.....	298,179	54,640	61,883	414,702	740
Yukon.....	10,000	—	3,199	13,199	1,090
Canada.....	3,466,422	481,971	342,035	4,290,428	458

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. ² Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, pulp and paper companies purchase from the hydro-power central stations, totalled in column 1, about 275,000 h.p. The total hydro power utilized in the pulp and paper industry is therefore about 757,000 h.p. ³ Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central station and the pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase blocks of power from the central stations totalled in column 1.

2.—Central Electric Stations.

The development of the central electric power industry was greatly stimulated during the war by the urgent need of power for the manufacture of war munitions. In Table 5 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horse power, kilowatt hours generated and number of subscribers for the nine years ended 1925, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages.

5.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-1925.

Years.	Number of stations. ¹	Capital invested.	Revenue from sale of power.	Total horse power.	Kilowatt hours generated.	Subscribers.	Persons employed.	Salaries and wages.
		\$	\$		(000)			\$
1917.....	666	356,004,168	44,536,848	1,844,571	—	—	8,847	7,777,715
1918.....	795	401,942,402	53,549,133	1,841,114	—	—	9,696	10,354,242
1919.....	805	416,512,010	57,853,392	1,907,135	5,497,204	—	9,656	11,487,132
1920.....	506	448,273,642	65,705,060	1,897,024	5,894,867	894,158	10,693	14,626,709
1921.....	510	484,669,451	73,376,580	1,977,857	5,614,132	973,212	10,714	15,234,678
1922.....	522	568,068,752	82,328,866	2,258,398	6,740,750	1,053,545	10,684	14,495,250
1923.....	532	581,780,611	91,141,296	2,423,845	8,099,192	1,112,547	11,094	14,784,038
1924.....	532	628,565,093	95,169,768	2,849,450	9,315,277	1,200,950	12,956	17,946,584
1925.....	563	726,721,037	102,587,882	3,569,527	10,110,459	1,279,731	13,263	18,755,907

¹ Excluding non-generating stations in 1920 and subsequent years.

Equipment of Central Electric Stations.—The primary power equipment of all central electric stations aggregated 3,569,527 h.p. in 1925. This included water wheels and turbines, steam reciprocating engines and turbines and internal combustion engines. The hydraulic power machines greatly predominated over the other prime movers, providing over 95 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam reciprocating engines and internal combustion engines making up the remaining 5 p.c. Not included in the above were steam engines and internal combustion engines, with a capacity of 173,170 h.p. or 5.1 p.c. of the total power capacity, installed as auxiliary or standby equipment.

Central electric stations that have no water power, but are operated by steam and internal combustion engines, are on the whole small stations. Of the 147 steam reciprocating engines installed in central electric stations in 1925, only 16 in number, or about 11 p.c., were over 500 h.p. The steam turbines averaged over 2,000 h.p., with 6 units averaging over 6,000 h.p., but there were only 43 steam turbines in the industry and these were confined to 20 stations, whereas the 710 water wheels and turbines averaged over 4,500 h.p.

The majority of the fuel-using stations are primarily for lighting purposes, using the cheapest fuel procurable, generally local coal. In the Prairie Provinces lignite coal is used for the steam engines and gasolene, oil distillates and producer gas for the internal combustion engines.

Of the 306 internal combustion engines in central electric stations in 1925, 191, or 62 p.c., were in Saskatchewan, 52 in Alberta, and 17 in Manitoba.

During 1925 the fuel stations produced 160,979,000 kilowatt hours at a cost for fuel of \$1,736,961, or at an average of 1.08 c. per kilowatt hour. This production was, however, less than 2 p.c. of the total output, hydro-electric stations producing over 98 p.c. The auxiliary equipment in hydraulic stations consumed fuel valued at \$529,275, but no record is available of its output of current.

6.—Equipment of Central Electric Stations, 1925.

NOTE.—K.V.A. means Kilo-volt-amperes.

Province.	Number of power plants.	Water Wheels and Turbines.			Steam Engines, Steam Turbines and Internal Combustion Engines.			Dynamos.		
		No.	Capacity.	Average capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average capacity.
			h.p.	h.p.		h.p.	h.p.		K.V.A.	K.V.A.
Prince Edward Island.....	9	7	236	34	9	1,712	190	15	1,548	103
Nova Scotia.....	38	36	31,265	868	32	9,965	311	71	33,768	476
New Brunswick.....	21	14	20,400	1,457	22	9,620	437	36	23,068	641
Quebec.....	106	242	1,410,970	5,830	14	3,916	280	245	1,132,530	4,623
Ontario.....	121	312	1,459,742	4,679	17	1,552	91	317	1,175,107	3,707
Manitoba.....	26	22	152,925	6,951	33	2,683	81	52	124,104	2,387
Saskatchewan.....	131	—	—	—	228	64,331	282	216	52,973	245
Alberta.....	66	16	33,520	2,095	117	55,916	486	127	71,035	559
British Columbia.....	43	59	295,960	5,033	23	2,754	120	83	224,546	2,705
Yukon.....	2	2	10,000	5,000	1	60	60	4	6,030	151
Total.....	563	710	3,416,018	4,811	496	153,509	309	1,166	2,844,709	2,440
Auxiliary plant equipment...	—	—	—	—	105	173,170	1,649	96	142,421	1,484

Provincial Distribution of Electrical Energy.—The distribution by provinces of the electrical energy generated in central electric stations throughout Canada is shown in Table 7 for the calendar years 1923, 1924 and 1925. In the latter year 85 p.c. of the total generated electrical energy was produced in the leading industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From Table 9 it is seen that the total of electrical energy exported in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was 1,359,343,753 kilowatt hours, or about 13.4 p.c. of the amount produced in the calendar year 1925, the nearest corresponding period. Electrical energy exported in the calendar year 1925 amounted to 1,301,192,294 kilowatt hours.

7.—Electrical Energy generated in the calendar years 1923-1925, by Provinces.

Provinces.	Kilowatt hours ("000" omitted).			Provinces.	Kilowatt hours ("000" omitted).		
	1923.	1924.	1925.		1923.	1924.	1925.
P.E. Island.....	1,431	1,555	1,644	Saskatchewan	60,090	59,200	66,486
Nova Scotia.....	41,848	39,106	60,212	Alberta.....	122,113	121,291	129,850
New Brunswick.....	37,521	39,967	41,723	British Columbia..	577,240	608,089	725,162
Quebec.....	2,816,397	3,714,805	4,044,502	Yukon.....	11,358	8,718	6,121
Ontario.....	4,121,733	4,289,029	4,518,844	Total.....	8,099,192	9,315,277	10,110,459
Manitoba.....	309,461	433,517	515,915				

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c.16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until Sept. 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The statistics published in connection with these Acts are given in Tables 8 and 9. The number of electric light companies registered under the above-mentioned Act (see Table 8) has increased from 398 in 1910 to 1,413 in 1926, and the export of electric energy from 538,331,425 kilowatt hours in the fiscal year ended 1911 to 1,359,343,753 kilowatt hours in 1926.

8.—Number of Electric Light and Power Companies registered under the Electricity Inspection Act in the fiscal years 1917-1926.

Provinces.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	7	7	8	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
Nova Scotia.....	38	36	37	37	45	55	59	61	68	66
New Brunswick.....	23	25	25	27	28	30	38	45	46	49
Quebec.....	79	94	133	140	184	216	226	280	269	294
Ontario.....	308	317	328	328	371	419	424	480	524	547
Manitoba.....	18	20	23	23	25	46	59	63	64	80
Saskatchewan.....	58	59	65	86	93	101	118	131	154	173
Alberta.....	41	45	47	53	46	65	76	108	91	103
British Columbia.....	60	60	62	63	77	82	84	49	82	89
Total.....	632	663	728	768	880	1,025	1,096	1,229	1,310	1,413

9.—Electrical Energy generated or produced for export under authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act during the fiscal years 1921-1926.

Companies.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	k.w. hours	k.w. hours	k.w. hours	k.w. hours	k.w. hours	k.w. hours
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	—	—	—	—	485,183,000	472,313,000 ²
Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls, Ont.	328,256,600	304,224,400	295,849,500	341,323,900	1	1
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ont.	172,251,210	82,264,000	244,948,750	346,930,250	311,592,066	325,207,248 ²
Electrical Development Co. (Toronto Power Co.), Niagara Falls, Ont.	102,884,000	102,122,000	103,922,550	222,215,400	1	1
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Fort Frances, Ont.	15,803,451	12,729,010	8,606,760	12,065,000	11,921,200	16,069,300
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co., Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B.	7,877,398	8,460,291	10,713,925	10,546,707	8,281,281	6,707,943
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Vancouver, B.C.	385,678	419,692	467,353	754,558	631,562	672,531
Western Power Co. of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.	21,626,236	24,825,300	32,457,700	40,531,531	41,912,888	54,636,692
Sherbrooke Ry. and Power Co., Sherbrooke, Que.	281,038	252,200	212,347	14,400	200	127,204
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que.	364,432,000	324,193,000	356,795,000	425,304,000	378,989,000	375,934,000
West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd., Rossland, B.C.	5,774,400	2,084,900	898,700	545,600	560,100	618,800
La Compagnie d'Éclairage de Napierville, Napierville, Que.	—	—	—	—	—	102,970
International Electric Co., Ltd., Stewart, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—	105,912
Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B.	—	—	—	—	—	428,703
Total.....	1,019,572,011	861,574,793	1,054,872,585	1,400,231,340	1,239,071,297	1,359,343,753

¹Included under Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

²Surplus power generated in 1926 by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario amounted to 105,958,500 k.w. hours and that by the Canadian Niagara Power Co. to 460,950 k.w. hours. These figures are included in the total.

3.—Public Ownership of Hydro-Electric Power.

When, in the early years of the twentieth century, it became evident that the development of hydro-electric power would become a "key industry" in Canada, more especially in its coal-less central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a strong movement arose in favour of conserving the water powers of the country for the public benefit instead of allowing them to pass into the hands of private corporations. This "public ownership" movement developed especial strength in Ontario and finally led to the establishment of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the operating statistics of which are given below. In more recent years, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system. In Quebec, on the other hand, the development of hydro-electric power has been left in the hands of private corporations.

1.—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

The hydro-electric power scheme in Ontario had its beginning in 1903, when seven municipalities (Toronto, London, Brantford, Stratford, Woodstock, Ingersoll and Guelph) united in an investigation of the transmission possibilities of Niagara power. The Ontario Power Commission, which was created to report on the question, favoured the construction of a generating plant at Niagara falls, and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was formed in 1906 to carry out its recommendations.

The capital required by the Commission for its transmission plant was provided by issues of bonds, guaranteed by the Government of Ontario, whose security was something more corporate than that of the associated municipalities. The contracts between the Commission and the municipalities called for repayment to the Government in 30 years.

When a municipality wishes to become part of the Hydro system, an engineer of the Commission reports on the cost of connection with the existing transmission lines. Then the question of joining the Hydro is voted upon under a civic by-law, which, if passed, is followed by another giving the necessary money. The local distribution system is financed by an issue of municipal debenture bonds to be retired in twenty years. Monthly bills are sent by the Commission to the municipalities, based upon an approximation to the yearly expense incurred in supplying power to the municipality, and at the year's end a thirteenth statement is sent, which brings the approximation to a true account. Like any efficient business concern, the Commission makes provision from the charges for power for sinking funds, repairs and replacements.

The Commission had been given authority to generate its own power, but chose rather to contract for power from the Ontario Power Company at \$9.40 for the first 25,000 h.p. and \$9.00 for any in addition up to 100,000 h.p. In 1916, power was purchased from the Canadian Niagara Power Company as well, and in the following year the Ontario Power Company was acquired through purchase of practically all the stock. It was at this time that the Queenston-Chippawa development was begun. Of the total drop of 327 feet between lake Erie and lake Ontario, an effective head of 305 feet is obtained by the Queenston-Chippawa development. This effective head is about twice that utilized by the plants located at the falls. This means that the efficiency of utilization of the water diverted from Niagara falls has been doubled, and for each cubic foot per second, instead of 15 h.p., approximately 30 h.p. is now developed.

The Queenston-Chippawa development was begun in 1917 as a war measure, when the consumption of power in munition factories was greatest, at a time when the duration of the war could not be foreseen. High wage costs and high prices of material raised construction costs far above the original estimate of \$10,500,000, besides which the ultimate capacity of the plant was enlarged. The cost of completing the nine units, totalling 522,790 h.p., is now estimated at approximately \$76,290,695.

The first of these units began operation on Dec. 28, 1921; three others commenced operations in 1922 and the fifth in 1923. The sixth and seventh units were put into operation in 1924 and the eighth and ninth in 1925. The present normal operating capacity of this plant is 370,000 kilowatts or 522,790 h.p. It is operated independently but is connected with the other two power plants of the commission at Niagara Falls, (the Niagara Ontario Power plant and the Niagara Toronto Power plant), the combined operating capacity of the three plants being 637,000 kilowatts or 853,890 h.p. In addition the Commission receives the output of two units of the Canadian Niagara Power Co., totalling 20,000 h.p. The total system power factor at the time of the peak load approximates 85 p.c.

Hydro-Electric Power Statistics.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the turning on, on October 11, 1910, at Berlin, (now Kitchener), Ontario, of electrical energy generated by Niagara falls, and the initial work carried out by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the supply of electrically generated power to 15 municipalities. The growth of the Hydro system in Ontario is shown in the amount of power used by its customers. In 1910, the Commission supplied 750 h.p. to 10 municipalities; in 1915, 100,242 h.p. to 99 municipalities; in Dec. 1925, the amount of power taken was 481,844 h.p. "The government electric utilities in Ontario have grown from a league of seven municipalities formed in 1903 until now the vested interests of the people in this class of property are represented by investments totalling over \$275,000,000, the bonded indebtedness of which is guaranteed by the Province of Ontario."

In Table 10 will be found a consolidated operating report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the years 1912 (the earliest year for which the statistics are available) to 1925. The table shows that, during the 14-year period covered, the number of municipalities securing electricity from the Commission has increased from 28 to 244, the number of consumers from 34,967 to 402,056, the earnings from \$1,617,674 to \$20,974,611, and the operating expenses from \$1,377,168 to \$18,887,750.

10.—Consolidated Operating Report of Electric Departments of Hydro Municipalities in Ontario, 1912-1925.

Years.	Number of municipalities.	Number of consumers.	Horse-power used.	Earnings.	Expenses.
			h. p.	\$	\$
1912.....	28	34,967	—	1,617,674	1,377,168
1913.....	45	65,697	—	2,617,440	2,041,183
1914.....	69	96,744	70,698	3,433,656	2,678,328
1915.....	99	120,028	100,242	4,070,295	3,371,414
1916.....	128	148,732	120,768	4,983,601	4,140,066
1917.....	143	170,916	157,048	6,070,065	5,077,491
1918.....	166	183,987	159,990	7,082,039	5,736,335
1919.....	181	216,086	185,355	7,827,055	6,531,482
1920.....	184	245,666	208,232	9,707,901	8,094,056
1921.....	205	268,743	242,349	10,981,942	9,317,781
1922.....	214	303,090	294,061	12,756,104	11,343,766
1923.....	223	348,028	350,436	17,219,044	15,208,508
1924.....	241	374,408	402,282	18,798,723	16,661,164
1925.....	244	402,056	481,844	20,974,611	18,887,750

The assets and liabilities of the Commission, as reported for the year ended Oct. 31, 1925, are each given as \$201,219,116. Advances to the Commission by the Provincial Treasurer constitute over 65 p.c. of the liabilities, being \$132,010,047, while debentures issued total \$16,388,873, and debentures assumed by the Commission and guaranteed by the province, \$24,993,069, reserves \$16,158,863 and liabilities in respect of radial railway undertakings, the only other large liability, \$8,799,866. Of the assets, the sum of \$153,792,761 represents investments in the Niagara system; \$9,668,924 are assets in respect of railway undertakings and about \$19,000,000 is invested in the various systems operated other than the Niagara system.

In Table 11 will be found the financial statistics of the electrical installations of the municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Commission for the four years 1922 to 1925. A very rapid growth will be noticed.

11.—Statement of Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the calendar years 1922-1925.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Number of municipalities.....	214	223	241	244
Earnings—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Light.....	3,786,608	5,166,452	5,993,231	6,723,539
Commercial Light.....	2,158,306	3,260,773	3,566,227	3,901,220
Power.....	4,383,913	5,927,666	6,222,866	6,658,974
Power, Municipal.....	973,263	1,161,599	1,352,966	1,923,093
Street Light.....	1,160,447	1,269,604	1,356,669	1,441,770
Rural.....	105,877	116,639	75,100	37,975
Miscellaneous.....	187,690	316,311	231,664	288,041
Total Earnings.....	12,756,104	17,219,044	18,798,723	20,974,611
Expenses—				
Power purchased.....	6,636,853	8,699,027	9,669,789	11,216,798
Sub-Station Operation.....	315,444	474,442	430,056	417,922
“ Maintenance.....	100,764	133,816	202,050	222,097
Dist. System, Operation and Maintenance.....	519,252	636,477	648,701	695,832
Line Transformers, Maintenance.....	52,932	75,920	82,937	80,709
Meters.....	107,807	139,105	141,231	161,576
Consumers' Premises—Expenses.....	143,389	218,682	237,316	277,129
Street Light System, Operation and Maintenance.....	297,364	299,579	269,973	278,423
Promotion of Business.....	129,933	184,371	202,061	225,221
Billing and Collecting.....	338,154	444,307	490,273	552,121
General Office, Salaries and Expenses.....	605,852	937,463	889,908	925,844
Undistributed expenses.....	385,895	359,207	494,079	533,427
Interest and Debenture Payments.....	1,710,127	2,606,112	2,902,790	3,300,652
Total Expenses.....	11,343,766	15,208,508	16,661,164	18,887,750
Surplus.....	1,412,338	2,010,536	2,137,560	2,086,862
Depreciation Charge.....	715,814	916,783	973,650	1,079,618
Surplus less Depreciation Charge.....	696,524	1,093,753	1,163,910	1,007,243

Statistics of the assets and liabilities of the electric departments of the municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Commission are given in Table 12. These show total assets of \$77,721,094 in 1925, as compared with liabilities of \$42,360,356. Of the difference, \$17,408,174 is allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of \$17,952,565. The above assets are exclusive of the assets of the Hydro-Electric Commission shown above.

12.—Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the calendar years 1922-1925.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets—Plant—				
Lands and Buildings.....	3,334,523	4,488,055	4,561,649	5,768,856
Sub-Station Equipment.....	5,046,858	6,015,920	6,800,238	8,543,167
Distribution Systems, Overhead.....	11,165,330	13,135,582	14,182,190	16,837,536
“ “ Underground.....	1,598,053	1,959,120	2,873,446	3,388,837
Line Transformers.....	3,618,685	4,211,656	4,456,669	5,079,754
Meters.....	4,033,690	4,548,934	5,149,630	5,533,454
Street Light Equipment, Regular.....	1,419,016	1,061,474	1,134,492	1,256,916
“ “ Ornamental.....	666,084	708,431	728,298	893,186
Misc. Construction Expenses.....	3,261,496	3,681,275	4,168,262	4,485,111
Steam and Hydraulic Plant.....	565,159	566,620	4,196,803	568,912
Old Plant.....	7,997,947	8,051,496	5,587,421	4,549,142
Total Plant.....	42,706,841	48,428,563	53,839,098	56,904,902
Other Assets—				
Bank and Cash Balances.....	1,164,336	1,276,140	1,748,912	1,700,145
Securities and Investments.....	443,938	1,153,424	1,329,623	1,095,663
Accounts Receivable.....	3,874,317	3,198,769	3,898,752	3,417,559
Inventories.....	1,738,796	1,819,712	1,745,628	1,711,504
Sinking Fund on Local Debentures.....	3,416,232	3,896,261	4,520,723	5,202,452
Equity in Hydro Systems.....	1,543,434	2,929,604	5,420,568	7,551,589
Other Assets.....	238,940	190,072	250,293	137,280
Total Plant and Other Assets.....	55,126,834	62,892,545	72,753,596	77,721,094
Liabilities—				
Debenture Balances.....	30,454,186	33,056,501	38,005,163	37,919,225
Accounts Payable.....	3,699,292	3,708,782	3,117,224	3,139,068
Bank Overdrafts.....	456,707	680,715	162,101	226,148
Other Liabilities.....	586,203	1,517,828	1,780,564	1,075,915
Total Liabilities.....	35,196,388	38,963,826	43,065,052	42,360,356
Reserves—				
For Depreciation.....	6,512,814	7,328,859	8,097,835	8,699,438
For equity on H. E. P. C. System.....	1,543,434	2,929,604	5,420,567	7,551,589
Other reserves.....	—	—	—	1,157,147
Total Reserves.....	8,056,248	10,258,463	13,518,402	17,408,174
Surplus—				
Debentures paid.....	3,104,591	2,852,039	3,530,610	4,440,138
Local Sinking Funds.....	3,416,231	3,896,261	4,520,723	5,202,452
Additional operating surplus.....	5,353,375	6,921,957	8,118,809	8,309,975
Total Surplus.....	11,874,198	13,670,256	16,170,142	17,952,565
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Surplus.....	55,126,834	62,892,545	72,753,596	77,721,094
Per cent net debt to total assets.....	65.6	64.9	61.4	57.2

2.—Hydro-Electric Power Commissions in other Provinces.

Quebec.—The Quebec Streams Commission, originally created by 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6, is authorized to ascertain the resources of the waters of the province, to make recommendations regarding their government and operation, and to carry out certain damming and similar operations. The Commission has not undertaken the direct production of electric power, but has provided assistance to power development and pulp and paper companies engaged in such works. It has itself constructed dams on several of the more important rivers, notably the St. Maurice, the St. Francis, and at the mouth of lake St. John and at lake Kenogami. Its activities are closely allied with the pulp and paper industry of the province.

Nova Scotia.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission operates two generating stations at St. Margaret's bay, N.S., one on the North East river, about two miles up from the mouth of the stream, operating under a head of 156 ft. and developing 3,900 h.p., and the other at tidewater near the mouth of the North East river, operating under a head of 90 ft. and developing a total of 6,900 h.p.

The hydro-electric station of the Lunenburg Gas Co. on the Mushamush river, a mile from Mahone, was also purchased and rebuilt. This plant operates under a head of 22 ft. and develops 875 h.p. The Commission is generating and, at present, selling all its power from the St. Margaret's bay plants to the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., and is selling power from the Mahone plant to the Lunenburg Gas Co. for distribution in Lunenburg and Riverport.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission has constructed a power plant at the mouth of the Musquash river, operating under a head of 95 ft. with turbines aggregating 11,100 h.p. The plant commenced operation in May, 1923, and delivers power to the municipalities of Saint John, Moncton, Fairville, Westfield, Fair Vale, Hampton, Norton, Sussex, Apohaqui, Petitcodiac and Salisbury. The Commission is also buying power from the Bathurst Co. and selling it to the town of Newcastle.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Power Commission entered into a contract with the city of Winnipeg for a supply of power and built 164 miles of transmission lines from Winnipeg, connecting Oakville, Portage la Prairie, Carman, Morden and Roland. The Commission purchased the hydro plant of the Minnedosa Power Co. and also built a fuel plant at Virden, equipped with two oil engines aggregating 240 h.p. The Minnedosa plant is equipped with a 125 h.p. water turbine, operating under a head of 19 ft., and two oil engines of 120 h.p. each. Minnedosa and Virden are not connected with the system of transmission lines, but are separately operated units.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES.

1.—Canadian Manufacturing Development.

Manufacture is defined as the operation of making wares from raw materials by the hands, by tools or by machinery, thus adding, in the phraseology of the economist, new utilities, and therefore additional value, to the already existing utilities and values of the raw material. Manufacture, in primitive societies and in the pioneer stages of new communities, is normally carried on within the household for the needs of the household, as was the case among the early settlers of Canada in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when domestic manufactures were carried on in combination with the cultivation of the soil, mainly at the times of the year when agricultural operations were suspended. At a later period in the evolution of society, small manufactures were carried on in specialized workshops for the needs of the immediate locality or neighbourhood, as was generally the case in Eastern Canada in the first half of the nineteenth century. Later still, as a consequence of the introduction of machinery operated by steam or electric power—the so-called “industrial revolution”—and of the cheapening of transportation, manufacture has to an ever-increasing extent been concentrated in factories, often employing hundreds and even thousands of persons and producing for a national or even an international market. So far as Canada is concerned, this “industrial revolution” may be said to have commenced shortly before Confederation and to be still in progress. The growth of manufacturing production since 1870 is outlined in this article and the accompanying Table 1, while the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may be illustrated by the statistics of Table 7 of the Trade and Commerce section of the 1920 Year Book, which shows that Canadian exports of manufactured produce increased from less than \$3,000,000 per annum on the average of 1871-1875 to \$614,000,000 in the post-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1920. Exports of “fully or chiefly manufactured” products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, amounted in value to \$506,149,549, and exports of “partly manufactured” products to \$189,175,696, together more than equalling the imports of all manufactured commodities.

Early Manufactures.—The type of manufactures established in a community will in the beginning be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, probably the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were also necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need for protection. At a census of occupations taken in 1681, we find enumerated a comparatively large number of tailors and shoemakers, masons and carpenters, gunsmiths and edge-tool makers.

The earlier manufactures were necessarily of a rather crude and primitive type, concerned with the production of commodities which were too bulky to bear the heavy transportation charges of those days, when only one round trip per year could be made between France and Quebec, and vessels were constantly subject to the storms of the North Atlantic and very frequently to the attacks of the English. Indeed, although the colonial policy of France under the old *régime* aimed at preventing the manufacture in Canada of any article which could be

imported from the mother country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the colonial wars of the period—France and England were at war for 34 years out of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763—led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. On the occasion of the English capture of a convoy in 1705, the colonists were driven to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could obtain, such as the Canadian nettle and the inner bark of the basswood. Such events led to the introduction of sheep-raising and the manufacturing of homespun woollens. The number of sheep in the colony increased from 1,820 in 1706 to 12,175 in 1720, 28,022 in 1765, 84,696 in 1784 and 829,122 in Lower Canada alone in 1827. This increase in sheep approximately measures the growth of the manufacture of homespun woollens. In the same year, according to census records, there were in Lower Canada 13,243 spinning-wheels, while 1,153,673 French ells of home-made cloth, 808,240 French ells of home-made flannel and 1,058,696 French ells of home-made linen were produced. In 1842 Upper Canada produced 433,527 yards of home-made cloth, 166,881 yards of home-made linen and 727,286 yards of home-made flannel, and in 1848, 624,971 yards of fulled cloth, 71,715 yards linen and 1,298,172 yards flannel. Nova Scotia in 1851 produced 119,698 yards fulled cloth, 790,104 yards non-fulled cloth and 219,352 yards flannel. Such production of homespun goods did not materially interfere with the market for the more elaborate factory-made goods imported from the United Kingdom, but supplied the daughters of pioneer families with useful work in their own homes.

In the days when ships were built of wood, Canada was advantageously situated with respect to their production. Pont-Gravé built two small vessels at Port Royal in 1606 and one at Tadoussac in 1608. Talon, in 1666, built on his private account a ship of 120 tons, and in 1672 a vessel of over 400 tons was on the stocks at Quebec. Ships were built for the French navy and for the West India trade. Under the British *régime* shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865, when 105 Quebec-built ships with a tonnage of 59,333 were placed on the register. Thereafter iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

The manufacture of mineral products has been of comparatively recent date. Iron deposits in the St. Maurice region were worked as early as 1733, and furnaces set up there for smelting in 1737 were in fairly constant operation until 1883. The iron and steel used in manufacturing in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied the manufacturing industries with power, has in the main been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal manufacturing centres of this country in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region are fairly conveniently situated with regard to the coal and iron supplies of the United States and far away from the coal and iron supplies of the Maritime Provinces. In recent years the shortage of coal has been made up for by the increasing use of electric power, and the great bulk of the pig iron used in Canadian manufactures is now made in domestic blast-furnaces.

The Introduction of the Factory System.—In Canada, as in the United States and in Great Britain, it was inevitable that manufactures, carried on in the household or in small adjoining workshops, should be supplanted in the leading industries of the country by manufactures carried on in factories. A factory has been defined as "an establishment where several workmen are collected for the purpose of obtaining greater and cheaper conveniences for labour than they could

procure individually at their homes, for producing results by their combined efforts which they could not accomplish separately and for preventing the loss occasioned by carrying articles from place to place during several processes necessary to complete their manufacture." Such factories began to exist in Canada in the sixties and the seventies of the last century and have since that time become the dominant factor in Canadian manufacturing industry.

Encouragement of Manufactures by Protective Tariffs.¹—In all new and developing countries, producing food products and raw materials in abundance, there comes, at a certain stage, a movement for working up these commodities within the country. Thus a movement to promote a rise of manufacturing industries in Canada took place in the fifties of the last century, and in 1858 the Canadian Legislature enacted a protective tariff against which English exporters of manufactured goods vehemently protested. Canada, however, claimed the right to raise her revenue in the manner which suited herself and Great Britain did not contest the point. From that day to this, there has been an element of protection in Canadian tariff legislation. For a considerable time, the protection afforded to Canadian manufacturers was described as "incidental protection", and after Confederation the tariff was reduced in deference to the low tariff sentiment prevailing in the Maritime Provinces, which were commercial rather than manufacturing communities. However, after a commercial depression which took place in the 1870's the people of Canada, at the general election of 1878, voted in favour of a higher tariff.

The policy of protection was definitely adopted in 1879, when the manufacturer was given an increase in the duty on his finished product, offset in some cases, it is true, by higher duties on his raw materials. Sugar and molasses products comprised some twelve tariff items, seven bearing a compound duty, the average *ad valorem* duty imposed being 26.25 p.c. On the lines of cotton goods likely to be manufactured in Canada, duties were raised from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem* equivalent on the importations of 1881 to 30 p.c. The duties on woollens, which were all in the 17½ p.c. schedule in 1878, were practically doubled. On some of the 36 iron and steel articles enumerated in the schedule, the duties were specific, on some compound, but on the whole there was an average duty of 16.17 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, was made to pay \$2 a ton. The duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 p.c. and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 p.c. to 35 p.c. protection. On coal, both bituminous and anthracite, a duty of 50 cents a ton was imposed. The average *ad valorem* rate of duty on the dutiable imports in 1880 was 26.1 p.c., as compared with 21.4 p.c. in 1878. The maximum percentage was reached in 1889, when the rate was 31.9 p.c. By 1896 there was a slight drop in the rate to 30.0 p.c., and the declining trend continued until 1918 and 1919, when a rate of 21.5 p.c. was recorded. In 1925 the rate was 23.3 p.c. and in 1926 24.7 p.c. These rates are based on the gross sums collected; if the refunds and drawbacks were allowed for, the net rate of customs duty would be substantially lower.

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War.—Until the later nineties, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industry was not particularly rapid, though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the values of manufactured commodities from \$221,600,000 in 1870 to \$469,800,000 in 1890. Afterwards there was a change and the prices of commodities commenced

¹On this subject, see also the commencement of the subsection on External Trade; pp. 435-437.

to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing period from 1900 to 1912. The gross product of establishments with five hands or over increased from \$368,700,000 in 1890 to \$1,166,000,000 in 1910 and to \$1,381,500,000 in 1915. The fundamental advantages of the position of Canada, her abundant raw material, her inexhaustible water power, her growing home market in the expanding West, had contributed to this result.

In the present as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly dependent upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this is less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from the Argentine, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay peninsula, sugar from Cuba and the British West Indies and wool from Australia and New Zealand, to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries.

The Influence of the War.—The influence of the war upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of product and the production at home of many commodities which had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war-time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure, not only to produce munitions and military supplies for the armies of the Allies, but also to make the manifold varieties of goods required for the stimulated civilian consumption. The world shortage of staple commodities, coupled with a strong domestic demand, gave Canadian industries in general a pronounced stimulus toward greater production, and in a great number of cases the capacity of manufacturing plants was increased; this increase created a demand for greater supplies of raw material. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada, partly owing to the industrial inactivity of Europe, assumed a new position as one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. The inflation of the war period also led to unprecedented figures of values produced.

The great boom in Canadian manufactures described above reached its height in the summer of 1920, statistics for that year showing greatest gross and net value of products. Statistics for 1921, as published in Table 1, show a great decline in values, which does not mean a corresponding decline in quantity of production, though a certain decline undoubtedly took place. There was also some decline in 1922, followed, however, by a general improvement during 1923. During the early months of 1924 the general outlook was good, but final statistics for that year were a little below those of 1923. When complete statistics are available for 1925, they will probably show an improvement over 1923 and 1924, while during the year 1926 manufacturing activity, as indicated by the reports of employers as to numbers employed, has reached its highest point since 1920.

1.—Manufacturing Production in the Provinces since 1870.

The growth of large-scale production in manufactures during the past 50 years is evident from the statistics of Table 1, though this tendency has been less marked in Canada than in more highly developed industrial communities, with larger populations able to absorb a larger amount of standardized commodities. Even so, in

the electoral district of South Toronto, the most important manufacturing centre of Ontario, the census of 1911 showed that one-half of the industrial establishments employed 90 p.c. of the workers. In the period immediately preceding the Great War many consolidations of independent manufacturing plants were effected, involving large economies in the purchase of materials and in selling expenses.

The historical Table 1 shows fairly well the advance of the "industrial revolution" (which might better be called "evolution") in Canada. The average capital per manufacturing establishment, the average number of employees per establishment, and the average value of product per establishment, if allowance be made for the inflation of values and generally disturbed conditions of the war period, have continued to increase. If the consolidation of industry lessens the chances of an employee becoming a master, it must also be remembered that the amounts paid to employees in salaries and wages have also increased, so that the position of the average employee has been greatly ameliorated, though the lack of statistics on Canadian prices before 1890 prevents any detailed comparison of the purchasing power of the average wages of the worker of 1870 and of the employee of the present.

The Censuses of Manufactures.—The comparability of the statistics of various censuses is seriously affected by the different methods employed in census-taking. In the censuses of 1870, 1880 and 1890, all manufacturing establishments were included, the instructions to enumerators running as follows:—"An industrial establishment is a place where one or several persons are employed, in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another materials for sale, use or consumption, quite irrespectively of the amount of capital employed or of the products turned out. All repairs, mending or custom work are understood to be industrial products and are to be entered accordingly, by value, in the returns of industrial establishments."

In the statistics of 1900, 1905 and 1910, however, only establishments employing five hands and upwards were included. The 1901 instructions were that no manufacturing establishment or factory was to be so recognized for census purposes if it did not employ at least five persons, either in the establishment itself or as piece-workers employed out of it. This, however, did not apply to cheese and butter factories nor to certain mineral industries. The 1911 instructions stated that every factory in operation during the whole or part of 1910, and employing five or more persons, was to make a full report. All flour-mills, saw and shingle-mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works, butter and cheese factories, fish-curing plants, electric light and power plants whatsoever, were nevertheless to be included. The statistics for 1915 included only establishments having an output of \$2,500 or over, irrespective of the number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist-mills, butter and cheese factories, fish-preserving factories, saw-mills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns and electric light plants, where all plants were included.

Under the Statistics Act of 1918, the policy of including mines, fisheries, manufactures and other industrial production in the decennial census was abandoned and an annual "census of industry" substituted therefor. (See first annual report of the Dominion Statistician, pp. 30-36).

In the census of industry for 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 in 1915 to 34,392¹ in 1917—an

¹The subsequent decision to omit the group of "construction, hand trades and repairs" from the census of manufactures, together with other less important changes, accounts for the reduction of the number of manufacturing establishments in 1917, as appearing in Table 1, to 22,838, a comparable figure with the 22,642 establishments recorded in 1923.

increase due mainly to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. In the taking of an annual canvass of the wide scope of the Canadian industrial census, it is inevitable that changes in the number of reporting industries shall be made from time to time, interfering with the comparability of the results. The statistics in regard to a large number of the custom and repair industries were not collected for 1922, resulting in the dropping from the compilation of the entire group of "construction, hand trades and repairs." Again, several custom industries, such as the custom clothing industry in the textile group, were not compiled for 1922. For 1923 again, statistics of ship and bridge-building and of various clay-products industries were collected and included for the first time. The result has been that, in order to restore the desired comparability between statistics of various years, a complete revision of all figures from 1917 to 1923 has been made. Considerable changes have resulted, but statistics of these years are now free of all inaccuracies due to changes in methods of collection or compilation.

Censuses of Manufactures in Recent Years.—The census of manufactures has been taken annually since 1917 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, instead of quinquennially as theretofore. The last of the quinquennial censuses was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and annual censuses have been taken in the years from 1918 to 1925 for the years 1917 to 1924.

In any comparison between the results of the 1915 quinquennial census and the subsequent annual censuses, the rapid rise in prices must be borne in mind, and in comparisons between these annual censuses themselves the same factor must be taken into account. Thus, the new Canadian weighted index number of wholesale prices, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 243.5 in 1920, as compared with 209.2 in 1919, 199.0 in 1918, 178.5 in 1917 and 109.9 in 1915. In 1921, however, there was a great decline to 171.8—a decline of approximately 29.4 p.c. from the preceding year. Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that up to 1920 phenomenal advances in the money value of manufactured products should have been recorded, and that wages and salaries paid should also have greatly advanced since 1915. It was equally inevitable that in all these respects 1921 should show a great decline, due in much larger measure to the fall in values than to the decrease in the volume of production. In 1924 the index number was 155.2—an increase of 1.4 p.c. over 1923 and 2.1 p.c. over 1922 but a drop of 9.7 p.c. from 1921 prices. This would indicate that the comparatively small decline in the gross production of manufactured goods in 1922 was entirely due to declining values and that the increased production of 1923 resulted from larger quantities, while the slight recession in 1924 was due to lessened volume. (See Table 4).

In Table 1 are presented statistics showing by provinces the development of Canadian manufacturing industries during the half-century from 1870 to 1924. Particularly notable is the increase in the manufactures of British Columbia from \$2,900,000 in 1880 to \$181,000,000 in 1924, and of Manitoba from \$3,400,000 in 1880 to \$102,000,000 in 1924. Saskatchewan also shows an increase from \$2,400,000 in 1905 to \$36,000,000 in 1924 and Alberta from \$5,000,000 in 1905 to \$65,000,000 in 1924. Thus the West is rapidly becoming an important contributor to Canadian manufacturing production.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1924.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1870.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	41,259	77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
Nova Scotia.....	4,912	6,041,966	15,595	3,176,266	5,806,257	6,531,848	12,338,105
New Brunswick....	3,479	5,976,176	18,352	3,869,360	9,431,760	7,935,927	17,367,687
Quebec.....	13,818	28,071,868	66,714	12,389,673	44,555,025	32,650,157	77,205,182
Ontario.....	19,050	37,874,010	87,281	21,415,710	65,114,804	49,591,995	114,706,799
1880.							
Canada	49,722	165,302,623	254,935	59,429,002	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
P.E. Island.....	1,617	2,085,776	5,767	807,208	1,829,210	1,570,998	3,400,208
Nova Scotia.....	5,493	10,183,060	20,390	4,098,445	10,022,030	8,553,296	18,575,326
New Brunswick....	3,005	8,425,282	19,922	3,866,011	11,060,842	7,451,816	18,512,655
Quebec.....	15,754	59,216,992	85,673	18,333,162	62,563,967	42,098,291	104,662,258
Ontario.....	23,070	80,950,847	118,308	30,604,031	91,164,156	66,825,714	157,989,870
Manitoba.....	344	1,883,331	1,921	755,507	1,224,821	1,488,205	3,413,026
British Columbia..	415	2,952,835	2,871	929,213	1,273,816	1,652,968	2,926,784
The Territories....	24	104,500	83	35,425	79,751	116,187	195,938
1890.							
Canada	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	219,088,594	469,847,886
P.E. Island.....	2,679	2,911,963	7,910	1,101,620	2,092,067	2,253,843	4,345,910
Nova Scotia.....	10,495	19,730,736	34,944	7,233,111	16,062,479	14,905,913	30,968,392
New Brunswick....	5,429	15,821,855	26,675	5,970,914	12,501,453	11,348,202	23,849,655
Quebec.....	23,034	116,974,615	116,753	30,461,315	80,712,496	66,747,087	147,459,583
Ontario.....	32,151	175,972,021	166,322	49,730,359	127,737,371	111,504,555	239,241,926
Manitoba.....	1,031	5,684,237	4,403	1,905,981	5,688,151	4,467,031	10,155,182
British Columbia..	770	14,404,394	11,507	3,586,987	5,119,258	6,880,670	11,999,928
The Territories....	375	1,713,179	1,081	425,153	846,017	981,293	1,827,310
1890.							
Canada ¹	14,065	(Establishments with five hands and over.)				-	368,696,723
		-	272,033	79,234,311	-	-	
1900.							
Canada	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
P.E. Island.....	334	2,081,766	3,804	445,998	1,319,058	1,007,650	2,326,708
Nova Scotia.....	1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	13,161,077	10,431,436	23,592,513
New Brunswick....	919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	10,814,014	10,158,456	20,972,470
Quebec.....	4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	86,679,779	71,608,215	158,287,994
Ontario.....	6,543	214,972,275	161,757	56,548,286	138,230,400	103,303,086	241,533,486
Manitoba.....	324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	7,955,504	4,971,935	12,927,439
Alberta and Saskatchewan....	105	1,689,870	1,168	465,763	1,121,342	843,645	1,964,987
British Columbia..	392	22,901,892	11,464	5,456,538	7,246,684	12,201,094	19,447,778
1905.							
Canada	12,547	833,916,155	383,920	162,155,578	-	-	706,446,578
P.E. Island.....	223	1,553,916	2,770	400,915	-	-	1,696,459
Nova Scotia.....	720	74,599,538	23,754	9,139,371	-	-	31,987,449
New Brunswick....	531	26,461,664	19,170	6,497,161	-	-	21,835,564
Quebec.....	4,115	251,730,182	116,748	46,514,619	-	-	216,478,496
Ontario.....	6,163	390,875,405	184,526	80,729,889	-	-	361,372,741
Manitoba.....	280	27,070,665	10,113	5,800,707	-	-	27,857,396
Saskatchewan.....	55	3,820,975	1,376	681,381	-	-	2,443,801
Alberta.....	97	5,400,371	1,983	1,129,272	-	-	4,979,932
British Columbia..	363	52,403,379	23,480	11,253,263	-	-	37,796,740
1910.							
Canada	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
P.E. Island.....	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	1,816,804	1,319,666	3,136,470
Nova Scotia.....	1,480	79,596,341	28,795	10,628,955	26,058,315	26,647,869	52,706,184
New Brunswick....	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	18,516,096	16,906,206	35,422,302
Quebec.....	6,584	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	184,374,053	166,527,603	350,901,656
Ontario.....	8,001	595,394,608	238,817	117,645,784	297,580,125	282,230,100	579,810,225
Manitoba.....	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	30,499,829	23,173,780	53,673,609
Saskatchewan.....	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	2,747,266	6,584,866	6,332,132
Alberta.....	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	9,998,777	8,790,048	18,788,825
British Columbia..	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	29,917,753	35,286,483	65,204,236

¹These statistics are not available by provinces.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1924—con.

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1915.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
(E-establishments with five hands and over.)							
Canada^a	15,593	1,958,705,230	-	253,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
P.E. Island.....	261	1,841,690	-	543,954	1,499,066	1,087,757	2,586,823
Nova Scotia.....	781	125,754,562	-	17,175,818	36,194,004	33,151,815	69,345,819
New Brunswick.....	630	45,970,488	-	8,767,230	21,314,643	15,989,257	37,303,900
Quebec.....	5,743	530,312,464	-	80,324,171	213,754,115	167,449,884	381,203,999
Ontario.....	6,538	946,619,114	-	140,609,691	410,670,537	304,861,302	715,531,839
Manitoba.....	499	94,690,750	-	13,389,569	38,529,386	21,952,060	60,481,446
Saskatchewan.....	238	14,736,860	-	2,440,062	7,417,166	5,938,040	13,355,206
Alberta.....	282	41,198,897	-	4,791,281	20,699,967	8,716,254	29,416,221
British Columbia.....	621	157,580,405	-	15,269,729	41,864,549	30,457,423	72,321,972
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
Canada	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
P.E. Island.....	418	2,225,482	1,588	693,149	3,088,718	1,816,986	4,905,704
Nova Scotia.....	1,387	128,052,239	25,814	19,177,657	102,456,085	58,751,437	161,207,522
New Brunswick.....	987	64,010,777	20,201	13,192,740	32,466,048	27,996,000	60,462,048
Quebec.....	7,193	793,589,489	191,969	143,291,802	385,486,685	396,539,787	782,026,472
Ontario.....	9,471	1,302,675,630	306,270	264,442,393	795,095,511	685,063,845	1,480,159,356
Manitoba.....	816	95,530,452	20,055	17,381,806	69,884,850	45,062,533	114,947,883
Saskatchewan.....	633	30,096,623	6,846	5,906,150	22,093,445	15,529,428	37,622,873
Alberta.....	720	60,552,814	10,191	9,323,221	42,725,021	26,105,121	68,830,142
British Columbia.....	1,202	215,681,355	38,689	35,864,308	87,764,650	74,978,844	162,743,494
Yukon.....	11	3,739,169	71	118,801	26,403	336,786	363,189
1918.							
Canada	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
P.E. Island.....	390	2,606,886	1,266	670,093	3,354,829	1,737,195	5,092,024
Nova Scotia.....	1,357	126,563,220	23,909	20,475,961	89,667,282	57,838,599	147,505,881
New Brunswick.....	909	72,783,311	18,443	13,338,342	33,222,984	32,231,038	65,454,022
Quebec.....	7,350	833,095,963	190,646	163,483,036	454,373,411	420,651,473	875,024,884
Ontario.....	9,701	1,460,384,037	307,283	300,963,759	974,277,838	760,245,667	1,734,523,505
Manitoba.....	786	96,382,644	20,289	19,740,123	88,545,136	45,096,245	133,641,381
Saskatchewan.....	577	35,435,976	6,348	6,705,910	28,394,364	15,900,874	44,295,238
Alberta.....	638	58,284,599	8,457	8,857,536	53,159,734	24,747,604	77,907,338
British Columbia.....	1,188	237,645,059	41,605	48,119,819	104,023,957	102,038,534	206,062,491
Yukon.....	14	3,633,729	59	102,909	20,834	236,548	257,382
1919.							
Canada	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,585
P.E. Island.....	402	2,462,324	1,295	789,382	4,005,474	2,225,391	6,230,865
Nova Scotia.....	1,392	126,072,240	23,437	19,992,903	71,100,630	57,179,576	128,280,206
New Brunswick.....	938	87,428,854	22,262	17,710,448	51,643,683	43,647,725	95,291,408
Quebec.....	7,551	906,421,665	186,202	172,373,664	496,716,322	438,879,496	935,595,818
Ontario.....	9,626	1,516,458,331	291,740	304,314,318	894,055,235	732,279,292	1,626,334,527
Manitoba.....	777	101,709,099	21,963	24,528,624	83,948,432	50,330,559	134,279,041
Saskatchewan.....	625	30,035,353	7,240	8,789,389	32,167,014	19,038,862	51,205,876
Alberta.....	664	60,233,709	10,802	12,837,805	52,885,069	34,039,386	86,924,455
British Columbia.....	1,263	280,652,116	46,034	57,067,542	94,091,505	132,095,198	226,186,703
Yukon.....	11	3,552,048	33	59,064	16,426	155,260	171,686
1920.							
Canada	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
P.E. Island.....	384	2,734,719	1,327	888,121	4,164,223	2,221,746	6,385,969
Nova Scotia.....	1,388	141,549,856	23,834	26,127,781	85,724,785	63,274,708	148,999,493
New Brunswick.....	928	105,671,688	19,241	19,505,048	60,812,641	46,910,631	107,723,272
Quebec.....	7,677	1,028,226,105	186,308	205,829,155	553,558,520	517,693,125	1,071,251,645
Ontario.....	9,473	1,668,079,488	300,794	369,846,193	1,071,943,374	822,570,783	1,894,414,157
Manitoba.....	773	112,896,616	24,481	33,357,872	92,729,271	65,492,637	158,221,908
Saskatchewan.....	639	31,277,162	7,182	10,249,392	34,894,105	24,655,529	59,549,634
Alberta.....	722	61,063,132	11,387	15,903,609	56,139,646	32,466,428	88,606,074
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,367	219,991,887	35,132	50,413,414	125,405,084	111,692,821	237,097,905

^aFor 1915 the number of employees in establishments employing 5 hands and over has not been compiled.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1924.—concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1921.							
Canada.....	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
P.E. Island.....	339	2,308,216	893	522,488	2,516,415	1,356,940	3,873,355
Nova Scotia.....	1,208	105,254,364	14,521	14,400,509	41,099,835	36,384,726	77,484,561
New Brunswick.....	867	99,204,791	12,441	10,678,721	32,151,631	23,193,562	55,345,193
Quebec.....	7,173	981,177,681	146,763	151,474,436	390,119,293	361,964,897	752,084,190
Ontario.....	9,328	1,613,486,222	228,943	274,061,696	704,814,433	625,170,507	1,329,984,940
Manitoba.....	775	93,334,151	14,851	19,945,727	60,596,556	45,431,304	106,027,860
Saskatchewan.....	600	30,265,504	4,343	5,677,449	25,589,403	15,092,337	40,681,740
Alberta.....	709	55,685,908	8,227	10,072,714	33,912,502	26,152,276	60,064,778
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,236	209,309,521	25,094	31,951,397	76,093,617	74,396,795	150,490,412
1922.							
Canada.....	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
P.E. Island.....	352	2,946,329	1,127	628,540	2,621,443	1,787,569	4,409,012
Nova Scotia.....	1,163	106,647,616	14,286	12,192,652	38,003,168	29,985,794	67,988,962
New Brunswick.....	897	82,230,895	14,351	12,201,014	38,059,376	26,821,281	64,880,657
Quebec.....	7,410	970,019,442	147,952	144,368,667	337,752,977	370,276,067	708,029,044
Ontario.....	9,388	1,696,738,996	243,297	275,559,006	678,746,675	617,752,682	1,296,499,503
Manitoba.....	781	88,779,517	14,188	13,274,012	54,630,668	41,320,416	95,957,084
Saskatchewan.....	614	31,101,612	4,196	5,618,174	22,450,051	16,357,481	38,807,532
Alberta.....	672	55,514,624	7,461	9,493,543	30,306,395	22,813,091	53,119,486
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,264	210,323,379	27,572	32,095,704	81,203,970	71,313,880	152,517,850
1923.							
Canada.....	22,642	3,380,322,850	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
P.E. Island.....	368	2,821,440	2,745	626,693	2,766,092	1,696,729	4,462,821
Nova Scotia.....	1,193	106,947,436	17,179	13,226,378	50,103,942	31,880,906	81,984,848
New Brunswick.....	872	84,563,968	16,221	12,868,164	40,181,251	29,932,755	70,114,006
Quebec.....	7,142	1,009,898,982	163,622	164,356,082	396,714,471	414,388,925	811,103,396
Ontario.....	9,549	1,775,493,340	262,770	307,866,314	779,943,613	671,939,695	1,451,883,308
Manitoba.....	803	92,426,674	14,816	18,394,484	55,973,093	41,361,438	97,334,531
Saskatchewan.....	647	29,891,835	4,105	5,384,958	19,332,620	15,004,191	34,337,811
Alberta.....	723	61,659,305	8,767	10,633,705	31,612,377	22,725,424	54,337,801
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	216,619,970	35,042	38,113,250	93,511,680	82,095,312	175,606,992
1924.							
Canada.....	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,961	2,695,053,582
P.E. Island.....	313	2,637,844	2,271	548,496	2,281,398	1,439,476	3,720,874
Nova Scotia.....	1,166	108,535,273	16,093	11,553,900	38,930,734	25,642,358	64,573,092
New Brunswick.....	846	88,357,818	15,805	12,812,718	40,503,685	26,952,341	67,456,026
Quebec.....	6,847	1,044,113,969	161,652	162,379,284	385,880,826	390,351,418	776,232,244
Ontario.....	9,453	1,836,269,551	252,596	296,508,013	754,469,838	643,403,906	1,397,873,744
Manitoba.....	768	110,011,602	14,778	18,706,742	59,036,763	43,215,250	102,252,013
Saskatchewan.....	645	30,260,547	4,151	5,544,416	22,179,147	14,134,784	36,313,931
Alberta.....	739	67,565,979	8,150	10,709,140	39,102,975	26,142,386	65,245,361
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,401	251,051,877	33,007	41,120,436	96,024,315	85,361,982	181,386,297

¹Statistics of the construction and custom and repair industries have not been collected since 1921, the figures for these industries for 1917 to 1921 have consequently been deducted from the totals as previously published. The industries excluded comprise custom clothing, dyeing and laundry work, boot, jewelry, automobile and bicycle repairing, blacksmithing and custom and repair work by foundries.

2.—Manufacturing Production in the Industrial Groups since 1917.

The commodities required of the manufacturers of a country in time of war differ considerably from those needed in time of peace. Thus, while manufacturing as a whole reached its maximum value of gross production up to the present time in 1920, under the stimulus of inflated values, the "iron and its products" group reached its highest point of gross production in 1918, the last year of the war. The "chemicals and allied products" group was another group which reached its greatest development under war conditions, when the value of gross production was three times as great as in 1924. Under the group of "non-ferrous metals", the production of the smelters is not included in these statistics.

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1924.¹

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1917.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	22,538	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
Vegetable products.....	3,816	274,722,765	61,288	14,780,329	365,483,923	181,072,143	546,556,066
Animal products.....	5,486	207,165,245	46,994	35,753,133	320,302,039	124,103,990	444,406,029
Textile products.....	1,360	196,823,197	82,639	51,189,060	132,479,763	115,739,096	248,218,859
Wood and paper.....	7,255	537,731,225	153,751	115,137,384	149,927,482	248,986,564	398,914,046
Iron and its products.....	1,404	634,642,989	142,416	140,334,255	357,688,333	334,616,810	692,305,143
Non-ferrous metals.....	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,898,890	46,445,469	41,039,351	87,484,820
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,410	150,328,144	22,284	19,360,952	38,724,530	60,802,754	99,527,284
Chemicals and allied products.....	539	175,836,690	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,272	449,481,864	37,949	35,422,540	30,967,785	94,438,064	125,405,849
1918.	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
Vegetable products.....	3,824	310,556,340	63,197	49,788,771	409,813,120	188,009,655	597,822,775
Animal products.....	5,493	225,949,731	51,085	40,970,545	348,773,348	131,220,539	479,993,887
Textile products.....	1,394	232,678,413	82,144	54,754,968	182,529,695	137,903,308	320,433,003
Wood and paper.....	7,281	599,594,273	150,732	130,348,989	168,154,574	282,110,061	450,264,635
Iron and its products.....	1,397	631,390,223	127,246	148,361,634	393,204,670	330,388,308	723,592,978
Non-ferrous metals.....	286	78,075,726	17,741	17,635,814	40,988,990	38,406,413	79,395,403
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,264	168,367,861	20,940	20,397,078	56,541,480	56,791,607	113,333,087
Chemicals and allied products.....	534	162,912,627	56,391	66,741,341	178,227,423	157,923,196	336,150,619
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,437	517,290,230	48,829	53,353,348	50,807,069	137,970,690	188,777,759
1919.	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,585
Vegetable products.....	3,964	336,730,861	69,780	62,545,616	497,887,117	199,785,015	697,672,132
Animal products.....	5,433	242,003,094	54,372	50,700,455	401,105,903	142,322,561	543,428,464
Textile products.....	1,524	257,860,265	87,275	69,661,851	213,282,721	163,841,996	377,124,717
Wood and paper.....	7,623	707,052,570	166,176	157,240,646	215,115,868	359,322,951	574,438,819
Iron and its products.....	1,523	611,291,790	129,157	162,103,816	249,399,965	348,540,736	597,940,701
Non-ferrous metals.....	311	80,288,911	17,108	18,338,421	33,393,739	38,113,823	71,507,562
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,048	201,452,109	22,852	25,443,422	64,768,623	63,111,247	127,879,870
Chemicals and allied products.....	406	106,110,959	14,719	15,255,350	45,399,060	49,168,100	94,567,160
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,417	552,235,240	49,569	57,164,562	60,276,844	145,664,316	205,941,160
1920.	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
Vegetable products.....	4,219	394,123,233	72,380	75,695,530	532,484,195	234,317,527	766,801,722
Animal products.....	4,823	221,792,457	48,687	54,291,606	400,496,354	152,995,130	533,491,484
Textile products.....	1,394	392,758,185	87,730	84,433,609	256,233,300	173,741,935	429,974,335
Wood and paper.....	7,867	772,086,812	143,731	171,610,460	308,282,232	415,784,276	724,066,508
Iron and its products.....	1,690	612,904,322	146,204	205,414,599	349,642,666	365,473,097	715,115,763
Non-ferrous metals.....	324	109,382,033	23,162	27,895,343	48,434,120	52,847,178	101,281,298
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,176	223,541,735	27,361	34,406,423	74,200,407	85,216,316	159,416,723
Chemicals and allied products.....	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,484	583,228,146	42,678	56,179,594	52,853,767	141,420,637	194,274,404

¹ See note to Table 1 on page 380.

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1924— concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1921.							
Canada.....	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
Vegetable products.....	3,946	360,945,194	61,161	63,130,893	364,123,395	205,448,326	569,571,721
Animal products.....	5,051	200,697,527	45,726	48,124,667	267,878,165	111,534,101	379,412,266
Textile products.....	1,627	260,153,327	76,379	71,321,283	164,139,109	140,773,447	304,912,556
Wood and paper.....	7,152	775,207,859	111,322	131,089,861	203,856,170	283,260,565	487,116,735
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,138	575,680,424	77,080	98,363,983	194,725,179	187,672,905	382,398,084
Non-ferrous metals.....	344	104,079,490	17,936	22,692,784	31,439,989	41,149,894	72,589,883
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,075	209,641,529	24,393	28,374,655	67,780,080	75,278,296	143,053,376
Chemicals and allied products....	468	118,382,642	12,571	16,192,457	43,108,870	45,495,135	88,604,005
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,434	585,233,366	29,508	39,494,554	29,842,728	118,530,675	148,373,403
1922.							
Canada.....	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
Vegetable products.....	4,355	371,361,682	63,217	64,424,922	330,589,052	206,946,749	537,535,801
Animal products.....	5,118	201,829,414	49,595	49,933,679	264,078,631	107,473,382	371,552,013
Textile products.....	1,709	268,065,238	88,048	76,224,361	153,066,593	155,493,510	308,560,103
Wood and paper.....	6,983	761,188,396	118,462	132,084,914	206,682,820	283,213,962	489,814,782
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,040	526,109,953	74,588	90,605,157	168,282,265	163,302,638	331,584,903
Non-ferrous metals.....	325	102,208,275	18,222	21,451,629	30,861,895	39,993,798	70,855,693
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,095	238,691,461	22,468	27,204,642	63,377,262	77,911,159	141,288,421
Chemicals and allied products....	469	118,025,483	14,082	16,770,503	47,039,926	48,904,259	95,944,185
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,447	656,822,508	25,748	31,731,505	19,796,279	115,276,950	135,073,229
1923.							
Canada.....	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
Vegetable products.....	4,427	385,725,299	65,395	67,441,626	337,790,150	209,884,136	547,674,286
Animal products.....	5,078	207,000,471	61,517	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,815
Textile products.....	1,817	283,248,204	92,669	81,244,205	176,445,427	157,993,769	334,439,196
Wood and paper.....	6,875	801,085,402	128,404	147,315,373	236,808,842	319,216,193	556,025,035
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,000	552,272,800	88,071	115,453,809	256,417,991	209,541,556	465,959,547
Non-ferrous metals.....	333	106,644,467	21,409	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,091	243,519,222	24,978	29,280,591	69,302,684	74,673,276	143,975,960
Chemicals and allied products....	475	126,537,481	15,149	18,433,679	54,638,062	56,606,094	111,244,156
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,546	674,289,604	27,675	34,414,956	21,966,080	127,596,113	149,562,193
1924.							
Canada.....	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,901	2,695,053,582
Vegetable products.....	4,414	414,922,612	66,183	70,638,304	365,614,854	220,330,748	585,945,602
Animal products.....	4,816	208,466,666	57,779	53,270,202	269,983,396	109,783,926	379,777,322
Textile products.....	1,781	298,665,942	90,254	77,924,749	179,551,579	141,803,602	321,355,181
Wood and paper.....	6,906	879,307,261	127,551	148,529,075	246,078,592	300,425,516	546,504,108
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,003	535,924,351	78,314	99,567,510	195,981,347	174,107,327	370,088,674
Non-ferrous metals.....	341	114,354,971	21,670	26,118,839	42,255,294	50,968,079	93,223,373
Non-metallic min- erals ²	1,095	235,613,111	24,186	29,559,746	61,741,225	76,932,578	138,573,803
Chemicals and allied products....	457	126,495,685	13,796	17,074,529	54,311,913	53,905,324	108,217,237
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,365	725,062,861	28,770	37,201,091	22,881,481	128,486,801	151,368,282

¹See note to Table 1 on page 380. ²A belated revision in the cement industry raised the salaries and wages paid in this group to \$29,561,746 and reduced the gross value of products to \$138,318,637.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—In Table 3 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of total manufactures for the eight years from 1917 to 1924, here brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible through this latest period of their development. Since most of the figures given are dollar figures, they need to be interpreted with reference to the Bureau's index number of prices, which reached its highest in 1920, while the figures of wages and salaries may be considered in relation to the figures of retail prices. One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly throughout the eight years, is concerned with the use of power, the total horse power employed increasing from 2,888,880 in 1917 to 4,299,904 in 1924 or by 48·8 p.c. in seven years. In the same period the horse power used per establishment increased from 126 to 194 and the horse power per wage-earner from 5·22 to 9·95, indicating the rapidly increasing contribution of power to manufacturing production.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products for 1924 was reported as \$2,695,053,582; the cost of materials was \$1,438,409,681, leaving \$1,256,643,901 as the value added by manufacture. As the finished products of one branch of manufacture are constantly used as materials in other branches in the ascending scale of modern industry, it follows that they are counted over and over again, swelling in this manner the total gross value of products. The total value of manufactured products, strictly defined, would include:—(1) the value of all raw materials obtained from the extractive and primary production industries which have entered into the manufacturing output, and (2) the entire value added to these raw materials by manufacturing processes from the time they first entered any factory up to the close of the census year. This value would be very much greater than the \$1,256,643,901 added by manufacture.

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.—An investigation of the greatest importance, especially as applied to a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. This is, however, a difficult as well as an important subject of research, particularly on account of the constant changes in the commodities manufactured and in their relative proportions. It is, however, a subject on which tentative conclusions are better than none, and accordingly an estimate of the volume of manufactured commodities in recent years has been attempted in Table 4, on the following plan. First, the gross value of the manufactured commodities produced in 1917, the first year of the annual census of manufactures, is taken as 100, and later years given as a percentage of this. Next, the average index numbers of the wholesale prices of the 129 manufactured commodities used in the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices are given for each year, and in the next column reduced to a percentage relative to 1917. Finally, the values, expressed as a percentage, are divided by the prices, also expressed as a percentage, and the quotient is considered to be the volume of manufacturing production. In the table which follows may be noted the decline in the volume of production between 1918 and 1920, in spite of increasing values, and the recovery in the volume of production in 1922, 1923 and 1924, in spite of diminished values.

3.—Summary Statistics of

(All establishments other than construction and custom and

Items.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Establishments.....No.	22,838	22,910	23,249	23,351
Capital.....\$	2,696,154,030	2,926,815,424	3,095,025,799	3,371,940,653
Average capital per establishment.....\$	118,055	127,815	133,125	144,401
Average capital per employee.....\$	4,337	4,734	5,065	5,532
Average capital per wage-earner.....\$	4,876	5,345	5,847	6,403
Total employees.....No.	621,694	618,305	611,008	609,586
Average number of employees per establishment.....No.	27.2	27.0	26.3	26.1
Total salaries and wages.....\$	509,382,027	582,457,488	618,463,139	732,120,585
Average salaries and wages per establishment.....\$	22,304	25,424	26,602	31,353
Average salaries and wages per employee.....\$	820	942	1,012	1,201
Employees on salaries.....No.	68,726	70,706	81,681	83,015
Average salaried employees per establishment.....No.	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.6
Salaries.....\$	89,287,158	101,507,889	121,892,144	148,267,360
Average salary.....\$	1,299	1,436	1,492	1,786
Employees on wages.....No.	552,968	547,599	529,327	526,571
Average number of wage-earners per establishment.....No.	24.2	23.9	22.8	22.5
Wages.....\$	420,094,869	480,949,599	496,570,995	583,853,225
Average wage.....\$	759	873	938	1,109
Cost of material.....\$	1,541,087,416	1,829,040,369	1,780,629,840	2,085,271,649
Average cost of material per establishment.....\$	67,479	79,836	76,500	89,301
Average cost of material per employee.....\$	2,479	2,960	2,914	3,419
Value added in manufacture.....\$	1,332,180,767	1,460,723,777	1,509,870,745	1,686,978,408
Average value added per establishment.....\$	58,332	63,759	64,943	72,244
Average value added per employee.....\$	2,142	2,361	2,471	2,769
Gross value of products.....\$	2,873,268,183	3,289,764,146	3,290,500,585	3,772,250,057
Average gross value of products per establishment.....\$	125,811	143,595	141,530	161,545
Average gross value of products per employee.....\$	4,621	5,321	5,385	6,188
Power employed.....H.P.	2,888,880	3,550,108	3,581,330	3,576,189
Average number of horse power per establishment.....H.P.	126	155	154	153
Average number of horse power per wage-earner.....H.P.	5.22	6.48	6.76	6.79
Piece workers ¹No.	11,556	12,508	13,912	13,440
Earnings of piece workers ¹\$	2,696,867	3,114,082	2,737,672	3,072,416

¹Not included in general statistics of number of employees or earnings.

4.—Volume of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1924.

Years.	Values.		Prices.		Index No. of Volume of Manufacturing Production.
	Gross Value Manu- facturing Production.	Percentage relative to 1917.	Index No. Prices of Manu- factured Com- modities.	Percentage relative to 1917.	
	\$				
1917.....	2,873,268,183	100.00	175.5	100.00	100.00
1918.....	3,289,764,146	114.49	196.9	112.19	102.05
1919.....	3,290,500,585	114.52	204.4	116.46	98.33
1920.....	3,772,250,057	131.28	242.0	137.89	95.20
1921.....	2,576,037,029	89.65	180.0	102.56	87.41
1922.....	2,482,209,130	86.38	155.0	88.31	97.81
1923.....	2,781,165,514	96.79	159.1	90.65	106.77
1924.....	2,695,053,582	93.80	157.3	89.63	104.65

Manufactures, 1917-24.

repair industries, irrespective of the number of employees).

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Establishments.....No.	22,235	22,541	22,642	22,178
Capital.....\$	3,190,026,358	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,950	3,538,813,460
Average capital per establishment.....\$	143,469	143,929	149,295	159,563
Average capital per employee.....\$	6,994	6,838	6,435	6,959
Average capital per wage-earner.....\$	8,368	8,143	7,562	8,186
Total employees.....No.	456,076	474,430	525,267	508,503
Average number employees per establishment.....No.	20.5	21.1	23.2	22.9
Total salaries and wages.....\$	518,785,137	510,431,312	571,470,028	559,884,045
Average salaries and wages per establishment.....\$	23,332	22,645	25,239	25,245
Average salaries and wages per employee.....\$	1,138	1,076	1,089	1,101
Employees on salaries.....No.	74,873	76,040	78,273	76,230
Average salaried employees per establishment.....No.	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Salaries.....\$	136,874,992	136,219,171	142,738,681	139,614,639
Average salary.....\$	1,828	1,791	1,824	1,831
Employees on wages.....No.	381,203	398,390	446,994	432,273
Average number of wage-earners per establishment.....No.	17.1	17.7	19.7	19.5
Wages.....\$	381,910,145	374,212,141	428,731,347	420,269,406
Average wage.....\$	1,002	939	959	972
Cost of material.....\$	1,366,893,685	1,283,774,723	1,470,140,139	1,438,409,681
Average cost of material per establishment.....\$	61,475	56,953	64,930	64,872
Average cost of material per employee.....\$	2,997	2,709	2,801	2,827
Value added in manufacture.....\$	1,209,143,344	1,198,434,407	1,311,025,375	1,256,643,901
Average value added per establishment.....\$	54,380	53,167	57,902	56,662
Average value added per employee.....\$	2,651	2,523	2,494	2,473
Gross value of product.....\$	2,576,037,029	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582
Average gross value of product per establishment.....\$	115,885	110,120	122,832	121,519
Average gross value of product per employee.....\$	5,648	5,232	5,295	5,300
Power employed.....H.P.	3,137,207	3,611,862	3,761,628	4,299,904
Average number of horse power per establishment.....H.P.	141	160	166	194
Average number of horse power per wage-earner.....H.P.	8.23	9.06	8.42	9.05
Piece workers ¹No.	11,777	6,095	8,642	7,674
Earnings of piece workers ¹\$	2,468,231	1,284,437	1,627,055	1,485,422

¹Not included in general statistics of number of employees or earnings.**2.—Production by Groups and Industries.**

One of the factors accelerating the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and wild life that Canada's industries are mainly based. The sea and lake fisheries, in addition, make an important contribution of raw material to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. However, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth in the face of difficulty over a period of many years. The comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of nine millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is one of the difficulties of the present situation. Yet Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods. The exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States also exceed the exports of raw material. The rate at which this movement is to continue depends almost

entirely upon growth within the Dominion—upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country. A classification based on the chief component material in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification, and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial development.

The Vegetable Products Group.—With the exception of rubber and sugar factories, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm products as raw materials. The milling industry, which has existed to meet domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest industries, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The war and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade, and the 460 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have now attained a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands. During 1925, productive capacity reached about 130,000 barrels per day, and during the crop year ended July 31, 1926, nearly 11,000,000 barrels were exported to many countries, Great Britain receiving the largest consignments. The flour manufactured from Canadian hard spring wheat is particularly sought after in overseas markets and, with similar products, is finding a ready sale in the Far East, where bread is being consumed to a greater extent than formerly. Other industries contributing largely to food manufacture are sugar refineries and, to a lesser degree, plants engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables.

Raw material imported from tropical countries forms the basis for an industry of a different character. Canada now stands fourth among the countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. Existing plants represent a capital of over \$56,000,000 and give employment to about 10,800 workers.

Animal Products.—Another form of food manufacture—that of slaughtering and meat-packing—has also made great strides. It comes as a surprise to many that slaughtering and meat-packing was until lately at the head of all other single industries in regard to the value of the products, and is now only surpassed by the pulp and paper, saw-milling and flour-milling industries. The leather industries have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, because the large number of cattle raised and slaughtered provide a ready supply of hides. There are large tanneries in the eastern provinces, and no fewer than 183 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1924, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of nearly \$31,000,000, with an annual output of \$42,000,000, and employing 14,225 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated, naturally, upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, this industry has become one of the most important, not perhaps as much from the point of view of achievement as of promise. In 1924 there were in existence 836 establishments engaged in the canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish. One recent development of great possibilities is the setting up of establishments to utilize the catches from the large northern lakes of the Prairie Provinces.

Textiles.—Although the production of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's clothing and so forth amounted in 1924 to a total of over \$321,000,000, considerable quantities of yarns and cloth are still imported into Canada. Canadian textile factories are capable of supplying ordinary domestic needs without undertaking the production of the highest grade materials such as

are manufactured in Great Britain, where for several centuries hereditary skill has been developed. The imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended March, 1925, were \$121,426,000, or 38 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1924.

The woollen industry may be divided into four sections, according as the chief product of value is cloth, yarn, carpets and mats or miscellaneous goods. Of the 126 plants in operation during 1924, 60 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 17 in making yarns, 18 in making carpets and rugs and 31 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1924 amounted to \$30,175,000, as compared with \$33,472,000 in 1923.

A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of "Typical Individual Manufactures" in the Manufactures section of the Canada Year Book, 1924.

Wood and Paper.—An outstanding feature of the general expansion of Canadian commerce since the opening of the century has been the change in the industries associated with forestry. Lumber output fluctuated greatly and actually decreased in recent years, as a result of the post-war depression. For example, in 1911 the output of manufactured lumber was 4,918,000,000 board feet, valued at \$75,831,000, as compared with 3,878,942,000 feet, valued at \$104,444,622, in 1924. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. Forty years ago, there were in existence in Canada only 36 paper and 5 pulp-mills. In 1924 there were 115 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 3,300,000 cords of pulpwood a year and using hydro-electric energy to the extent of over 750,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1924, 2,465,011 tons. Production of newsprint in 1917 was 689,847 tons, in 1921, 805,114 tons, in 1923, 1,252,000 tons and in 1924, 1,388,081 tons. In 1925 the production was 1,536,523 tons, an increase of 10.7 p.c. over the preceding year. Included in this total are hanging and poster papers. On this basis Canadian production in 1925 slightly exceeded that of the United States. During 1926 the lead has been increased, with the result that Canada now occupies first place among the countries of the world in the production of newsprint paper.

Iron and Steel.—The primary production of iron and steel in Canada has always been handicapped by the fact that nowhere in Canada are workable deposits of coal and iron ore to be found in juxtaposition. The nearest approach is in Nova Scotia, where there is an abundant supply of coal and iron ore is obtained from Newfoundland. In Central Canada, particularly in Ontario, where the secondary iron and steel industries are chiefly located, there are at present neither supplies of coal nor high-grade deposits of iron ore. There is a possibility, however, that high-grade bodies of ore may be found, and eventually the huge reserves now known to exist, though they require an unduly expensive smelting process, will become more valuable. From the manufacturing standpoint, conditions are much more favourable, as these areas are abundantly supplied with both hydro-electric power and the metals, such as nickel, chromium, molybdenum, etc., used in the manufacture of alloy steels, which form an increasingly large part of the output from modern steel works. Many plants now specialize in the large-scale production of special steels that depend for their successful utilization on the forging and heat-treating operations to which they are subjected.

Iron ore, which was imported largely from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was treated in 1924 in 29 active furnaces and rolling mills, with

a capital of \$79,805,201 and a gross production valued at \$33,533,443. There were, in the last year for which complete returns are available, no fewer than 1,003 establishments handling iron and steel products, aside from the numerous custom and repair shops engaged in re-conditioning iron and steel goods. The plants represented a capital of \$535,924,351 and had a gross output valued at \$370,088,674. A great deal of this output is represented by agricultural implements, for which there is a large domestic demand, by factory equipment and commercial and passenger motor vehicles. The output of automobiles has increased rapidly in recent years, the total production in 1922 being valued at \$81,956,429, that of 1923 at \$96,614,176 and 1924 at \$88,480,418.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—During 1924 there were 341 plants in Canada manufacturing products from metals other than iron and steel. The aluminium, electric apparatus and lead, tin and zinc industries all showed increases over the previous year's production, but slightly offset by decreases in the brass and copper products, miscellaneous non-ferrous metal goods and precious metal products industries. Employment showed an increase from 18,222 in 1922 to 21,409 in 1923 and 21,670 in 1924. These statistics do not include those of the smelting industry.

The aluminium industry in America dates from 1890, when the first successful process was worked out for the economical extraction of the metal from its ores. The lightness and ductility of the metal, and the fact that it is not readily attacked by organic acids, air or water, together with its capacity for transmitting heat readily, soon brought it into favour as a material for kitchen utensils, and in this connection it has become well known. Large quantities of aluminium wire are now used for electric transmission lines and quantities are used in the manufacture of such apparatus as cream separator parts and other light machinery. Alloyed with magnesium, it possesses great tensile strength and finds extensive use. Aluminium bronzes, too, are widely used, and during the war great quantities were utilized in the manufacture of aeroplane engines and parts.

A total of 109 plants was engaged during 1924 in manufacturing generators, motors, batteries, telephone and telegraph equipment, copper wires and cables, electric lamps, meters, vacuum cleaners and electrical fixtures of all kinds, of a total value of \$56,490,465. The development of cheap electric power has done much to popularize the use of electrical equipment, and the future demand for such apparatus will probably only be limited by the development of adequate power.

Another industry of some importance consisted of 81 firms engaged principally in the rolling, casting and manufacturing of brass and copper, the principal products being castings and machinery fittings, brass steam fittings, plates and sheets, rods and wire cloth. The selling value of the products was \$15,487,826, while the materials were worth \$7,889,367.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—The gradual recovery in business conditions since 1921 is demonstrated by developments in the non-metallic mineral group. The recent expansion is accentuated by the growth of the petroleum-refining industry, which in 1924 produced almost 36 p.c. of the gross value of the entire production of the group. The 25 plants were located with a view to the economy of distribution, based on the greatest accessibility to the source of supply and the proximity of the markets. The refineries on the eastern and western coasts obtain their crude petroleum from South America, Mexico and the United States by tank steamers, bringing transportation costs to a minimum. Those situated in the central part of the Dominion are necessarily supplied by rail or pipeline. The more general use of the automobile has resulted in a continually expanding demand for gasoline

and lubricating oils. The installation of oil-using equipment in industrial plants for generating power and in buildings of various kinds for heating purposes has also increased the consumption of fuel oil.

The illuminating and fuel gas industry of Canada is chiefly centred in the larger cities, especially in parts of the country where manufacturing predominates. Coal gas and carburetted water gas are the most important products, but pintsch gas is made at many divisional points along the railways to meet the demand for lighting purposes on passenger trains. Acetylene gas is used in several prairie towns where the size of the municipality is not sufficient to warrant a gas plant. The facility with which by-products such as coke, tar and light oils, are turned out in connection with large scale production, becomes an incentive to plant expansion, providing that a demand is assured by increasing population and industrial development in the vicinity. The burning of coke in the house furnace, the necessity of enriching the soils with nitrates, the increase of refrigerating operations and the extended use of tar and tar products have prompted the larger plants to increase their output. The industry is also intimately connected with the iron and steel industry or dependent upon the demand of the non-ferrous smelting plants. Coke plants are maintained at Sydney, Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie by the three principal iron and steel companies, and by the International Coal and Coke Co., the Crow's Nest Pass Co. and the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co.

Other industries of a varied nature included in this group are the manufacture of asbestos products, the glass industry, the manufacture of abrasives, the preparation of ornamental and monumental stone, the bottling of aerated waters and the manufacture of various clay products and cement.

Chemicals.—Chemical industries, associated in many phases with the use of hydro-electric power, have recorded marked growth in Canada in recent years. Owing to Canada's great water-power resources and in particular to the fact that many water-powers are situated near tidal waters, there is an opportunity in this country for the expansion and establishment of new chemical industries. Electric refining, at first applied to copper only, is now being extended to all the metals, and electric current is also employed in their extraction from the ores. The production of aluminium, of cyanamid, of new refractory materials and of graphite have already created large industries. The fixation of nitrogen with its many subsidiary industries, such as the manufacture of nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and explosives, the reduction of magnesium and the production of innumerable chemical compounds are now also under commercial development. Noteworthy progress has been made in the output of calcium carbide, which can be readily marketed in countries dependent for their domestic manufacture on electrical energy derived from coal. Exports of this chemical, mainly to the United States, increased in value from \$161,000 in 1914 to \$2,358,000 in 1923. The development of cheap electrical power has contributed to the advance of industries using electro-thermic reactions, the intense heat which it is possible to develop by electrical means being an especially advantageous factor. The manufacture of chemicals during the war period represented enormous figures, and even in 1924 the output reached a total value of \$108,217,237. The products include commodities of such fundamental importance as fertilizers, calcium carbide, cyanamid, soap, paints, varnishes and wood distillates.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1924 are presented in Table 5.

5.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Canada		22,178	3,538,813,460	59,412	16,818	139,614,639
TOTALS BY GROUPS.						
1	Vegetable products.....	4,414	414,922,612	7,805	2,112	18,379,524
2	Animal products.....	4,816	208,466,666	8,424	1,676	15,522,291
3	Textile products.....	1,781	298,665,942	5,369	2,521	15,413,471
4	Wood and paper products.....	6,906	879,307,261	13,937	3,735	33,480,338
5	Iron and its products.....	1,003	535,924,351	8,866	2,536	22,559,893
6	Non-ferrous metals and products.....	341	114,354,971	3,301	1,156	8,056,012
7	Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,095	235,613,111	2,286	704	5,614,161
8	Chemicals and allied products.....	457	126,495,685	2,695	900	7,230,799
9	Miscellaneous industries.....	1,365	725,062,861	6,729	1,478	13,358,150
TOTALS BY PROVINCES.						
1	Prince Edward Island.....	313	2,637,844	161	24	148,019
2	Nova Scotia.....	1,166	108,535,273	1,136	354	2,238,180
3	New Brunswick.....	846	88,357,818	1,217	334	2,648,889
4	Quebec.....	6,847	1,044,113,969	16,743	4,139	38,146,425
5	Ontario.....	9,453	1,836,269,551	31,663	10,128	77,490,022
6	Manitoba.....	768	110,011,602	2,538	705	5,760,287
7	Saskatchewan.....	645	30,269,547	633	165	1,888,873
8	Alberta.....	739	67,565,879	1,520	307	3,326,837
9	British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,401	251,051,877	3,471	662	7,966,506
GROUP 1.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.						
Total		4,414	414,922,612	7,805	2,112	18,379,524
1	Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	321	38,557,117	1,356	496	3,286,807
2	Bread and other bakery products.....	2,073	32,261,401	775	235	1,549,527
3	Breweries.....	57	45,375,529	544	62	1,486,096
4	Cigars and cigarettes.....	96	29,965,903	919	192	2,121,120
5	Cocoa and chocolate.....	5	4,136,225	120	20	255,659
6	Coffee and spices.....	52	9,030,658	314	85	843,998
7	Distilleries.....	13	22,556,007	74	11	204,511
8	Feed and grist-mills.....	852	4,846,670	24	16	46,222
9	Flour-mills.....	457	59,509,871	960	216	2,218,996
10	Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	206	21,033,817	305	113	637,905
11	Ice cream cones.....	7	645,159	9	7	25,550
12	Linseed oil and oil cake.....	8	2,231,954	32	6	76,378
13	Macaroni and vermicelli.....	11	1,227,925	49	17	103,618
14	Malt mills.....	5	3,553,042	22	3	59,886
15	Maple syrup and sugar.....	6	294,982	15	3	39,151
16	Miscellaneous food products.....	52	6,349,659	147	57	299,458
17	Miscellaneous vegetable products.....	9	2,019,050	28	3	60,341
18	Pickles, vinegar and cider.....	60	5,841,649	137	30	284,040
19	Rice mills.....	6	1,299,835	13	2	52,852
20	Rubber footwear.....	10	14,437,830	486	156	898,360
21	Rubber goods.....	28	41,723,100	897	236	1,933,583
22	Starch and glucose.....	7	4,803,122	42	26	144,879
23	Sugar refineries.....	7	46,229,188	285	50	834,178
24	Syrups.....	10	275,862	13	3	20,796
25	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff.....	34	14,080,329	195	55	763,742
26	Wines and grape juice.....	22	2,636,728	44	12	131,871
GROUP 2.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.						
Total		4,816	208,466,666	8,424	1,676	15,522,291
1	Animal hair goods.....	7	804,390	19	5	66,465
2	Animal oils and fats.....	5	734,006	9	3	16,784
3	Belting, leather.....	8	1,651,495	35	10	98,964
4	Boot and shoe findings.....	14	2,029,021	36	4	81,604
5	Boots and shoes, leather.....	183	30,835,479	980	324	2,765,059
6	Butter and cheese.....	2,909	34,978,103	3,433	523	3,967,483
7	Condensed milk.....	24	6,607,483	115	40	261,221
8	Fish-curing and packing.....	836	20,304,785	526	48	755,631
9	Fur dressing.....	8	926,270	30	5	95,085
10	Fur goods.....	218	9,910,979	295	122	718,559
11	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	48	2,383,130	163	39	296,763
12	Harness and saddlery.....	278	6,520,077	196	48	366,043
13	Human hair goods.....	5	53,437	—	1	754
14	Leather goods, n.e.s.....	40	1,155,279	82	25	177,680
15	Leather, tanned, etc.....	114	30,031,624	275	50	836,520
16	Sausage, sausage casings.....	30	726,356	17	6	34,988
17	Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	74	56,675,118	2,152	404	4,814,191
18	Trunks and valises.....	15	2,139,634	61	19	170,497

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1924.

Wage Earners.			Power used.	Fuel used.	Cost of materials.	Value of Products.		Σ
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
333,156	99,117	420,269,406	4,293,904 ¹	57,068,214	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,931	2,695,053,582	
38,795	17,471	52,258,780	258,719	6,580,906	365,614,854	220,330,748	585,945,602	1
35,556	12,123	37,747,911	89,491	3,423,537	269,993,396	199,783,926	379,777,322	2
33,528	48,836	62,511,278	139,482	3,367,797	179,551,579	141,803,602	321,355,181	3
100,720	9,159	115,048,737	1,215,688	14,875,287	246,078,592	300,425,516	546,594,108	4
64,351	2,561	77,007,617	350,955	9,593,207	195,981,347	174,107,327	370,038,674	5
13,793	3,420	18,062,827	104,010	1,053,305	42,255,294	50,968,079	93,223,373	6
19,862	1,334	23,945,555	276,270	13,514,378	61,741,225	76,832,573	133,573,803	7
7,688	2,513	9,843,730	59,870	1,763,723	54,311,913	53,905,324	103,217,237	8
18,863	1,700	23,842,941	3,025,284 ¹	2,886,074	22,881,481	128,486,801	151,368,282	9
1,201	885	399,877	4,702 ¹	94,413	2,281,398	1,439,476	3,720,874	1
11,576	3,027	9,315,720	138,706 ¹	2,943,309	38,930,734	25,642,358	64,573,092	2
10,894	3,360	10,163,829	101,406 ¹	1,880,928	40,503,685	26,952,341	67,456,026	3
101,272	39,498	124,232,859	1,429,019 ¹	16,039,367	385,880,826	390,351,418	776,232,244	4
164,768	46,037	219,018,890	1,827,307 ¹	28,299,379	754,469,838	643,403,906	1,397,873,744	5
9,135	2,400	12,946,455	190,540 ¹	1,674,060	59,036,763	43,215,250	102,252,013	6
2,741	282	3,655,543	61,986 ¹	1,640,381	22,179,147	14,134,734	36,313,931	7
5,355	938	7,382,303	110,882 ¹	1,479,182	39,102,975	26,142,336	65,245,361	8
26,184	2,690	33,153,930	435,356 ¹	2,967,195	96,024,315	85,361,982	181,386,297	9
38,795	17,471	52,258,780	258,719	6,580,906	365,614,854	220,330,748	585,945,602	1
4,355	5,679	8,839,894	17,754	599,058	23,383,625	21,740,004	45,123,629	2
9,602	1,305	11,948,584	8,636	1,337,596	28,112,082	26,290,996	54,403,078	3
3,176	38	3,861,467	14,964	576,933	15,368,618	18,164,165	33,532,782	4
1,799	3,170	3,249,305	1,957	71,740	11,554,487	31,145,765	42,700,253	5
281	249	398,596	2,805	36,074	2,329,025	1,510,938	3,839,963	6
363	328	596,961	2,344	37,519	11,462,773	3,822,872	15,285,645	7
637	84	819,011	5,652	272,101	3,322,878	7,388,923	10,711,801	8
984	-	602,190	31,059	87,897	14,959,436	4,223,562	19,182,998	9
4,272	137	4,941,531	84,561	537,395	135,096,994	26,527,557	161,624,551	10
1,801	2,174	1,962,889	10,167	255,810	11,328,866	7,872,900	19,201,766	11
37	19	46,947	70	22,442	174,533	253,284	432,847	12
177	2	210,599	1,712	27,631	4,851,264	1,060,266	5,911,530	13
102	97	127,634	820	13,368	712,711	504,574	1,217,285	14
108	1	185,664	236	145,117	2,047,500	2,261,131	4,308,631	15
18	1	19,603	92	4,705	252,866	180,590	433,456	16
408	149	599,013	3,531	68,021	3,499,036	3,274,608	6,773,644	17
119	18	121,162	1,702	48,383	1,976,664	700,455	2,677,119	18
507	294	679,719	1,835	106,636	3,250,249	4,595,948	7,846,197	19
41	-	44,598	447	48	1,357,027	248,261	1,605,288	20
2,876	1,693	3,403,325	13,386	180,021	6,232,433	12,985,497	19,217,930	21
3,767	667	5,173,364	32,200	452,337	18,236,303	19,957,213	38,193,516	22
461	27	605,101	2,055	227,650	3,665,350	1,576,558	5,241,908	23
1,955	97	2,565,648	19,386	1,414,339	55,071,573	12,220,549	67,292,122	24
43	1	47,100	77	4,057	437,571	171,509	609,080	25
822	1,226	1,203,891	1,022	44,300	6,318,439	10,934,811	17,253,250	26
84	15	100,004	249	9,678	612,521	712,812	1,325,333	27
35,556	12,123	37,747,911	89,491	3,423,537	269,993,396	199,783,926	379,777,322	1
70	27	82,164	595	5,318	224,046	363,810	597,856	2
86	6	103,426	239	25,357	350,156	177,081	527,237	3
138	3	144,440	321	9,388	983,659	371,928	1,355,587	4
244	55	231,015	1,429	27,878	579,316	696,798	1,276,114	5
8,046	4,875	11,007,392	7,144	159,595	21,667,083	20,336,535	42,003,668	6
5,816	205	5,912,466	19,483	1,093,735	83,350,620	25,461,388	108,812,008	7
620	66	716,130	3,405	251,230	9,141,803	4,073,370	13,215,173	8
6,567	4,016	2,588,717	7,529	400,451	16,089,332	10,548,630	26,637,962	9
429	75	466,148	436	9,927	162,013	953,882	1,120,895	10
930	1,058	1,916,421	336	23,033	7,344,156	4,921,215	12,265,371	11
469	638	693,771	326	11,330	1,785,745	1,416,811	3,202,556	12
829	73	873,753	795	34,554	2,466,748	1,886,690	4,353,433	13
8	16	16,556	1	480	21,091	27,839	48,930	14
246	246	378,470	149	5,435	737,246	891,164	1,628,410	15
3,407	175	3,580,052	16,019	443,544	16,486,261	9,169,414	25,655,675	16
166	14	206,837	245	9,235	894,466	412,797	1,307,263	17
6,992	498	8,313,313	30,683	902,543	106,764,011	26,976,260	133,740,271	18
499	77	516,840	356	10,504	945,644	1,093,264	2,038,908	19

¹Net; exclusive of purchased power.

5.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of con-

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 3.—TEXTILES.						
Total		1,781	298,665,942	5,369	2,521	15,413,471
1	Awnings, tents and sails	53	1,894,157	80	25	169,793
2	Bags, cotton and jute	16	5,695,363	81	24	246,275
3	Batting	6	1,739,529	39	19	133,854
4	Carpets	18	4,738,420	163	32	285,131
5	Clothing, men's factory	170	22,976,062	945	337	2,483,722
6	Clothing, women's factory	359	21,474,870	977	628	3,227,785
7	Cordage, rope and twine	9	9,416,545	56	22	156,461
8	Corsets	16	4,108,057	181	188	399,812
9	Cotton and wool waste	7	1,283,584	24	10	70,396
10	Cotton goods, n.e.s.	17	942,417	35	11	90,161
11	Cotton thread	5	4,496,274	61	22	156,290
12	Cotton yarn and cloth	35	82,752,025	441	98	1,271,478
13	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	513	14,930,859	401	250	1,145,766
14	Flax, dressed	10	178,178	1	—	700
15	Furnishing goods, men's	131	17,162,883	457	201	1,165,858
16	Hats and caps	109	6,665,700	279	114	666,474
17	Hosiery and knit goods	158	47,166,581	650	366	2,145,644
18	Linen goods	5	1,189,956	14	2	45,661
19	Oiled and waterproof clothing	15	1,051,174	41	16	87,839
20	Silk and silk goods	10	5,744,502	64	39	203,464
21	Textiles, miscellaneous	6	2,672,697	40	10	125,556
22	Woollen cloth	60	22,551,881	224	59	710,535
23	Woollen goods, miscellaneous	31	7,977,444	71	29	259,917
24	Woollen yarns	17	9,856,783	44	19	164,899
GROUP 4.—WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS.						
Total		6,906	879,307,261	13,937	3,735	33,480,338
1	Beekeeper's and poultrymen's supplies	7	32,929	—	—	—
2	Blue prints	13	170,588	9	3	22,025
3	Boxes and bags, paper	94	15,678,478	371	138	1,144,831
4	Boxes and packing cases	134	8,422,396	187	21	532,007
5	Canoes, row-boats and launches	89	1,685,397	38	7	84,958
6	Carriage and wagon materials	12	1,210,414	25	7	66,393
7	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	510	9,524,344	166	26	337,817
8	Clothes pins	3	155,389	5	—	9,600
9	Coffins and caskets	33	2,731,544	45	15	105,627
10	Cooperage	102	2,023,272	39	7	78,003
11	Excelsior	10	175,888	8	—	9,064
12	Furniture and upholstery	371	32,077,005	928	231	2,188,612
13	Lests, trees and pegs	12	1,017,637	42	8	98,816
14	Lithographing and engraving	110	11,650,992	458	205	1,433,932
15	Miscellaneous wood products	77	4,431,286	100	38	286,215
16	Paper goods, n.e.s.	27	3,402,523	115	79	297,371
17	Planing mills, etc.	808	48,758,072	1,054	197	2,235,197
18	Printing and bookbinding	786	32,831,465	1,452	525	3,793,769
19	Printing and publishing	717	47,471,351	3,815	1,336	8,123,507
20	Pulp and paper	115	459,457,696	2,528	465	6,938,659
21	Roofing paper, wall board, etc.	11	3,962,605	130	39	880,639
22	Saw-mills	2,761	177,480,064	1,929	242	4,101,719
23	Sporting goods	21	2,343,355	28	17	57,025
24	Stationery and envelopes	25	3,677,061	181	83	487,860
25	Stereotyping and electrotyping	12	813,974	53	13	128,683
26	Wall paper	4	3,591,898	146	19	373,623
27	Woodenware	8	612,390	14	4	37,608
28	Wood preserving	8	2,700,646	21	2	32,211
29	Wood turning	26	1,216,602	50	8	94,567
GROUP 5.—IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS.						
Total		1,003	535,924,351	8,866	2,536	22,559,893
1	Agricultural implements	63	82,877,387	999	289	2,317,521
2	Automobiles	12	60,766,886	1,050	355	3,280,935
3	Automobile supplies	60	14,894,462	247	93	677,799
4	Bicycles and motorcycles	4	1,979,538	41	10	82,549
5	Boilers and engines	32	9,140,981	196	55	510,592
6	Castings and forgings	316	87,851,647	1,876	520	4,700,778
7	Hardware and tools	103	32,275,750	496	227	1,423,011
8	Iron and steel products, n.e.s.	59	10,089,156	407	91	1,035,408
9	Machinery	147	53,259,470	1,348	434	3,307,163
10	Railway rolling stock	23	50,793,083	772	87	1,675,836
11	Sheet metal products	108	28,419,951	813	233	1,836,560
12	Steel and rolled products, ferro-alloys, etc.	29	79,805,201	355	44	985,964
13	Wire and wire goods	47	23,770,829	266	98	726,277

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1924.—
tinued.

Wage Earners.			Power used.	Fuel used.	Cost of materials.	Value of Products.		C Z
Male.	Fe- male	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	£	\$	
33,528	48,836	62,511,278	139,482	3,367,797	179,551,579	141,803,602	321,355,181	
175	154	311,917	187	10,336	1,006,388	834,946	1,841,334	1
312	589	682,670	1,031	23,238	11,903,020	1,899,486	13,802,506	2
107	72	145,918	514	11,683	1,033,748	561,401	1,595,149	3
453	181	559,780	1,833	43,580	1,122,151	1,603,628	2,725,779	4
4,532	5,149	8,808,186	1,621	75,716	18,245,874	18,157,419	36,403,293	5
2,861	8,640	10,165,013	2,696	58,894	25,353,454	20,746,761	46,100,215	6
994	287	1,330,241	5,455	29,936	5,096,892	3,779,894	8,876,786	7
109	919	578,875	313	9,154	2,134,564	1,904,421	4,038,985	8
165	74	189,171	1,024	5,615	1,692,607	701,918	2,394,525	9
71	169	181,685	273	7,946	720,344	628,374	1,348,718	10
168	466	518,515	1,788	21,507	1,967,976	1,686,808	3,654,784	11
9,829	8,012	10,993,045	69,988	1,004,104	43,274,245	26,710,630	69,984,875	12
3,168	4,246	6,324,020	11,233	889,983	2,218,890	13,358,160	15,577,050	13
119	12	35,707	355	791	34,438	69,727	104,165	14
1,005	5,047	3,828,232	2,656	79,157	12,511,336	9,663,118	22,174,454	15
1,186	1,624	2,507,873	1,631	68,595	5,152,962	5,221,025	10,873,987	16
4,138	8,763	8,944,168	14,383	467,710	24,758,031	19,747,492	44,605,523	17
44	128	146,777	573	14,615	230,780	232,828	463,608	18
94	92	174,196	112	9,102	549,569	580,569	1,130,145	19
341	766	775,222	1,422	36,226	2,486,845	1,894,389	4,381,234	20
120	94	193,048	458	17,209	1,854,400	1,574,309	2,428,700	21
2,340	2,067	3,414,615	12,765	323,472	8,392,939	6,112,142	15,005,081	22
513	411	769,352	4,228	73,393	3,163,939	2,609,103	5,773,042	23
684	874	933,052	2,923	85,835	4,646,180	2,025,054	6,671,234	24
100,720	9,159	115,048,737	1,215,688	14,875,287	246,078,592	300,425,516	546,504,108	
5	1	4,701	81	81	5,690	12,437	18,127	1
41	7	40,969	36	1,360	56,991	145,813	202,804	2
1,429	1,971	2,398,362	4,323	89,932	6,058,067	6,498,773	12,556,840	3
2,751	353	2,504,116	13,310	30,249	4,483,049	4,905,620	9,388,669	4
436	1	436,106	895	7,654	273,957	841,957	1,120,014	5
220	2	222,363	1,434	19,088	527,294	543,400	1,070,694	6
1,901	13	1,737,826	5,231	129,833	2,345,629	3,142,879	5,488,608	7
119	36	67,637	483	75	68,208	150,161	218,369	8
466	91	526,575	1,248	21,455	897,939	1,257,607	2,155,546	9
583	1	527,190	1,890	18,906	1,560,043	1,072,486	2,632,529	10
51	7	37,353	661	1,984	43,396	63,575	106,971	11
7,647	381	7,620,102	18,759	374,133	9,324,556	16,519,064	25,843,620	12
224	37	249,717	1,602	11,865	232,675	525,135	577,810	13
2,059	655	3,405,125	2,011	49,415	4,151,423	8,064,389	12,215,812	14
647	91	694,447	2,226	29,891	1,749,525	1,548,751	3,298,276	15
326	133	489,898	940	25,579	1,853,526	2,317,641	4,171,167	16
9,114	124	8,888,704	48,182	198,567	23,751,819	17,148,403	40,900,222	17
6,009	2,384	9,492,699	7,225	161,763	10,010,846	22,397,300	32,408,146	18
7,347	1,221	11,509,296	13,930	302,126	13,598,789	39,434,692	53,033,481	19
23,729	905	30,710,869	797,748	12,530,825	72,233,876	107,025,628	179,259,504	20
320	1	380,317	1,048	88,295	2,894,355	1,610,977	4,505,332	21
33,323	-	30,682,061	285,263	651,499	83,141,692	58,787,867	141,929,559	22
271	87	334,651	871	9,488	787,937	607,266	1,395,203	23
295	507	697,495	979	18,229	2,582,134	1,832,177	4,414,311	24
175	-	289,471	522	12,792	107,226	719,082	826,308	25
383	95	472,628	861	37,944	1,239,132	1,643,805	2,882,937	26
257	21	211,507	505	1,433	269,974	347,417	617,391	27
215	-	127,388	2,038	42,983	1,446,870	701,948	2,148,818	28
368	34	289,164	1,386	7,843	377,874	559,266	937,140	29
64,351	2,561	77,007,617	350,955	9,593,207	195,981,347	174,107,327	370,088,674	
5,304	108	5,375,340	15,081	467,862	11,700,644	14,746,527	26,447,171	1
7,691	197	10,938,202	24,795	417,076	64,148,581	24,331,837	88,480,418	2
2,126	157	3,108,665	5,795	171,181	9,336,308	6,408,080	15,744,388	3
377	30	354,334	873	22,587	548,033	662,977	1,211,010	4
988	3	1,108,731	5,092	93,068	1,588,530	2,079,080	3,667,610	5
14,340	307	15,890,727	46,258	1,388,338	21,892,943	34,895,721	56,788,664	6
3,852	656	4,197,693	13,968	360,395	4,933,120	10,637,050	15,570,170	7
1,932	38	2,261,483	6,478	75,145	4,114,079	5,505,160	9,619,239	8
6,090	220	7,054,464	25,524	335,674	9,681,264	18,971,844	28,653,108	9
9,797	12	12,220,008	45,040	811,720	26,230,930	18,898,741	45,129,671	10
4,633	619	5,272,478	11,751	391,620	17,017,429	13,551,097	30,568,526	11
4,923	3	6,215,624	140,693	4,838,904	19,410,742	14,142,701	33,533,443	12
2,298	211	2,503,868	9,607	219,817	5,378,744	9,276,512	14,655,256	13

5.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of Materials

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
	GROUP 6.—NON-FERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS. ¹	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Total		341	114,354,971	3,301	1,156	8,056,012
1	Aluminium and its products.....	11	8,936,025	79	25	206,848
2	Brass and copper products.....	81	18,594,443	519	125	1,212,077
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	109	72,301,204	2,261	779	5,329,878
4	Lead, tin and zinc products.....	20	3,229,833	76	41	202,422
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products.....	16	853,248	38	4	100,794
6	Precious metal products.....	104	10,440,218	328	182	1,003,993
	GROUP 7.—NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS.					
Total		1,095	235,613,111	2,286	704	5,614,161
1	Abrasive products and artificial abrasives.....	12	5,550,930	67	24	164,920
2	Aerated and mineral waters.....	296	9,385,802	323	53	673,094
3	Asbestos products.....	9	1,468,728	33	10	92,514
4	Brick and tile.....	192	24,423,104	244	24	480,139
5	Cement.....	10	36,766,574	89	8	205,994
6	Cement products.....	116	1,673,758	48	7	87,308
7	Clay products.....	12	1,677,533	36	9	104,277
8	Coke.....	6	24,315,744	28	-	84,854
9	Firebrick and fireclay.....	7	1,850,385	23	4	71,100
10	Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	44	42,818,276	423	369	1,231,512
11	Glass, plate, cut and ornamental.....	38	1,994,018	112	29	228,024
12	Glass, pressed and blown.....	10	11,310,796	82	21	283,636
13	Gypsum.....	3	415,270	19	6	35,280
14	Lime.....	49	5,165,964	78	13	168,877
15	Mica trimming.....	16	423,028	14	9	33,360
16	Petroleum products.....	25	53,795,794	384	64	961,281
17	Plaster castings and models.....	3	68,363	6	2	19,541
18	Salt.....	12	2,479,563	37	14	113,740
19	Sand-lime brick.....	12	1,346,239	22	5	48,785
20	Sewer pipe.....	5	3,149,838	25	3	96,385
21	Stone, ornamental and monumental.....	210	4,944,269	184	25	409,084
22	Stoneware and pottery.....	6	387,667	5	3	10,984
23	All other industries.....	2	201,459	4	2	9,463
	GROUP 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS					
Total		457	126,495,685	2,695	900	7,230,799
1	Acids, alkalis, salts and compressed gases.....	41	34,298,071	411	81	978,483
2	Ammunition, explosives and matches.....	18	20,457,440	195	26	488,110
3	Coal tar and its products.....	14	3,099,995	32	6	76,343
4	Fertilizers.....	14	2,072,488	38	13	64,176
5	Inks, dyes and colours.....	24	2,391,859	88	26	347,827
6	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	104	15,156,479	439	222	1,444,005
7	Paints and varnishes.....	55	20,587,856	599	175	1,632,342
8	Washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	66	16,367,069	443	158	1,093,495
9	Wood distillation.....	12	2,784,681	23	1	41,382
10	All other industries.....	109	9,279,747	427	192	1,064,636
	GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.					
Total		1,365	725,062,861	6,729	1,478	13,358,150
1	Advertising and other novelties.....	9	121,912	12	8	30,420
2	Artificial feathers and flowers.....	7	339,398	24	11	57,757
3	Bridge-building.....	11	15,528,608	488	55	1,239,838
4	Brooms, brushes and mops.....	79	3,962,072	152	77	512,198
5	Buttons.....	12	1,317,378	49	14	141,865
6	Candles and tapers.....	8	355,151	7	1	11,238
7	Electric light and power.....	951	628,565,093	4,632	927	8,124,051
8	Fountain pens.....	3	974,718	40	15	88,747
9	Ice, artificial.....	25	4,557,912	33	13	20,940
10	Jewel cases and silverware cabinets.....	5	182,419	8	8	20,627
11	Mattresses and springs.....	54	6,401,328	171	52	492,605
12	Musical instruments.....	50	13,757,288	210	90	591,317
13	Pipes, tobacco.....	3	38,263	5	-	7,176
14	Refrigerators.....	10	1,695,144	31	12	73,025
15	Regalia and society emblems.....	9	190,310	11	7	28,677
16	Scientific and professional equipment.....	20	11,823,512	154	82	340,227
17	Shipbuilding.....	36	32,559,456	545	52	1,114,849
18	Stamps and stencils.....	27	526,466	46	20	89,543
19	Statuary and art goods.....	16	672,496	23	8	59,218
20	Store and display forms.....	4	197,573	11	4	26,751
21	Toys and games.....	13	285,021	24	4	46,648
22	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	473,434	23	9	100,530
23	Umbrellas and parasols.....	7	440,605	28	8	65,283
24	All other industries.....	1	97,304	2	1	4,620

¹Exclusive of the smelting industry.

and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1924—concluded.

Wage Earners.			Power used.	Fuel used.	Cost of materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
13,793	3,420	18,062,827	104,010	1,058,305	42,255,294	50,968,079	93,223,373	
917	77	1,155,926	52,335	53,111	3,454,116	4,246,706	7,700,822	1
2,761	342	3,392,216	14,249	304,309	7,889,367	7,598,459	15,487,826	2
8,076	2,554	10,759,614	33,873	569,459	24,370,996	32,119,469	56,490,465	3
340	23	355,054	570	69,594	2,277,414	1,076,496	3,353,910	4
112	48	168,029	148	3,116	322,001	419,065	741,066	5
1,587	376	2,231,988	2,835	58,716	3,941,400	5,507,884	9,449,284	6
19,862	1,334	23,945,585	276,270	13,514,378	61,741,225	76,832,578	138,573,803	
540	3	735,929	157,941	22,547	1,864,975	3,763,678	5,628,653	1
1,097	70	1,134,478	1,911	96,368	1,932,340	4,372,018	6,351,358	2
71	6	77,465	536	8,911	267,201	322,138	589,339	3
3,056	8	2,591,240	19,066	1,324,792	-	7,046,355	7,046,355	4
1,691	49	2,325,628	44,280	2,245,257	-	13,653,577	13,653,577	5
399	1	337,770	1,146	19,334	493,270	764,601	1,257,871	6
424	20	462,866	437	132,475	535,793	1,343,976	1,879,769	7
501	1	816,138	7,073	1,049,086	6,879,516	3,558,946	10,438,462	8
181	-	187,516	1,824	64,494	-	584,838	584,838	9
2,853	3	3,608,839	3,924	2,658,014	6,772,576	11,329,148	18,101,724	10
447	101	558,732	407	17,866	957,438	1,019,958	1,977,596	11
2,203	142	2,595,821	6,263	1,053,388	2,710,222	6,089,198	8,799,420	12
93	15	99,871	54	22,220	291,162	371,819	662,981	13
836	-	801,795	3,636	696,169	-	3,178,541	3,178,541	14
43	847	142,081	57	4,792	181,463	238,414	419,877	15
3,195	26	4,786,424	16,941	3,413,399	37,092,711	12,318,356	49,411,067	16
51	-	59,582	9	723	24,394	103,988	128,382	17
278	35	317,878	1,294	324,900	-	1,374,780	1,374,780	18
209	-	199,260	1,591	45,147	181,260	438,686	619,946	19
439	-	500,213	1,294	279,840	-	1,343,197	1,343,197	20
1,132	3	1,478,378	5,208	21,045	1,441,753	3,288,819	4,730,572	21
102	3	103,941	223	13,039	-	240,687	240,687	22
21	1	28,940	1,155	572	65,151	86,860	152,011	23
7,688	2,513	9,843,730	59,870	1,768,723	54,311,913	53,905,324	108,217,237	
1,909	12	2,490,837	37,510	544,504	11,616,643	14,625,079	26,241,722	1
1,298	655	1,571,532	6,316	233,064	8,787,392	4,522,923	13,310,315	2
167	3	204,385	337	86,024	1,137,497	1,500,076	2,637,573	3
115	-	95,134	615	18,016	730,158	546,987	1,277,145	4
221	42	284,780	1,082	14,171	942,325	1,714,075	2,656,400	5
645	887	1,222,692	1,525	65,532	4,895,352	8,454,995	13,350,347	6
1,340	173	1,411,886	5,655	204,522	11,674,837	8,525,987	20,200,824	7
899	404	1,265,565	3,372	243,273	8,782,085	7,183,233	15,965,318	8
342	1	342,668	804	239,917	1,055,658	1,227,764	2,283,422	9
752	336	953,951	2,624	119,700	4,689,966	5,604,205	10,294,171	10
18,863	1,700	23,842,911	3,061,602	2,886,074	22,881,381	128,486,801	151,368,282	
15	49	37,908	17	203	97,772	123,333	221,105	1
16	121	87,212	23	318	159,531	241,694	401,225	2
1,574	-	2,134,000	-	-	4,797,655	5,812,308	10,609,963	3
853	250	825,573	1,598	27,328	1,936,570	2,526,451	4,463,021	4
219	219	333,049	403	11,500	312,620	645,743	958,363	5
40	15	43,193	179	3,101	115,931	211,591	327,522	6
7,269	-	9,822,533	3,017,552	2,388,290	-	95,169,768	95,169,768	7
100	56	139,486	175	4,014	381,097	621,302	1,002,399	8
256	7	333,725	6,341	10,904	102,452	1,099,892	1,202,344	9
28	29	54,449	66	641	41,118	112,076	153,194	10
932	146	1,144,215	3,273	45,607	3,532,324	3,573,186	7,105,510	11
2,331	158	2,515,300	4,300	131,196	3,926,199	4,802,679	8,728,878	12
26	1	25,127	21	-	31,133	45,664	76,797	13
333	3	315,594	1,047	3,760	527,800	753,282	1,281,082	14
19	36	45,391	19	591	102,469	120,472	222,941	15
502	370	925,551	1,566	40,971	2,282,378	2,677,861	4,960,239	16
3,825	7	4,367,944	24,382	199,965	3,260,794	8,165,915	11,426,709	17
149	12	183,834	127	3,885	111,917	411,317	523,234	18
162	64	210,476	132	2,918	243,115	418,142	661,257	19
62	7	69,271	127	1,521	43,987	150,101	194,088	20
92	45	101,544	59	4,149	238,804	238,091	476,895	21
31	15	41,281	111	3,373	244,831	275,397	520,228	22
26	88	80,100	46	508	367,955	260,272	628,227	23
3	2	6,185	58	1,331	23,029	30,264	53,293	24

Production of Manufactured Goods according to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products, used by the industrial census in detailed presentation, a parallel classification, based on the chief purpose of the products was, applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented for the year 1924 in Table 6.

In analysing the relative standing of the two purpose groups which are perhaps of greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the food industries was 26 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of 9.7 p.c. for the clothing industries. The greater production of the food group was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacturing being 14.9 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 10.4 p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries maintained a larger number of employees on the payroll in spite of the fact that a smaller net output was recorded than in the food industries, this apparent anomaly being perhaps accounted for by the greater prevalence of female employment in the clothing industries. As compared with the total industrial payrolls, the employment in the food and clothing groups was 14.7 p.c. and 16.1 p.c. respectively. The position of the manufacturing industries of Canada according to the purpose classification is shown in Table 6.

6.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Principal Purpose of the Products, 1924.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Purpose Headings.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-employees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,901	2,695,053,582
Food	8,036	364,420,646	74,721	73,119,452	515,708,299	187,005,602	702,713,901
Breadstuffs.....	3,732	141,901,020	30,939	34,080,480	205,843,938	82,054,369	287,898,307
Fish.....	836	20,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	10,548,630	26,637,962
Fruits and vegetables	275	28,894,516	5,529	3,746,056	16,555,779	13,169,303	29,725,082
Meats.....	104	57,401,474	10,249	13,369,329	107,658,477	27,389,057	135,047,534
Milk products.....	2,933	41,585,586	10,818	10,857,300	92,492,423	29,534,758	122,027,181
Oils and fats.....	5	734,006	104	120,210	350,156	177,081	527,237
Sugar.....	23	46,800,032	2,484	3,526,476	55,762,010	12,572,648	68,334,658
Infusions.....	57	13,166,883	1,760	2,095,214	13,791,798	5,333,810	19,125,608
Miscellaneous.....	71	13,632,344	1,681	1,980,069	7,164,386	6,225,946	13,390,332
Drink and tobacco	518	124,000,298	14,702	15,748,590	39,159,283	72,718,494	111,877,777
Beverages, alcoholic.	70	67,931,536	4,626	6,371,085	18,691,496	25,553,088	44,244,584
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	318	12,022,530	1,698	2,039,447	2,594,861	5,084,830	7,679,691
Tobacco.....	130	44,046,232	8,378	7,338,058	17,872,926	42,080,576	59,953,502
Clothing	1,956	197,041,969	81,729	75,380,919	130,130,048	130,813,958	260,944,006
Boots and shoes.....	193	45,273,309	19,436	18,079,136	27,899,516	33,322,082	61,221,598
Fur goods.....	226	10,837,249	2,944	3,194,213	7,506,169	5,880,097	13,386,266
Garments and personal furnishings...	676	65,721,872	32,176	30,657,483	58,245,228	50,471,719	108,716,947
Gloves and mitts.....	48	2,383,130	1,309	990,534	1,785,745	1,416,811	3,202,556
Hats and caps.....	116	7,005,098	3,375	3,319,316	5,312,493	5,462,719	10,775,212
Knitted goods.....	158	47,166,581	13,917	11,089,812	24,758,031	19,747,492	44,505,523
Waterproofs.....	15	1,051,074	243	262,035	549,576	580,569	1,130,145
Miscellaneous.....	524	17,603,556	8,329	7,788,390	4,073,290	13,932,469	18,005,759

6.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Principal Purpose of the Products, 1924—concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Purpose Headings.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal utilities.	341	48,367,616	9,547	11,057,386	20,304,177	21,511,207	41,815,384
Jewelry and time- pieces.....	109	10,622,637	2,546	3,311,057	3,982,518	5,619,960	9,602,478
Recreational supplies	84	16,385,664	3,357	3,646,485	4,952,940	5,648,036	10,600,976
Personal utilities, n.e.s.....	148	21,359,315	3,644	4,099,844	11,368,719	10,243,211	21,611,930
House furnish- ings.....	587	64,787,015	15,820	17,142,226	22,448,984	32,495,853	54,944,837
Books and sta- tionery.....	1,690	100,017,954	29,486	40,212,100	32,360,935	74,911,094	107,272,029
Vehicles and ves- sels.....	980	205,551,891	34,149	44,977,607	117,515,075	77,888,209	195,403,284
Producers'							
materials.....	5,716	1,251,962,266	163,523	176,646,967	384,533,201	383,226,055	767,759,256
Farm materials.....	14	2,072,488	166	159,310	730,158	546,987	1,277,145
Manufacturers'							
materials.....	971	858,129,497	90,283	100,630,673	225,853,717	236,513,083	462,366,800
Building materials...	4,353	346,776,555	61,214	64,250,513	130,655,736	124,292,871	254,948,607
General materials....	378	44,983,726	11,860	11,606,471	27,293,590	21,873,114	49,166,704
Industrial							
equipment....	2,204	1,149,628,422	80,406	100,883,940	160,470,513	264,765,817	425,236,330
Farming equipment...	70	82,910,316	6,706	8,197,562	11,706,334	14,758,964	26,465,298
Manufacturing equip- ment.....	159	54,277,107	8,403	10,710,160	9,913,939	19,496,979	29,410,918
Trading equipment...	69	5,877,297	782	1,004,203	600,959	2,060,040	2,660,999
Service equipment...	173	30,384,031	4,175	4,834,671	8,318,785	12,808,604	21,127,389
Light, heat and power	1,175	832,588,587	35,773	47,382,851	77,687,988	156,946,695	234,634,683
General equipment...	558	143,591,084	24,567	28,754,493	52,242,508	58,694,535	110,937,043
Miscellaneous...	150	33,035,383	4,420	4,714,828	15,779,166	11,307,612	27,086,778

Classification of Manufacturing Production according to the Origin of the Materials Worked Upon.—The principal statistics of the manufactures of Canada, classified upon the basis of "origin", are presented for the first time in Table 7 for the year 1924. By this means Canadian manufacturing production may be analysed from a new angle, one by means of which interesting comparisons may be made with the External Trade classification according to Origin.

Judged by the gross value of their products, those industries which finish materials of farm origin far exceed any other group, with about 41 p.c. of the total manufactures of Canada. However, the relative importance of the various groups is better shown by the net value of their products, i.e. the value added by manufacture. On this basis the farm origin group still leads with nearly 31 p.c., but is closely followed by the mineral origin group with 28 p.c. and forest origin with 24 p.c. of the total. In the matter of the number of employees engaged the groups follow the same order, but in salaries and wages the mineral origin group exceeds the others, probably partly because of a proportion of seasonal operation in the other two major groups. In the amount of capital invested the mineral origin group also stands highest with nearly 29 p.c. of the total.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Origin of the Material used, 1924.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Origin.	Estab- lish- ments	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,178	3,528,913,461	598,543	559,881,645	1,438,499,681	1,255,642,961	2,695,553,582
Farm origin.—							
(a) From field crops.....	4,595	525,717,571	89,436	87,789,237	433,443,376	258,069,883	691,513,259
Canadian origin.....	4,311	299,159,049	51,432	53,793,131	270,753,367	169,716,464	440,469,831
Foreign origin.....	284	226,559,522	37,974	33,996,106	162,690,009	88,353,419	251,043,428
(b) From animal hus- bandry.....	4,036	253,858,982	64,671	66,696,501	285,502,644	127,504,777	413,007,421
Canadian origin.....	4,068	247,073,900	63,052	65,424,526	282,604,516	125,161,890	407,766,406
Foreign origin.....	18	6,785,082	1,619	1,271,975	2,898,128	2,342,887	5,241,015
(c) Total farm origin.	8,681	779,576,553	154,197	154,485,738	718,946,024	385,574,660	1,104,529,680
Canadian origin.....	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,657	553,357,883	294,878,354	848,236,237
Foreign origin.....	302	233,344,604	39,593	35,268,081	165,588,137	90,696,306	256,284,443
Wild life origin	226	10,837,249	2,944	3,194,213	7,596,169	5,889,097	13,386,266
Marine origin	836	20,324,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	10,548,630	26,637,962
Forest origin	6,873	876,149,532	126,907	147,719,245	215,183,429	299,699,168	544,282,597
Mineral origin	2,866	1,419,517,944	136,837	171,965,497	319,829,585	357,291,512	700,092,097
Mixed origin	1,805	212,861,904	63,723	62,125,420	100,884,146	110,170,066	211,054,212
Electric light and power ..	951	628,565,093	12,828	17,946,584	—	95,169,768	95,169,768

The Forty Leading Industries.—The six foremost industries of Canada are the milling of grain, pulp and paper-making, saw-milling, meat-packing, the manufacture of butter and cheese and the generation of electric power. These industries have led since 1920, *i.e.*, since the end of the war inflation period. In point of value of gross production the flour and grist-mills were first in 1921, 1922 and again in 1924. Pulp and paper-mills appear to be gaining in relative importance. From third place in 1921, they rose to second in 1922 and first in 1923, while in 1924 they were second in gross production by only a narrow margin. If the cost of materials be deducted, leaving the value added by manufacture, the pulp and paper-mills exceeded any other industry in Canada. They also paid the largest salary and wage bill. Saw-mills, which include lath and shingle-mills, occupied fourth place in value of gross production in 1921 and 1922 and third place in 1923 and 1924. Central electric stations, the sixth industry for gross production in 1924, had the largest capital investment among Canadian industries.

While these six great leading industries are all directly dependent upon Canadian natural resources, it is interesting to note that the four industries which rank next, namely, the manufacture of automobiles, cotton goods, sugar and rubber goods, all work upon materials which are very largely imported in a raw or semi-finished state. The manufacture of rubber goods, principally vehicle tires, has risen from 30th place in 1921 to 10th in 1924. Other interesting comparisons may be made between the various industries, with regard to the relations between capital invested, the number of employees, salaries and wages paid, the cost of materials and value of gross production as shown in Table 8.

8.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1924.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Flour and grist-mill products..	1,309	64,356,541	6,609	7,808,939	150,056,430	180,807,549
Pulp and paper-mills.....	115	459,457,666	27,627	37,649,528	72,233,876	179,259,504
Saw-mills.....	2,761	177,480,064	35,494	34,783,780	83,141,692	141,929,559
Slaughtering and meat-packing	74	56,675,118	10,046	13,127,504	106,764,011	133,740,271
Butter and cheese.....	2,909	34,978,103	9,977	9,879,949	83,350,620	108,812,008
Electric light and power.....	951	628,565,093	12,828	17,946,584	—	95,169,768
Automobiles.....	12	60,766,886	9,293	14,219,137	64,148,581	88,480,418
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	35	82,752,025	18,380	12,264,523	43,274,245	69,994,875
Sugar refineries.....	7	46,229,188	2,387	3,399,826	55,071,573	67,292,122
Rubber goods (including foot- wear).....	38	56,160,930	10,778	11,413,632	24,468,736	57,411,446
Castings and forgings.....	316	87,851,647	17,043	20,597,505	21,892,943	56,788,664
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	109	72,301,204	13,670	16,089,492	24,370,996	56,490,465
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	2,073	32,261,401	11,917	13,498,091	28,112,082	54,403,078
Printing and publishing.....	717	47,471,351	13,719	19,632,803	13,598,789	53,033,481
Petroleum.....	17	53,095,784	3,603	5,623,978	36,669,292	48,677,347
Clothing, women's factory.....	359	21,474,870	13,106	13,392,798	25,353,454	46,100,215
Railway rolling stock.....	23	50,793,093	10,668	13,895,344	26,230,930	45,129,671
Biscuits and confectionery.....	321	38,557,117	11,886	12,126,701	23,383,625	45,123,629
Hosiery and knit goods (in- cluding gloves).....	158	47,166,581	13,917	11,089,812	24,758,031	44,505,523
Cigars and cigarettes.....	96	29,965,903	6,080	5,370,425	11,554,487	42,700,252
Boots and shoes (leather).....	183	30,835,479	14,225	13,772,451	21,667,083	42,003,668
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	808	48,758,072	10,489	11,123,901	23,751,819	40,900,222
Clothing, men's factory.....	170	22,976,062	10,963	11,291,908	18,245,874	36,403,293
Steel and rolled products, pig iron, ferro-alloys, etc.....	29	79,805,201	5,325	7,201,588	19,410,742	33,553,443
Breweries.....	57	45,375,529	3,820	5,347,562	15,368,618	33,532,783
Printing and bookbinding.....	786	32,831,465	10,370	13,286,468	10,010,846	32,408,146
Sheet metal products.....	108	28,419,951	6,208	7,109,038	17,017,429	30,568,526
Machinery.....	147	53,259,470	8,092	10,361,627	9,681,264	28,653,108
Fish-curing and packing.....	836	20,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	26,637,962
Agricultural implements.....	63	82,877,387	6,700	8,192,861	11,700,644	26,447,171
Acids, alkalies, salts and com- pressed gases.....	41	34,298,071	2,413	3,469,320	11,616,643	26,211,122
Furniture and upholstering.....	371	32,077,005	9,187	9,808,714	9,324,556	25,843,621
Leather tanneries.....	114	30,031,624	3,907	4,416,572	16,486,261	25,655,675
Furnishing goods, men's.....	131	17,162,883	6,710	4,994,090	12,511,336	22,174,454
Paints, pigments and varnishes	55	20,587,856	2,287	3,044,223	11,674,837	20,200,824
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating and preserving.....	206	21,033,817	5,393	2,600,794	11,328,866	19,201,766
Gas, lighting and heating.....	44	42,818,276	3,648	4,835,351	6,772,576	18,101,724
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	34	14,080,329	2,298	1,967,633	6,318,439	17,253,250
Soaps, washing compounds.....	66	16,367,069	1,904	2,359,060	8,782,085	15,965,318
Automobile supplies.....	60	14,894,462	2,623	3,786,464	9,336,308	15,744,388
Total, forty leading in- dustries.....	16,709	2,837,155,388	385,837	426,124,332	1,185,529,951	2,153,330,908
Total, all industries.....	22,178	3,537,813,460	598,593	559,881,615	1,438,409,681	2,695,653,582
Percentage of forty indus- tries to all industries.....	75.34	80.17	75.88	76.11	82.42	79.89

Consumption of Manufactured Products.—One of the beneficial results of placing the classification of external trade and of production upon a common basis is exhibited in Table 9, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from the statistics of the two important fields. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available during 1924 was \$2,680,321,820, a figure obtained by adding the value of manufactured products in 1924 to the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. Vegetable, textile and iron products led the other groups in the value of finished goods made available for

consumption. The large amount of vegetable products available for consumption was due to the large production, as the imports and exports were nearly in balance, while textiles and iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of \$125,000,000 for textiles and \$75,000,000 for iron and steel products.

9.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1924.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year 1924. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

Groups of Industries.	Value of manufactured products.	Manufactured and partly manufactured goods.		Value of products available for consumption.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	2,695,053,582	576,964,069	591,695,831	2,680,321,820
Vegetable products.....	585,945,602	108,241,810	120,264,517	573,922,895
Animal products.....	379,777,322	19,616,573	97,303,588	302,090,307
Textile products.....	321,355,181	130,019,285	5,819,473	445,554,993
Wood and paper.....	546,504,108	37,632,867	230,935,076	353,201,899
Iron and its products.....	370,088,674	132,351,334	57,379,749	445,060,259
Non-ferrous metals.....	93,223,373	38,132,285	41,299,166	90,056,492
Non-metallic minerals.....	138,573,803	39,575,812	6,647,888	171,501,727
Chemicals and allied products.....	108,217,237	24,760,237	10,843,153	122,134,321
Miscellaneous industries.....	151,368,282	46,633,866	21,203,221	176,798,927

3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1924 amounted to \$2,174,105,988, or slightly over 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount, Ontario contributed \$1,397,873,744 and Quebec \$776,232,244. The proximity of Ontario to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, the water power resources of the two provinces and their proximity to the larger markets of Canada and the United States, have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had, in 1924, the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$181,386,297, and Manitoba the fourth, \$102,252,013. New Brunswick, Alberta and Nova Scotia followed with \$67,456,026, \$65,245,361 and \$64,573,092 respectively, succeeded by Saskatchewan with a production of \$36,313,931 and Prince Edward Island with \$3,720,874.

1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1924.

Table 10 contains statistics of the ten leading industries in each of the Maritime Provinces for the calendar year 1924. In Prince Edward Island the manufacture of butter and cheese, with a gross production in 1924 of almost \$1,000,000, was the leading industry, followed by fish-curing and packing, with a gross production of \$769,688. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel industry in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refinery in each province. Fish-curing and preserving, the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery, electric light and power production and butter and cheese-making are also of considerable relative importance. The saw-milling industry of New Brunswick, with a gross value of products in 1924 of \$17,095,506 or over 25 p.c. of the total manufacturing production of the province, provided almost 12 p.c. of the total of the gross production of the industry throughout the Dominion.

10.—Statistics of Ten Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1924.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Butter and cheese.....	33	189,359	95	55,113	778,283	951,929
Fish-curing and packing.....	149	276,930	1,668	102,158	497,445	769,688
Slaughtering and meat-packing..	1 ¹	—	—	—	—	—
Flour and grist-mill products...	22	112,135	22	8,775	169,914	201,489
Castings and forgings.....	3	346,950	63	63,430	54,996	171,408
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, etc.	3	81,163	39	34,006	68,054	156,231
Printing and publishing.....	3	254,029	75	57,085	26,783	139,990
Electric light and power.....	11	509,207	28	29,320	—	136,905
Saw-mills.....	42	126,679	33	14,922	67,602	126,667
Bread and other bakery products	5	50,450	19	14,616	48,659	94,228
Grand total, all industries.	313	2,637,844	2,271	548,496	2,281,398	3,720,874

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sugar, refined.....	1 ¹	—	—	—	—	—
Steel products, rolled iron, ferro- alloys, pig iron, etc.....	4	16,577,765	1,303	937,383	6,618,617	6,949,982
Petroleum.....	1 ¹	—	—	—	—	—
Fish-curing and packing.....	246	3,488,807	3,359	880,656	3,568,215	5,222,492
Saw-mills.....	348	3,557,927	1,565	815,122	2,033,036	3,705,011
Biscuits and confectionery.....	11	1,935,245	1,116	752,452	1,694,418	3,159,883
Railway rolling stock.....	3	5,354,438	488	561,008	2,081,156	3,124,310
Electric light and power.....	60	9,000,729	444	494,924	—	2,351,449
Butter and cheese.....	28	664,007	196	169,164	1,555,602	2,006,597
Printing and publishing.....	32	1,397,001	548	672,922	323,369	1,652,006
Grand total, all industries	1,166	108,535,273	16,093	11,553,900	38,930,734	64,573,092

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Saw-mills.....	202	22,637,689	4,502	3,513,093	10,264,961	17,095,506
Sugar, refined.....	1 ¹	—	—	—	—	—
Pulp and paper.....	5	21,127,611	1,241	1,479,152	3,612,889	7,697,234
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	4	5,348,674	1,797	1,263,883	2,179,061	4,197,298
Biscuits and confectionery.....	12	2,043,149	668	536,919	1,403,368	2,562,383
Coffee and spices.....	5	1,422,290	173	229,324	1,771,577	2,298,271
Fish, preserved.....	195	1,681,091	2,130	284,070	1,379,861	2,210,403
Electric light and power.....	37	9,650,794	277	325,062	—	1,559,307
Boots and shoes.....	5	990,059	451	412,343	700,820	1,430,457
Butter and cheese.....	34	611,958	147	142,905	809,868	1,179,954
Grand total, all industries	846	88,357,818	15,805	12,812,718	40,503,685	67,456,026

¹Statistics of individual establishments cannot be given.

2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1924.

The pulp and paper-mills of Quebec, the most important manufacturing unit in the province, produced goods to the gross value of \$83,092,642 in the calendar year 1924. This amount exceeded by over \$30,000,000 the gross value of products of the cotton yarn and cloth mills (\$51,618,770), which in their turn showed an excess of value of products of over \$12,000,000 when compared with establishments engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes (\$39,606,983). These three industries were followed in order of gross value of products by the manufacture of railway rolling stock, butter and cheese-making and flour and grist-milling.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec is evidenced by a comparison with the industry throughout the Dominion. The Quebec industry, in addition to supplying over 10 p.e. of the gross value of products manufactured

in the province, furnished over 46 p.c. of the products of pulp and paper-mills throughout the country. The gross value of cotton yarn and cloth products from Quebec mills formed almost 75 p.c. of the Dominion total, the gross value of cigars and cigarettes formed over 92 p.c. of the same total, the value of railway rolling stock over 70 p.c. and the value of the boot and shoe products (the seventh industry in order of value of products) over 63 p.c. Thus Quebec is an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her great individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activities.

11.—Statistics of Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1924.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Pulp and paper.....	49	220,709,994	13,532	17,504,431	32,037,861	83,092,642
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	16	60,182,652	12,176	7,757,765	32,364,301	51,618,770
Cigars and cigarettes.....	49	27,822,125	5,277	4,588,161	10,201,260	39,606,983
Railway rolling stock.....	7	31,179,450	8,100	10,628,924	18,765,149	31,721,611
Butter and cheese.....	1,563	7,478,843	2,094	1,438,063	21,862,410	27,428,100
Flour and grist-mill products..	395	12,277,858	1,028	1,211,767	22,931,481	26,757,298
Boots and shoes, leather.....	103	18,551,415	9,175	8,875,310	14,033,914	26,572,063
Saw-mills.....	1,075	32,600,365	6,679	5,075,269	16,594,615	26,489,327
Electric light and power.....	151	162,812,514	2,780	2,952,255		25,490,596
Clothing, men's factory.....	101	14,844,694	6,659	6,745,398	11,556,172	22,469,432
Slaughtering and meat-packing	20	8,536,837	1,702	2,124,293	15,841,406	21,207,178
Clothing, women's factory....	157	7,490,577	4,105	4,085,565	9,006,901	16,179,658
Breweries.....	9	19,094,244	1,684	2,068,211	8,075,276	15,958,656
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	662	10,016,068	3,574	3,737,019	4,270,016	15,493,596
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	13	19,450,382	4,571	5,605,960	7,134,794	15,300,028
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	23	10,891,254	1,887	1,605,948	5,694,865	13,859,593
Rubber goods (including foot- wear).....	8	9,330,919	3,488	2,762,371	4,181,835	12,597,770
Printing and publishing.....	66	11,451,068	3,626	4,389,015	3,602,988	12,526,512
Castings and forgings.....	63	21,526,436	3,402	3,989,256	5,155,870	11,427,753
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	312	12,346,677	3,134	2,745,461	6,658,561	10,904,586
Machinery.....	25	16,622,084	3,316	4,054,441	3,941,236	10,617,938
Explosives, ammunition, fire- works and matches.....	8	12,412,905	1,718	1,582,863	6,530,857	9,947,482
Furnishing goods, men's.....	55	8,350,903	3,448	2,095,753	5,116,549	9,672,430
Biscuits and confectionery....	42	8,102,957	2,809	1,898,399	5,350,876	9,657,295
Paints and varnishes.....	14	11,214,334	1,077	1,308,947	5,485,204	8,925,660
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves	31	8,382,326	2,557	1,921,907	4,663,087	8,440,688
Printing and bookbinding.....	198	7,774,807	2,696	3,249,388	2,379,338	7,971,052
Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	4	6,978,091	1,043	1,359,054	2,484,125	6,512,962
Acids, alkalis, salts and com- pressed gases.....	11	8,992,123	642	877,259	1,486,213	6,113,636
Steel and rolled products, pig- iron, ferro-alloys, etc.....	9	13,907,174	1,476	1,705,150	1,294,095	5,260,236
Sheet metal products.....	12	6,255,030	1,422	1,349,946	2,418,003	4,992,596
Shipbuilding.....	5	14,457,324	1,924	2,507,140	1,147,851	4,704,956
Furniture and upholstering....	67	3,731,294	1,940	1,950,415	1,563,441	4,520,343
Hardware and tools.....	23	9,449,979	1,291	1,325,214	1,185,546	4,443,718
Hats and caps.....	41	2,267,546	1,344	1,244,230	2,169,008	4,358,953
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	61	4,411,393	2,127	1,914,093	624,885	3,882,259
Bags, cotton and jute.....	4	1,995,722	296	256,406	3,356,586	3,809,003
Wire and wire goods.....	7	6,216,830	568	634,537	694,142	3,692,214
Soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	20	3,005,476	478	580,481	1,683,124	3,448,408
Glass, pressed and blown.....	3	5,155,361	989	1,126,794	1,019,037	3,418,687
Total, forty leading in- dustries.....	5,482	878,278,331	131,927	132,891,938	308,652,878	631,092,668
Grand total, all indus- tries.....	6,847	1,044,113,969	161,652	162,379,284	385,880,826	776,232,244
Percentage of forty in- dustries to total.....	80.1	84.1	81.6	81.8	80.0	81.3

3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1924.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its manufactured products in 1924 represented nearly 52 p.c. of those of the whole Dominion, while those of Quebec, the second province in importance in this respect, amounted to about 29 p.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario over a long period, as the following percentages show:—in 1923, 52 p.c.; 1920, 50 p.c.; 1918, 53 p.c.; 1910, 50 p.c.; 1900, 50 p.c.; 1890, 51 p.c. and 1880, 51 p.c. Thus, in spite of the rapid industrial development in recent years in other provinces such as Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba, Ontario is maintaining a manufacturing production equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

The flour and grist-milling industry in Ontario in 1924 was the most important, judged by the value of its products, which amounted to \$106,141,210, compared to \$88,480,418 for automobile manufacturing, which held second place. Other important industries in descending order, with the value of their products in 1924, were:—slaughtering and meat-packing, \$77,684,373; pulp and paper, \$73,153,265 and butter and cheese, \$50,888,695. As compared with 1923, flour and grist-mill products showed a gain of nearly \$31,000,000 and advanced from third to first place. Automobile manufacturing, which held first place in 1923, showed a reduction of over \$8,000,000 in 1924. Slaughtering and meat-packing showed a reduction of about \$6,000,000 and dropped from second to third place. It is interesting to note that of the five leading industries in the highly industrialized province of Ontario, all, with the exception of motor manufacturing, are directly dependent upon the primary products of the farm or forest.

As an indication of the greater diversification of industry in Ontario as compared with Quebec, the percentage which the 40 leading industries bear to the total manufacturing for the province is higher in nearly every particular in Quebec than Ontario, especially in the capital employed and the number of establishments and employees. This feature of industrial development in Ontario is more marked if the ten leading industries be taken and comparison made with provinces other than Quebec. Outstanding among the industries in which the province of Ontario is pre-eminent is that of automobile manufacturing, which is carried on in this province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario leads, with the percentage its production bore to the whole Dominion in 1924, are as follows:—agricultural implements, 95 p.c.; leather tanneries, 85 p.c.; furniture and upholstering, 78 p.c.; rubber goods, 77 p.c.; electric apparatus and supplies, 72 p.c.; castings and forgings, 71 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving etc., 70 p.c.; steel and rolled products, pig iron, etc., 60 p.c.; flour and grist-mill products, 59 p.c.; slaughtering and meat-packing, 58 p.c.

12.—Statistics of Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1924.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Flour and grist-mill products..	655	32,359,902	3,455	3,845,028	88,735,361	106,141,210
Automobiles.....	12	60,766,886	9,293	14,219,137	64,148,581	88,480,418
Slaughtering and meat-packing	25	33,171,386	5,260	6,839,812	63,429,281	77,684,373
Pulp and paper.....	46	167,068,282	9,874	14,232,005	32,367,814	73,153,265
Butter and cheese.....	982	15,047,026	4,879	4,728,490	39,599,913	50,888,695
Electric light and power.....	410	333,012,019	6,389	9,649,570	—	46,681,024
Rubber goods, including foot- wear.....	28	46,182,427	7,210	8,544,708	20,087,928	44,422,379

12.—Statistics of Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1924—concluded.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	87	52,490,372	8,992	10,340,488	17,065,907	40,733,382
Castings and forgings.....	187	58,642,514	11,646	14,267,698	15,113,659	40,048,339
Saw-mills.....	720	53,039,659	8,828	8,807,631	23,080,845	38,285,598
Hosiery and knit goods.....	109	34,912,754	10,351	8,382,120	18,319,911	32,914,867
Clothing, women's factory....	178	13,368,684	8,439	8,788,833	15,305,866	28,187,684
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	848	14,931,187	5,663	6,615,140	13,461,883	25,999,114
Agricultural implements.....	44	80,244,785	6,322	7,774,221	11,269,935	25,269,205
Biscuits and confectionery.....	171	23,059,279	6,194	7,839,133	12,556,004	24,785,238
Printing and publishing.....	306	21,730,656	6,116	8,842,946	6,437,349	24,267,502
Leather tanneries.....	39	25,480,379	3,168	3,658,457	14,426,573	22,006,100
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	360	26,628,815	5,217	6,004,108	12,805,215	21,994,168
Steel and rolled products, pig iron, etc.....	12	47,819,607	2,246	4,208,126	11,246,410	20,276,153
Furniture and upholstering....	235	27,285,223	6,860	7,435,767	7,372,451	20,232,014
Sheet metal products.....	62	17,186,178	3,722	4,430,965	10,930,472	19,735,767
Acids, alkalies, salts and com- pressed gases.....	18	23,550,127	1,646	2,390,247	9,884,928	19,248,712
Petroleum.....	3	14,521,904	1,603	2,453,082	14,236,840	18,181,162
Printing and bookbinding.....	369	19,403,212	5,464	7,114,226	5,451,494	17,769,608
Machinery.....	108	35,648,185	4,568	6,002,164	5,446,037	17,054,310
Automobile supplies.....	40	14,491,542	2,447	3,534,046	9,092,074	15,119,940
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating, etc.....	143	16,714,541	3,128	1,759,610	7,334,896	13,344,930
Clothing, men's factory.....	59	7,717,998	3,947	4,293,118	6,192,181	13,124,750
Boots and shoes, leather.....	64	9,885,620	4,231	4,155,539	6,354,497	13,057,610
Woolen cloth.....	45	19,169,232	3,861	3,520,223	7,050,864	12,866,087
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	14	15,692,969	3,983	2,883,081	7,366,837	12,343,722
Condensed milk.....	20	6,010,405	746	886,787	8,044,788	11,769,092
Brass and copper products.....	54	10,926,067	2,608	3,158,598	5,923,924	10,835,069
Hardware and tools.....	71	21,806,848	3,779	4,127,196	3,601,071	10,742,587
Soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	33	10,821,939	1,138	1,390,771	5,518,798	9,889,493
Railway rolling stock.....	12	13,759,407	1,967	2,560,056	4,792,929	9,277,947
Distilleries.....	4	18,411,583	627	805,784	2,712,350	9,273,653
Lithographing and engraving..	67	8,066,202	2,411	3,422,432	3,145,702	8,987,508
Boxes, paper.....	58	11,647,191	2,534	2,464,455	4,453,607	8,927,061
Gas, lighting and heating.....	21	23,504,144	2,009	2,676,702	3,378,682	8,882,537
Total, forty leading in- dustries.....	6,719	1,486,177,136	192,821	229,052,500	617,743,860	1,112,882,273
Grand total, all indus- tries.....	9,453	1,836,269,551	252,596	296,508,913	754,469,838	1,397,873,744
Per cent of forty leading in- dustries to total of all in- dustries.....	72.1	80.9	76.4	77.3	81.9	79.8

4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1924.

The flour-milling industry is outstanding among the manufactures of the Prairie Provinces. During 1924, as will be seen from Table 13, the gross value of the products of flour-mills was greater in each instance than that of any other industry and amounted to \$18,640,453 in Manitoba, \$11,721,675 in Saskatchewan and \$13,917,766 in Alberta, a combined total of over 20 p.c. of the gross value of products of manufactures in these provinces. Butter and cheese-making, with a gross value of products of \$7,104,381 in Manitoba, \$5,778,083 in Saskatchewan and \$8,971,747 in Alberta, and slaughtering and meat-packing, with products valued at \$13,339,301 in Manitoba and \$10,488,491 in Alberta, were next in order of value of products.

The importance of these industries, based on the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces as grain-growing and cattle-raising areas, is evident. Attention may also be drawn to the generation of electric light and power in all three provinces and to the production of petroleum in Alberta.

13.—Statistics of Ten Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1924.

MANITOBA.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Flour-mills.....	24	6,276,417	596	816,975	14,901,226	18,640,453
Slaughtering and meat-packing	7	5,367,044	1,170	1,472,480	10,694,259	13,339,301
Butter and cheese.....	67	3,079,748	850	1,140,220	4,721,461	7,104,381
Bags, cotton and jute.....	4	2,093,015	314	312,908	4,272,348	4,967,866
Electric light and power.....	36	35,470,949	957	1,389,982	-	4,513,452
Printing and publishing.....	64	3,092,539	1,032	1,592,804	1,025,362	4,303,994
Breweries.....	6	3,516,228	426	662,826	1,125,783	3,586,921
Printing and bookbinding.....	54	2,379,271	973	1,340,434	1,083,490	3,012,758
Bread and other bakery products.....	96	1,659,418	633	750,765	1,270,079	2,698,390
Coffee and spices.....	6	1,646,550	122	194,425	1,732,903	2,448,419
Total, ten industries.....	364	64,581,179	7,073	9,678,819	40,826,911	64,615,935
Grand total, all industries	768	110,011,602	14,778	18,706,742	59,036,763	102,252,013

SASKATCHEWAN.

Flour-mills.....	43	4,042,243	585	841,103	9,306,826	11,721,675
Butter and cheese.....	71	3,311,970	598	636,686	4,062,775	5,778,083
Printing and publishing.....	124	2,654,250	690	1,121,336	640,985	2,761,234
Electric light and power.....	116	8,397,101	404	553,536	-	2,701,931
Bread and other bakery products.....	101	1,260,899	351	396,480	861,214	1,700,536
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	11	1,133,368	192	237,911	429,876	808,539
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	21	427,481	249	258,665	111,124	557,340
Aerated and mineral waters.....	12	462,867	47	69,232	101,876	296,902
Printing and bookbinding.....	18	275,303	87	130,123	80,355	267,551
Saw-mills.....	7	168,819	115	71,141	84,476	171,257
Total, ten industries.....	524	22,134,301	3,318	4,316,223	15,679,507	26,765,048
Grand total, all industries	645	30,269,547	4,151	5,544,416	22,179,147	36,313,931

ALBERTA.

Flour-mills.....	37	6,992,174	599	786,174	11,249,729	13,917,766
Slaughtering and meat-packing	5	5,928,098	1,130	1,613,596	7,979,009	10,488,491
Butter and cheese.....	95	2,989,229	778	975,898	6,770,112	8,971,747
Petroleum.....	7	9,900,003	414	668,233	4,112,196	5,934,678
Breweries.....	5	4,823,975	297	472,557	1,496,572	3,654,999
Electric light and power.....	70	14,461,966	543	803,517	-	3,305,651
Bread and other bakery products.....	113	1,489,624	471	574,977	1,040,561	2,281,053
Printing and publishing.....	60	2,766,022	390	700,675	439,736	2,101,730
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	15	636,678	176	183,192	466,708	1,022,891
Saw-mills.....	42	1,057,715	409	378,336	403,208	926,307
Total, ten industries.....	449	51,045,484	5,207	7,157,155	33,957,831	52,665,313
Grand total, all industries	739	67,565,979	8,150	10,709,140	39,102,975	65,245,361

5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia, 1924.¹

British Columbia was in 1924 the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, producing goods to a gross value of \$181,386,297. Almost 30 p.c. of this production, or \$53,161,257, is seen in Table 14 to be that of the saw-milling industry, the predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of

¹ Including the Yukon Territory.

the province being accentuated by adding to this figure \$14,485,730, the gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry and \$2,559,282, that of the planing mills and sash and door factories. Second in importance among the industries of the province is that of fish-curing and packing, with a gross value of products of \$17,700,583, followed by the pulp and paper industry, electric light and power generation and slaughtering and meat-packing.

Details of the production of the 15 leading industries of the province are given in Table 14.

14.—Statistics of Fifteen Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1924.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Saw-mills.....	299	60,576,876	12,915	15,614,863	29,672,589	53,161,257
Fish-curing and packing.....	134	14,310,389	2,848	1,947,803	10,150,425	17,700,583
Pulp and paper.....	6	41,111,470	2,554	4,217,915	3,842,565	14,485,730
Electric light and power.....	60	55,249,814	1,006	1,738,418	—	8,429,453
Slaughtering and meat-packing	5	2,509,433	467	691,659	6,333,286	7,594,498
Butter and cheese.....	36	1,605,963	440	593,400	3,190,196	4,502,522
Printing and publishing.....	38	3,143,300	879	1,580,558	857,581	4,232,108
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	153	1,771,812	760	938,359	2,012,106	4,078,384
Sheet metal products.....	13	2,028,612	531	608,820	2,614,090	3,619,543
Fruit and vegetable canning and evaporating.....	27	2,224,089	699	523,013	2,240,836	3,239,101
Coffee and spices.....	8	769,676	128	145,203	2,310,689	2,813,500
Breweries.....	11	4,955,602	285	463,678	1,322,284	2,800,394
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	39	2,208,128	641	785,415	1,172,467	2,559,282
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	10	2,366,132	819	1,203,253	921,275	2,360,452
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	86	1,436,674	1,136	1,105,457	226,710	2,112,125
Total, fifteen industries.	925	196,267,976	26,108	32,157,814	66,867,099	133,688,932
Grand total, all industries	1,401	251,651,877	33,007	41,120,436	96,024,315	181,386,297

4.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production.

1.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from \$446,900,000 to \$833,900,000, and advanced to \$1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise of wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital used during 1924 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was \$3,538,813,460, compared with \$5,380,322,950 in 1923, an increase of 4.6 p.c., and with \$3,190,026,358 in 1921, an increase of 10.8 p.c. in 3 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by capital investments. Capital employed in Ontario during 1920 was 49.5 p.c. of the total, 50.6 p.c. in 1921, 52.3 p.c. in 1922, 52.5 p.c. in 1923 and 51.8 p.c. in 1924. The proportion of the total capital employed in the plants of Quebec was 30.5 p.c. in 1920, 30.8 p.c. in 1921, 29.9 p.c. in 1922, 29.9 p.c. in 1923 and 29.5 p.c. in 1924. British Columbia held third place in 1924, with a capital of 7.1 p.c.

of the total, while Nova Scotia, Manitoba and New Brunswick followed in the order named, with proportions of between 2 p.c. and 4 p.c. each. (Table 15.)

From a survey of the industrial groups in which the capital of the country is invested, it appears that the wood and paper group led in 1924, with an investment of 24.9 p.c. of the total. The iron and steel group was second (excluding the miscellaneous group) with 15.1 p.c., and the vegetable products group third, with 11.7 p.c. The proportion of the capital employed by the miscellaneous group, including the electric power industry, increased from 18.4 p.c. in 1921 to 20.5 p.c. in 1924. (Table 16.)

The statistics of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are of interest in deducing the proportions of fixed and liquid assets. In 1921, lands, buildings and machinery constituted 60 p.c. of the total capital, while in 1923 the proportion had increased to 64 p.c. and in 1924 to over 65 p.c. The fixed assets amounted to \$2,310,298,012 in 1924, while quick assets, including the materials on hand, stock in process, cash and sundries, were valued at \$1,228,515,448. Details by industrial groups and by provinces are given in Table 17.

15.—Provincial Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, in Percentages, 1918-1924.

Provinces.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Prince Edward Island.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
New Brunswick.....	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Quebec.....	28.5	29.3	30.5	30.8	29.9	29.9	29.5
Ontario.....	49.9	49.0	49.5	50.6	52.3	52.5	51.8
Manitoba.....	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1
Saskatchewan.....	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Alberta.....	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
British Columbia.....	8.1	8.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.1
Yukon.....	0.1	0.1					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

16.—Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Industrial Groups and Percentages, 1923 and 1924.

Industrial Groups.	1923.		1924.	
	Amount.	Percent- age.	Amount.	Percent- age.
	\$		\$	
Vegetable products.....	385,725,299	11.4	414,922,612	11.7
Animal products.....	207,000,471	6.1	208,466,666	5.9
Textile products.....	283,248,204	8.4	298,665,942	8.4
Wood and paper.....	801,085,402	23.7	879,307,261	24.9
Iron and its products.....	552,272,800	16.3	535,924,351	15.1
Non-ferrous metals.....	106,644,467	3.2	114,354,971	3.2
Non-metallic minerals.....	243,519,222	7.2	235,613,111	6.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	126,537,481	3.8	126,495,685	3.6
Miscellaneous industries.....	674,289,604	19.9	725,062,861	20.5
Total.....	3,380,322,950	100.0	3,538,813,460	100.0

17.—Forms of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1924.

Description.	Number of establishments.	Fixed Capital, land, buildings, machinery, etc.	Working Capital.		Total capital.
			Materials on hand, stocks in process and miscellaneous supplies.	Cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable.	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	22,178	2,310,298,012	677,168,191	551,347,257	3,538,813,460

(A) BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.....	313	1,646,314	490,587	500,943	2,637,844
Nova Scotia.....	1,166	85,607,078	14,496,013	8,432,182	108,535,273
New Brunswick.....	846	60,862,972	18,175,895	9,818,951	88,357,818
Quebec.....	6,847	692,708,095	192,220,364	159,185,510	1,044,113,969
Ontario.....	9,453	1,145,162,787	376,752,671	314,354,093	1,836,269,551
Manitoba.....	768	77,810,960	17,439,314	14,761,328	110,011,602
Saskatchewan.....	645	21,446,437	5,948,543	2,874,567	30,269,547
Alberta.....	739	48,130,591	12,691,979	6,743,409	67,565,979
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,401	177,422,778	38,952,825	34,676,274	251,051,877

(B) BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Vegetable products.....	4,414	237,447,086	100,438,616	77,036,910	414,922,612
Animal products.....	4,816	101,931,679	61,374,041	45,160,946	208,466,666
Textile products.....	1,781	148,844,590	84,689,184	65,132,168	298,665,942
Wood and paper.....	6,906	588,308,920	176,736,785	114,261,556	879,307,261
Iron and its products.....	1,003	294,338,935	121,587,286	119,998,130	535,924,351
Non-ferrous metals.....	341	56,995,629	31,034,960	26,324,382	114,354,971
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,095	179,493,314	37,958,079	18,161,718	235,613,111
Chemicals and allied products...	457	68,070,747	27,654,866	30,770,072	126,495,685
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,365	634,867,112	35,694,374	54,501,375	725,062,861

2.—Employment in Manufactures.

The total number of persons engaged in those manufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1924 was in that year 508,503, as compared with 525,267 in the same industries in 1923 and 474,430 in 1922.¹ The 1924 employees included 76,230 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of each year, and 432,273 wage-earners, the average number employed, as derived from the manufacturers' records of numbers on the pay-rolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months.

The number of salaried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917, the year of the first annual census of manufacturing production, in Table 18. Then, taking the percentage of those employed in each year to those employed in 1917, and dividing it into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see Table 4 for method used in obtaining this figure), the quotient gives a tentative conclusion regarding the efficiency of production per person employed in years subsequent to 1917, as compared with that year. How far the increased efficiency may be due to the use of improved appliances of production, (the horse-power used per wage-earner employed is shown in Table 3 to have increased from 5.22 in 1917 to 9.95 in 1924), how far to increased efficiency in the employees and how far to improvements in methods of organization, is a problem which cannot be solved for the country as a whole with our present information. It may, however, be possible for those having intimate knowledge of the business of individual firms to solve this problem with

¹ For statistics showing the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in 1925 and 1926, see in the index, "Employment as reported by employers."

approximate accuracy for their own particular plants. The table here published may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of the general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, a considerable number of persons of low efficiency was being employed, their inefficiency being at the time concealed by the prevailing inflation of prices.

18.—Salaried and Wage-earning Employees in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-1924.

Years.	Salaried Employees.	Wage Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employees relative to 1917.	Index Number of Volume of Mfd Products.	Efficiency of Production.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.		
1917.....	68,726	552,968	621,694	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	70,706	547,599	618,305	99.5	102.1	102.6
1919.....	81,681	529,327	611,008	98.3	98.3	100.0
1920.....	83,015	526,571	609,586	98.1	95.2	97.0
1921.....	74,873	381,203	456,076	73.4	87.4	119.1
1922.....	76,040	398,390	474,430	76.3	97.8	128.2
1923.....	78,273	446,994	525,267	84.5	106.8	126.4
1924.....	76,230	432,273	508,503	81.8	104.7	128.0

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1924, derived from the census of manufactures, are shown in Table 5 of this section.

According to these statistics, the 22,178 establishments covered employed 76,230 salaried employees and 432,273 wage-earners, a total of 508,503 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 150 were classed as salary earners and 850 as wage-earners; the former earned 24.95 p.c. and the latter 75.05 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1924.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 41,791 or 54.8 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 31,663 were males and 10,128 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was 53.3 p.c., while female office employees constituted 60.3 p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 20,882 persons, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated 28.2 p.c. of the male and 24.6 p.c. of the female salaried employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than female salaried employees, having 5.8 p.c. of male to 3.9 p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total salaries, \$77,490,023, or 55.5 p.c., was reported in Ontario, \$38,146,425, or 27.3 p.c., in Quebec, and \$7,966,506, or 5.7 p.c., in British Columbia.

The male wage-earners numbered 333,156 and the female 99,117; 49.5 p.c. of the former and 46.4 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 30.4 p.c. of the males as compared with 39.9 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 7.8 p.c. of the males and 2.7 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 52.0 p.c. of the total, Quebec 29.6 p.c., and British Columbia, 7.9 p.c.

Distribution by Industries.—The wood and paper industries, with 17,672 persons, reported a larger number of salaried employees than any other group, having 23.2 p.c. of the total and paying 24.0 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 25.4

p.c. of the total wage-earners belonged to this group, which paid out 27.4 p.c. of the wages. Only 9.3 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with 30.2 p.c. of the total number of men on wages. The textile industries came next in order in respect of workers, having 19.0 p.c. of the wage-earners, who earned 14.9 p.c. of the wages; the number of female workers in these industries formed 49.3 p.c. of the total females and the males only 10.1 p.c. of the aggregate of male wage-earners. In the iron and steel group, 15.5 p.c. of the total workers were paid 18.3 p.c. of the total wages. The number of men employed in these industries constituted 19.3 p.c. of the total male wage-earners in 1924, while only 2.6 p.c. of the total female wage-earners were engaged in this industry.

19.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1924.

Provinces and Groups.	Employees on Salaries.		Salaries.	Employees on Wages.		Wages.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
(A) PROVINCES.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	1.9	2.1	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.3
New Brunswick.....	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.3	3.4	2.4
Quebec.....	28.2	24.6	27.3	30.4	39.9	29.6
Ontario.....	53.3	60.3	55.5	49.5	46.4	52.0
Manitoba.....	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.7	2.4	3.1
Saskatchewan.....	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.9
Alberta.....	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.7
British Columbia and Yukon...	5.8	3.9	5.7	7.8	2.7	7.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(B) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	13.1	12.5	13.1	11.6	17.6	12.4
Animal products.....	14.2	10.0	11.1	10.7	12.2	9.0
Textile products.....	9.0	15.0	11.0	10.1	49.3	14.9
Wood and paper.....	23.5	22.2	24.0	30.2	9.3	27.4
Iron and its products.....	14.9	15.1	16.2	19.3	2.6	13.3
Non-ferrous metals.....	5.6	6.8	5.8	4.1	3.5	4.3
Non-metallic minerals.....	3.9	4.2	4.0	6.0	1.3	5.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	4.5	5.4	5.2	2.3	2.5	2.3
Miscellaneous industries.....	11.3	8.8	9.6	5.7	1.7	5.7

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures, 1924.—A monthly record of the number of wage-earners, by sex, employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled by the Census of Industry, is given in Table 20, which shows that the peak of employment was in June, when lumber mills afforded their greatest volume of employment and other industries generally were busy. The number engaged in manufactures increased steadily from the beginning of 1924 until that month, and decreased thereafter. There was a difference of 54,227 persons in the pay-rolls of the reporting manufacturers at the peak of activity in June and the minimum in December.

While employment for male operatives expanded from the beginning of the year to its maximum in June, the number of female workers was greatest in October, chiefly on account of seasonal activity in the vegetable and fruit preserving group,

which employs a considerable proportion of women. Textiles, the one group in which the majority of workers are women, also reported more than average employment during October, although that was not the month of greatest activity in 1924.

20.—Total Number of Wage-earners employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months, 1924.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	307,842	92,399	400,241
February.....	314,978	93,495	408,473
March.....	323,517	93,935	417,452
April.....	334,512	93,871	428,383
May.....	350,596	95,666	446,262
June.....	351,481	96,218	447,699
July.....	345,610	95,116	440,726
August.....	335,746	94,678	430,424
September.....	331,831	98,261	430,092
October.....	328,462	99,495	427,957
November.....	310,569	96,613	407,182
December.....	299,249	94,223	393,472

Days in Operation and Hours Worked.—During 1924, each plant, on the average, operated full time 228 days. The average day was 9.1 hours. The time in operation and the average number of hours worked are shown by provinces and industrial groups in Table 21. The number of piece-workers and their earnings are given in Table 22.

21.—Number of Days in Operation and of Hours worked per Shift in the Manufactures of Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1924.

Provinces and Groups.	Number of Establish- ments.	Time in Operation—Number of Days.			Average Days in Full Time Operation per Establish- ment.	Average Hours Worked per Shift. ¹
		Full time.	Part time. ¹	Idle. ¹		
PROVINCES.						
Prince Edward Island.....	313	37,103	—	—	119	—
Nova Scotia.....	1,166	206,038	—	—	178	—
New Brunswick.....	846	145,865	—	—	173	—
Quebec.....	6,847	1,467,200	—	—	214	—
Ontario.....	9,453	2,286,332	—	—	242	—
Manitoba.....	768	203,195	—	—	265	—
Saskatchewan.....	645	174,485	—	—	271	—
Alberta.....	739	191,987	—	—	260	—
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,401	338,061	—	—	242	—
Total.....	22,178	5,050,266	—	—	228	9.1
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	4,414	1,054,570	98,696	206,943	239	9.2
Animal products.....	4,816	1,013,069	25,958	16,141	211	9.0
Textile products.....	1,781	451,646	45,800	43,066	254	9.1
Wood and paper.....	6,906	1,310,357	95,362	692,843	190	9.2
Iron and its products.....	1,003	289,228	—	—	288	8.9
Non-ferrous metals.....	341	98,062	—	10,784	287	8.3
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,095	254,847	—	—	233	—
Chemicals and allied products.....	457	124,714	—	—	273	8.8
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,365	453,773	8,897	10,301	333	8.9

¹Information on these points is incomplete for a number of industrial groups.

22.—Number of Piece-workers and their Earnings, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1924.

Provinces and Groups.	Outside Piece-workers.		
	Male.	Female.	Total Earnings.
	No.	No.	\$
PROVINCES.			
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	25	14	3,313
New Brunswick.....	5	242	42,551
Quebec.....	235	794	245,573
Ontario.....	306	1,956	341,588
Manitoba.....	7	1	3,723
Saskatchewan.....	—	1	180
Alberta.....	—	6	1,755
British Columbia and Yukon.....	2,373	1,709	846,739
Total.....	2,951	4,723	1,485,421
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.			
Vegetable products.....	48	748	19,712
Animal products.....	2,490	2,236	956,338
Textile products.....	324	1,544	418,866
Wood and paper.....	—	—	—
Iron and its products.....	—	—	—
Non-ferrous metals.....	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals.....	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products.....	—	—	—
Miscellaneous industries.....	89	195	90,503

3.—Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1924.

The total amount disbursed by manufacturers in salaries and wages during 1924 was \$559,884,045 paid to 508,503 workers, as compared with \$571,470,028 paid to 525,267 persons in 1923, and \$510,431,312 paid to 474,430 employees in 1922. Of the 1924 aggregate, \$139,614,639 or 24·9 p.c. was paid to 76,230 salaried employees who constituted 15 p.c. of the total number, and \$420,269,406 or 75·1 p.c. was paid in wages to 432,273 wage-earners, who formed 85 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees.

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1924 was \$1,831, compared with \$1,824 in 1923 and \$1,791 in 1922. The average wage paid was \$972 in 1924, \$959 in 1923 and \$939 in 1922.

The decrease of 2·0 p.c. recorded in aggregate wages in 1924 as compared with the preceding year was accompanied by a 3·3 p.c. reduction in the number of

operatives employed, but by an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the average wage paid. Employees on salaries declined by 2.6 p.c. and aggregate salaries by 2.2 p.c., while average salaries advanced by 0.4 p.c.

The proportion of female wage-earners per 1,000 was 229 and of male operatives 771 during 1924, while in each 1,000 salary earners 221 were women and 779 were men. The proportions among wage-earners were practically the same as in the preceding year, while in the salaried class the males and females in 1923 constituted 788 and 212 per 1,000, respectively. Although the number of male salary earners decreased by 3.7 p.c. in 1924 as compared with 1923, there was at the same time a gain of 1.3 p.c. in the number of women office help employed.

Average Earnings, by Provinces, of Persons Employed in Manufactures.—

Table 23 shows the number of salary and wage-earners and the average salary and wage paid in 1924 by manufacturers in the various provinces, also average earnings in 1923.

There were successive rises in average salaries from Prince Edward Island to Ontario; in the Prairie Provinces they were lower than in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia and the Yukon the average, at \$1,928, was higher than elsewhere in Canada. In Ontario over 60 p.c. of the total female salary earners were employed, as compared with 53 p.c. of the total male salaried workers; in British Columbia, on the other hand, the proportion of women workers was lower than that of men.

As in 1923, there were steady increases in average wages from the eastern provinces through to Saskatchewan, where the mean for the year, \$1,209, was the highest in the Dominion, being \$237 greater than the general average. In that province, where the number employed in manufacturing was not large, there was an unusually small proportion of women workers, while many of the male employees were engaged in the better-paid wood and paper, electric light and power industries. In the four provinces situated to the east, average wages in manufacturing were lower than the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the opposite was the case.

The seasonal nature of some of the leading manufactures, notably fish-preserving and lumbering, tended to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces. Those industries, in which nearly 40 p.c. of the reported employees were engaged, worked on the average only 87 and 110 days respectively during 1924. Quebec, in which the mean wage was below the general average, reported the largest proportion of female workers in the Dominion, of whom a considerable number were employed in the textile, food and other industries. That province had 39.9 p.c. of the total number of women employed in manufacturing in the Dominion, as compared with 30.4 p.c. of the aggregate male operatives, but the 32.5 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported in Quebec received only 29.6 p.c. of the total wages. On the other hand, in Ontario, where the mean was higher than the general average, 49.5 p.c. of the total male and 46.4 p.c. of the total female or 48.8 p.c. of the general aggregate were paid 52.0 p.c. of the total wages disbursed. The fact that average wages in Alberta and British Columbia were lower than in Saskatchewan was partly a result of the seasonal nature of some of the industries in those provinces, especially fish and fruit preserving and saw-milling in British Columbia.

23.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries and Average Salary and Wage, by Provinces, 1923 and 1924.

Provinces.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salaries.		Employees on Wages.			Average Wages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1924.	1923.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1924.	1923.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island....	161	24	185	803	829	1,201	885	2,086	192	179
Nova Scotia.....	1,136	354	1,490	1,502	1,573	11,576	3,027	14,603	638	690
New Brunswick.....	1,217	334	1,551	1,708	1,631	10,894	3,360	14,254	713	700
Quebec.....	16,743	4,139	20,882	1,827	1,904	101,272	39,498	140,770	883	870
Ontario.....	31,663	10,128	41,791	1,854	1,811	164,768	46,037	210,805	1,039	1,044
Manitoba.....	2,538	705	3,243	1,776	1,787	9,135	2,400	11,535	1,122	1,086
Saskatchewan.....	963	165	1,128	1,675	1,677	2,741	282	3,023	1,209	1,191
Alberta.....	1,520	307	1,827	1,821	1,694	5,385	938	6,323	1,168	1,084
British Columbia and Yukon.....	3,471	662	4,133	1,928	1,889	26,184	2,690	28,874	1,148	990
Canada.....	59,412	16,818	76,230	1,831	1,824	333,156	99,117	432,273	972	959

Average Earnings in 40 Leading Industries.—Table 24 is a record of employees by sex, and of average salaries and wages paid in the 40 leading industries of Canada during 1924, together with the average number of days the establishments in each industry operated. Comparative figures for 1923 are also given.

Average Salaries.—In thirteen industries the average salaries were in excess of \$2,000; in 24 they ranged between \$1,500 and \$2,000, while in only three were they below \$1,500 during 1924. Of the three groups paying the highest salaries—smoking and chewing tobacco, leather tanning and sugar refining—the first-named only reported a proportion of female workers equal to the general percentage in the 40 industries, but the number employed was comparatively small. In the group paying an average salary of over \$2,000, only the automobile, women's factory clothing, hosiery and knit goods and leather footwear industries employed more than the general proportion of female office help.

The lowest salaries, ranging between \$1,000 and \$1,500, were reported in the butter and cheese, fish-curing and packing and electric light and power industries, in all of which the percentage of women workers was below the average. Various factors contributed to reduce the mean yearly remuneration in these groups. Fish-preserving plants operate during a very short active season; butter and cheese factories, which also work below the average number of days, are mainly situated in small towns and country places, while the regularity of the work has an effect upon salaries in such establishments as electric light and power plants.

Average Wages.—The highest wages, varying between \$1,300 and \$1,500, were paid in the petroleum, automobile, automobile supplies, electric light and power and printing and publishing industries, in all of which the proportion of female workers was below the general average. In sixteen industries, the wages paid averaged between \$1,000 and \$1,300; in seventeen groups, they averaged between \$500 and \$1,000; while in two highly seasonal industries—fish-curing and packing and fruit and vegetable canning—they were under \$500. In these two, the number of days in operation throughout the Dominion during 1924 averaged 94 and 162, respectively; the proportion of female workers was also high, being 37.9 p.c. in the

former and 54.7 p.c. in the latter, as compared with the general proportion of 21.8 p.c. in the 40 industries. In the textile divisions, wages generally were low, employees of men's clothing factories receiving the highest remuneration in the group. The proportion of women workers employed in these trades was large, while the number of days in operation was about the average. Saw-mills worked on the average 104 days, employing only males, who were paid an average wage of \$921 during the season of 1924.

24.—Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1924, with Average Number of Days Operated by Plants in each Industry.

SALARIES.

Industries.	Employees on salaries.			Total salaries.	Average salary.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.		1924.	1923.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Flour and grist-mill products.....	984	232	1,216	2,265,218	1,865	1,805
Pulp and paper-mills.....	2,528	465	2,993	6,938,659	2,317	2,507
Saw-mills.....	1,929	242	2,171	4,101,719	1,890	1,956
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	2,152	404	2,556	4,814,191	1,885	1,771
Butter and cheese.....	3,433	523	3,956	3,967,483	1,002	969
Electric light and power.....	4,632	927	5,559	8,124,051	1,462	1,372
Automobiles.....	1,050	355	1,405	3,280,935	2,335	2,205
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	441	98	539	1,271,478	2,360	2,359
Sugar refineries.....	285	50	335	834,178	2,490	2,388
Rubber goods (including footwear).....	1,383	392	1,775	2,831,943	1,593	1,680
Castings and forgings.....	1,876	520	2,396	4,700,778	1,962	2,051
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2,261	779	3,040	5,329,878	1,753	1,759
Bread and other bakery products.....	775	235	1,010	1,549,527	1,534	1,632
Printing and publishing.....	3,815	1,336	5,151	8,123,507	1,578	1,554
Petroleum.....	352	60	412	866,974	2,103	2,100
Clothing, women's factory.....	977	628	1,605	3,227,785	2,012	1,970
Railway rolling stock.....	772	87	859	1,675,336	1,950	2,180
Biscuits and confectionery.....	1,356	496	1,852	3,286,807	1,775	1,793
Hosiery and knit goods (including gloves).....	650	366	1,016	2,145,644	2,112	1,909
Cigars and cigarettes.....	919	192	1,111	2,121,120	1,910	1,889
Boots and shoes (leather).....	980	374	1,354	2,765,059	2,118	2,157
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	1,054	197	1,251	2,235,197	1,787	1,872
Clothing, men's factory.....	945	337	1,282	2,483,722	1,936	2,031
Steel and rolled products, pig iron, ferro-alloys, etc.....	355	44	399	985,964	2,470	2,490
Breweries.....	544	62	606	1,486,096	2,450	2,489
Printing and bookbinding.....	1,452	575	2,027	3,793,769	1,918	1,981
Sheet metal products.....	813	233	1,046	1,836,560	1,755	1,802
Machinery.....	1,248	434	1,782	3,307,163	1,856	1,714
Fish-curing and packing.....	526	48	574	755,631	1,316	1,164
Agricultural implements.....	999	289	1,288	2,317,521	1,798	1,770
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases.....	411	81	492	978,483	1,988	1,853
Furniture and upholstering.....	928	231	1,159	2,188,612	1,890	1,938
Leather tanneries.....	275	50	325	836,520	2,575	2,670
Furnishing goods, men's.....	457	201	658	1,165,858	1,772	1,957
Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	509	175	684	1,632,342	2,110	2,209
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating and preserving.....	305	113	418	637,905	1,525	1,432
Gas, lighting and heating.....	423	369	792	1,231,512	1,555	1,272
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	195	55	250	763,742	3,055	3,286
Soaps, washing compounds.....	443	158	601	1,093,495	1,820	1,773
Automobile supplies.....	247	93	340	677,799	1,994	2,166
Total, forty leading industries	45,869	12,406	58,275	104,630,161	1,795	1,813
Total, all industries	59,412	16,818	76,230	139,614,639	1,831	1,824

24.—Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1924, with Average Number of Days Operated by Plants in each Industry—concluded.

WAGES.

Industries.	Employees on wages.			Average wage.		Average number of days in operation	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.
Flour and grist-mill products.....	5,256	137	5,393	1,028	932	210	201
Pulp and paper-mills.....	23,729	905	24,634	1,247	1,185	253	275
Saw-mills.....	33,323	—	33,323	922	888	104	89
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	6,992	498	7,490	1,110	1,103	291	287
Butter and cheese.....	5,816	205	6,021	982	954	224	216
Electric light and power.....	7,269	—	7,269	1,352	1,301	366	365
Automobiles.....	7,691	197	7,888	1,388	1,500	283	289
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	9,829	8,012	17,841	616	689	242	279
Sugar refineries.....	1,955	97	2,052	1,250	1,222	213	242
Rubber goods (including footwear).....	6,643	2,360	9,003	954	949	281	278
Castings and forgings.....	14,340	307	14,647	1,085	1,115	286	289
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	8,076	2,554	10,630	1,011	957	292	289
Bread and other bakery products.....	9,602	1,305	10,907	1,095	1,048	302	295
Printing and publishing.....	7,347	1,221	8,568	1,343	1,228	298	298
Petroleum.....	3,168	23	3,191	1,490	1,239	296	276
Clothing, women's factory.....	2,861	8,640	11,501	884	832	280	279
Railway rolling stock.....	9,797	12	9,809	1,246	1,244	277	287
Biscuits and confectionery.....	4,355	5,679	10,034	880	694	268	295
Hosiery and knit goods (including gloves).....	4,138	8,763	12,901	693	666	272	279
Cigars and cigarettes.....	1,799	3,170	4,969	654	640	274	268
Boots and shoes (leather).....	8,046	4,875	12,921	853	843	285	278
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	9,114	124	9,238	962	976	242	247
Clothing, men's factory.....	4,532	5,149	9,681	910	959	273	276
Steel and rolled products, pig iron, ferro-alloys etc.....	4,923	3	4,926	1,262	1,746	263	—
Breweries.....	3,176	38	3,214	1,201	1,160	292	289
Printing and bookbinding.....	6,009	2,384	8,393	1,131	1,132	295	296
Sheet metal products.....	4,633	619	5,252	1,003	1,010	294	289
Machinery.....	6,090	220	6,310	1,118	1,135	294	296
Fish-curing and packing.....	6,567	4,016	10,583	245	208	94	87
Agricultural implements.....	5,304	108	5,412	1,083	1,043	288	282
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases.....	1,909	12	1,921	1,297	1,242	318	281
Furniture and upholstery.....	7,647	381	8,028	950	945	286	288
Leather tanneries.....	3,407	175	3,582	1,000	986	282	269
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1,005	5,047	6,052	633	635	277	282
Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	1,340	173	1,513	932	971	294	297
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating and preserving.....	1,801	2,174	3,975	494	562	162	154
Gas, lighting and heating.....	2,853	3	2,856	1,262	1,253	366	365
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	822	1,226	2,048	588	603	274	275
Soaps, washing compounds.....	899	404	1,303	970	915	286	293
Automobile supplies.....	2,126	157	2,283	1,362	1,400	295	294
Total, forty leading industries.....	256,189	71,373	327,562	982	969	—	—
Total, all industries.....	333,156	99,117	432,273	972	959	—	—

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—The total amount paid to the employees in industrial plants during 1924 was \$559,884,045, as compared with \$509,382,027 in 1917. The wage payments in 1924 were \$420,269,406, while the salaried employees received a remuneration of \$139,614,639. The average yearly wage of the wage earner was \$972 in 1924, as compared with \$760 in 1917, an increase of 27.9 p.c. in average earnings. When the index number representing the average yearly wages, with 1917 as a base, is divided by the index number of the cost of living, with the same base, it is seen that real wages advanced by over 11 p.c. from 1917 to 1924. The details of the computation are given in Table 25.

25.—Average Yearly Earnings and Real Wages of Wage-earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-1924.

Years.	Amount of Wages paid.	Average Number of Wage-earners.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Index Numbers.		
				Average Yearly Earnings.	Retail Prices.	Real value of Average Yearly Earnings.
	\$	No.	\$			
1917.....	420,094,869	552,968	760	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	480,949,599	547,599	873	115.5	113.7	101.6
1919.....	496,570,995	529,327	938	123.4	122.2	101.0
1920.....	583,853,225	526,571	1,109	145.9	142.8	102.2
1921.....	381,910,145	381,203	1,002	131.8	125.1	105.4
1922.....	374,212,141	398,390	939	123.6	115.7	106.8
1923.....	428,731,347	446,994	959	126.1	116.7	108.1
1924.....	420,269,406	432,273	972	127.9	114.7	111.4

Percentage of Wages and Salaries to Value of Product.—An interesting inquiry is that regarding the relation between wages and salaries paid by manufacturers and the total net value of production. Figures of gross production are often erroneously used in such calculations, but the values out of which the wages of employees must in the long run come are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the factory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant, and are alone available for payment of wages and salaries, of interest, rent and taxes and of charges for fuel, power, lighting, repairs and all other overhead charges. While amounts paid on some of these accounts are not readily ascertainable, amounts paid in wages and salaries are available from the statistics of the census of manufactures. These figures are given for 1917 and subsequent years in Table 26, and show the increasing part of the manufacturer's dollar which has gone to his salaried and wage-earning employees in the years since 1917. In the four latest years, salaries seem to bear a particularly large percentage to the total net production of Canadian manufacturing industries, while the percentage of wages to total product was not very much larger in 1924 than in 1917.

26.—Percentages of Wages and Salaries paid to Total Net Value of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1924.

Years.	Value added by process of manufacture.	Salaries paid.	Wages paid.	Percentage		
				of salaries to values added.	of wages to values added.	of total salaries and wages to values added.
	\$	\$	\$			
1917.....	1,332,180,767	89,287,158	420,094,869	6.7	31.5	38.2
1918.....	1,460,723,777	101,507,889	480,949,599	6.9	32.9	39.8
1919.....	1,509,870,745	121,892,144	496,570,995	8.1	32.9	41.0
1920.....	1,686,978,408	148,267,360	583,853,225	8.8	34.6	43.4
1921.....	1,209,143,344	136,874,992	381,910,145	11.3	31.6	42.9
1922.....	1,198,434,407	136,219,171	374,212,141	11.4	31.2	42.6
1923.....	1,311,025,375	142,738,681	428,731,347	10.9	32.7	43.6
1924.....	1,256,643,901	139,614,639	420,269,406	11.1	33.4	44.5

4.—Size of Manufacturing Establishments.

Establishments Classified according to Size.—The tendency of manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization.

In order to throw some light upon this subject, statistics are presented in Tables 27, 28, 29 and 30 of establishments grouped, first, according to value of products and secondly, according to number of employees. Of the 22,178 establishments reported as engaged in manufacturing industries in 1924, there were 468, or 2.1 p.c., whose products were valued at more than \$1,000,000 each. These 468 establishments produced 53 p.c. of the gross production. Details may be found in the tables below.

27.—Manufacturing Establishments, Classified according to Gross Values of Products, with Total and Average Values of Products in each Class, 1922 and 1924.

Values.	1922.			1924.		
	Number of Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.	Number of Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$25,000.....	14,978	114,205,770	7,625	14,200	133,592,451	9,401
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000..	2,401	85,075,807	35,433	2,492	88,322,526	35,442
50,000 " 100,000..	1,793	129,320,947	72,125	1,940	138,510,558	71,397
100,000 " 200,000..	1,355	191,675,689	141,458	1,376	195,127,411	141,807
200,000 " 500,000..	1,078	330,533,712	306,617	1,193	370,741,471	310,764
500,000 " 1,000,000..	516	363,341,076	704,149	499	346,977,999	695,346
1,000,000 " 5,000,000..	364	692,463,530	1,902,372	407	817,031,847	2,007,449
5,000,000 and over.....	56	575,592,599	10,278,439	61	604,749,319	9,913,923
Total.....	22,541	2,482,209,130	110,119	22,178	2,695,653,582	121,519

28.—Manufacturing Establishments, Classified according to Gross Values of Products, with Total Values of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1924.

Values. (000 omitted.)	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	283	1,603,081	929	6,493,475	601	3,998,913
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	10	358,109	94	3,244,489	85	2,858,535
50—100.....	17	1,155,521	73	5,160,522	60	4,165,893
100—200.....	2	283,253	25	3,469,003	39	5,447,625
200—500.....	1	320,910	26	7,350,544	37	10,970,499
500—1,000.....	—	—	10	6,759,826	13	9,122,664
1,000—5,000.....	—	—	6	12,249,816	10	16,962,883
5,000 and over.....	—	—	3	19,845,417	1	13,929,014
Total.....	313	3,720,874	1,166	64,573,092	846	67,456,026

28.—Manufacturing Establishments, Classified according to Gross Values of Products, with Total Values of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1924—concluded.

Values. (000 omitted.)	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	4,930	44,021,526	5,259	61,723,537	445	3,474,216
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	599	20,954,819	1,306	46,727,838	89	3,131,744
50—100.....	428	30,162,995	1,009	72,215,146	87	6,487,986
100—200.....	337	47,696,046	724	103,428,408	60	8,509,012
200—500.....	293	93,493,395	652	202,220,013	43	13,046,898
500—1,000.....	120	85,497,666	266	180,378,427	19	14,558,681
1,000—5,000.....	117	247,588,119	211	424,635,997	22	32,402,457
5,000 and over.....	23	206,817,675	26	306,544,378	3	20,641,019
Total.....	6,847	776,232,244	9,453	1,397,873,744	768	102,252,013

—	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	496	3,187,672	496	3,872,988	771	5,217,040
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	65	2,375,711	75	2,669,508	169	6,001,773
50—100.....	41	2,942,627	79	5,567,099	146	10,652,769
100—200.....	26	3,572,539	39	5,303,850	124	17,417,675
200—500.....	7	2,251,233	25	7,443,796	109	33,644,183
500—1,000.....	5	3,181,475	15	11,859,903	51	35,619,357
1,000—5,000.....	3	5,206,356	9	22,790,914	29	55,195,305
5,000 and over.....	2	13,596,318	1	5,737,303	2	17,638,195
Total.....	645	36,313,931	739	65,245,361	1,401	181,386,297

The total number of employees, as given in Tables 29 and 30, is rather in excess of that shown in other tables of this section. The intention of other tables giving the number of employees is to show the employment afforded; consequently the sum of the monthly numbers of those employed is divided by twelve even in seasonal industries which operate for only a few months in the year. In these tables, however, the object is to show the size of the group of employees in each establishment, whether in a seasonal industry or not, and the sum of the monthly numbers of employees in each establishment is divided only by the number of months in which the plant was in operation.

29.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, grouped according to the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923 and 1924.

Number of Employees per Establishment.	1923.			1924.		
	Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Employees.	Average Number Employed.	Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Employees.	Average Number Employed.
Fewer than 5 persons.....	13,156	23,632	1.7	12,323	18,790	1.5
5 to 20 persons.....	5,310	53,852	10.1	5,567	56,315	10.1
21 " 50 ".....	2,093	67,408	32.2	2,139	68,356	31.9
51 " 100 ".....	1,031	73,449	71.2	1,084	78,165	72.1
101 " 200 ".....	566	79,737	140.8	585	81,502	139.3
201 " 500 ".....	374	115,585	309.0	369	110,748	300.1
501 and over.....	112	112,447	1,004.0	111	111,139	1,001.2
Total.....	22,642	526,110	23.2	22,178	525,015	23.7

30.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces, and the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1924.

Provinces.	Under 5 employ-ees.	5-20.	21-50.	51-100.	101-200.	201-500.	501 and over.	Total.
Prince Edward Island—								
Establishments.....	173	112	26	2	—	—	—	313
Employees.....	243	1,163	746	119	—	—	—	2,271
Average per establishment....	1.4	10.3	28.6	59.5	—	—	—	7.3
Nova Scotia—								
Establishments.....	573	433	101	32	16	10	1	1,166
Employees.....	1,073	4,426	3,045	2,276	2,049	3,579	920	17,368
Average per establishment....	1.8	10.2	30.1	71.1	128.0	357.9	920.0	14.9
New Brunswick—								
Establishments.....	352	323	103	37	16	14	1	846
Employees.....	687	3,279	3,222	2,455	2,243	4,637	806	17,329
Average per establishment....	1.9	10.1	31.2	66.3	140.1	331.2	806.0	20.5
Quebec—								
Establishments.....	4,399	1,301	550	279	147	123	48	6,847
Employees.....	7,151	13,319	17,678	19,994	20,786	37,767	48,990	165,685
Average per establishment....	1.6	10.2	32.1	71.5	141.4	307.0	1,020.6	24.2
Ontario—								
Establishments.....	4,878	2,478	1,088	555	300	177	57	9,453
Employees.....	6,422	25,198	32,437	40,841	41,818	51,692	57,321	255,729
Average per establishment....	1.1	10.1	32.1	73.5	139.3	292.0	1,005.6	27.0
Manitoba—								
Establishments.....	384	214	93	45	22	9	1	768
Employees.....	683	2,050	2,875	2,985	3,283	2,744	551	15,171
Average per establishment....	1.7	9.5	30.9	66.3	149.2	304.8	551.0	19.8
Saskatchewan—								
Establishments.....	509	98	24	8	3	3	—	645
Employees.....	810	874	787	531	424	839	—	4,265
Average per establishment....	1.5	8.9	32.7	66.3	141.3	279.6	—	6.6
Alberta—								
Establishments.....	483	172	46	22	12	4	—	739
Employees.....	599	1,567	1,514	1,520	1,502	1,448	—	8,150
Average per establishment....	1.2	9.1	32.9	69.0	125.1	362.0	—	11.0
British Columbia—								
Establishments.....	572	436	188	104	69	29	3	1,401
Employees.....	1,122	4,439	6,052	7,444	9,397	8,042	2,551	39,047
Average per establishment....	1.9	10.1	32.1	71.5	136.1	277.3	850.3	27.9

5.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments is a very good barometer of the industrial development of Canada, inasmuch as the production is dependent on the power equipment and also because increases and decreases in its capacity, measured in horse power, are not the result of temporary fluctuations in costs and values in the same manner as in capital investments, value of product, etc. It will not reflect temporary depressions, but over a period of several years will indicate industrial growth or decline.

Central electric stations, which generate electricity for both lighting and power purposes, are included in Table 31 with miscellaneous industries and are included also with the industries of each province. To avoid duplications the motors driven by power generated by the equipment of the central electric stations are not included in the total power equipment of Canada, of the provinces or of the miscellaneous industries, but are included in the total power equipment of other groups of industries. Internal combustion engines include all gasoline engines, natural coal and producer gas engines and diesel and semi-diesel or other engines which produce power by burning the fuel in the cylinder.

Comparisons with 1923 data show an increase in the total capacity of power equipment employed in manufacturing establishments of 538,276 horse power, or 14 p.c., by far the largest increase being in the miscellaneous group, which increased by 443,548 horse power. Water power development of central electric stations accounted for 425,410 horse power of this increase and it was in the provinces with

large water power developments that the greatest total increases were made, Ontario leading with an increase of 233,263 h.p., Quebec coming second, with an increase of 151,715 h.p., and Manitoba third with an increase of 73,897 h.p.

31.—Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1924.

A.—BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.		
	Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Total Primary Power.	Electric Motors driven by Purchased Power.	Electric Motors driven by power generated in each Industry.	Total Electric Motors.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,588	1,341	1,773	4,702	170	—	170
Nova Scotia.....	94,609	3,657	40,440	138,706	14,161	35,228	49,389
New Brunswick.....	62,699	3,146	35,561	101,406	5,012	23,941	28,953
Quebec.....	178,227	8,653	1,242,139	1,429,019	366,710	139,461	506,171
Ontario.....	319,300	32,471	1,475,536	1,827,307	758,250	138,080	896,330
Manitoba.....	42,918	1,995	145,627	190,540	34,591	673	35,264
Saskatchewan.....	51,523	10,461	2	61,986	9,516	80	9,596
Alberta.....	71,613	5,713	33,556	110,882	20,808	3,317	24,125
British Columbia and Yukon.....	121,790	5,054	308,512	435,356	46,965	57,221	104,186
Total.....	944,267	72,491	3,283,146	4,299,904	1,256,183	398,001	1,654,184

B.—BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Industrial Groups.	Total Power Equipment Employed.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.		
		Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Total Primary Power.	Electric Motors driven by Purchased Power.	Electric Motors driven by power generated in each Industry.	Total Electric Motors.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Vegetable products.....	258,719	59,849	9,466	41,827	111,142	147,577	23,644	171,221
Animal products.....	89,491	24,818	4,653	1,562	31,033	58,458	3,993	62,451
Textile products.....	139,482	28,042	1,240	28,992	58,274	81,208	23,281	104,489
Wood and paper.....	1,215,688	362,083	13,406	435,052	810,541	405,147	236,921	642,068
Iron and its products.....	350,955	121,907	19,477	5,012	146,396	204,559	67,923	272,482
Non-ferrous metals.....	104,010	7,668	183	55,450	63,301	40,709	15,613	56,322
Non-metallic minerals.....	276,270	26,224	5,268	894	32,386	243,884	20,253	264,137
Chemicals and allied products.....	59,870	14,758	389	6,400	21,547	38,323	4,923	43,246
Miscellaneous industries.....	3,025,284 ¹	298,918	18,409	2,707,957	3,025,284	36,318	1,450	37,768
Total.....	5,519,769¹	944,267	72,491	3,283,146	4,299,904	1,256,183	398,001	1,654,184

¹ Not exclusive of purchased power in the miscellaneous group, since this group includes the central electric stations which produce the power purchased by other industries.

Fuel.—The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1924 included 5,518,255 tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$34,438,554, constituting 60.3 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were fuel oil, comprising 10.1 p.c., anthracite coal 8.1 p.c. and coke 3.9 p.c. Out of a fuel account of over \$57,000,000, Ontario expended \$28,300,000, or 49.6 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended \$16,100,000 and those of Nova Scotia and British Columbia over \$2,900,000 each.

The groups of industry in which fuel was most extensively used in 1924 were wood and paper, \$14,875,000, non-metallic minerals, \$13,514,000, iron and steel, \$9,593,000, and vegetable products, \$6,581,000. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The principal industries where fuel is used as a material that enters into the actual composition of the product are the manufactures of coke and gas. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast-furnaces and steel mills, brick, tile, lime and cement-making, petroleum-refining and the glass industry.

32.—Fuel used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1924.

Provinces and Groups.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthracite Coal.	Lignite Coal.	Coke.	Gasoline.	Oil.	Total. ¹
PROVINCES.	Tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island...	3,896	38,593	31,916	30	1,363	1,671	2,831	94,413
Nova Scotia.....	222,540	1,218,827	221,420	3,022	43,795	18,129	673,780	2,943,309
New Brunswick.....	227,813	1,451,111	192,229	2,115	22,609	10,562	29,273	1,880,928
Quebec.....	1,423,308	9,934,148	1,559,772	17,056	443,839	154,096	1,957,217	16,089,367
Ontario.....	3,211,272	19,522,376	1,178,077	43,299	1,433,577	362,028	1,547,965	28,299,379
Manitoba.....	71,128	541,957	276,571	258,397	153,636	42,896	121,034	1,674,060
Saskatchewan.....	20,296	164,180	630,493	166,028	5,623	65,087	464,424	1,640,381
Alberta.....	123,506	458,144	490,279	132,518	18,054	39,382	115,115	1,479,182
British Columbia and Yukon.....	214,496	1,109,218	61,897	5,030	127,736	82,441	869,113	2,967,195
Total.....	5,518,255	34,438,554	4,642,654	627,495	2,250,232	776,292	5,780,752	57,068,214
GROUPS.								
Vegetable products.....	657,592	3,767,137	576,321	226,007	408,926	122,226	540,817	6,580,906
Animal products.....	341,127	2,106,713	169,865	198,571	31,861	127,301	76,778	3,423,537
Textile products.....	392,650	2,676,732	233,356	68,976	44,064	109,269	58,919	3,367,797
Wood and paper.....	1,611,051	11,166,678	1,025,757	24,131	32,883	103,384	1,099,594	14,875,287
Iron and its products.....	1,067,773	6,292,995	298,508	84,924	446,091	114,274	1,192,920	9,593,207
Non-ferrous metals.....	83,831	538,205	71,925	2,333	67,803	16,488	231,109	1,058,305
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,082,760	6,164,002	205,417	17,862	1,073,471	80,623	2,258,939	13,514,378
Chemicals and allied products.....	230,533	1,372,472	110,242	2,399	117,712	12,242	95,384	1,768,723
Miscellaneous industries.....	50,938	353,620	1,951,262	2,292	27,421	90,485	226,292	2,886,074

¹ Includes other varieties of fuel.

5.—Manufacturing Production in Cities and Towns.

The prosperity of many of the cities and towns of Canada is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries. Statistics of the manufacturing industries in all cities, towns and villages in which there was a gross manufacturing production of \$100,000 or more are given for the year 1924 in Table 33.

Cities having a gross manufacturing production of over \$100,000,000 each in 1924, in the order of the value of their products, were Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. Winnipeg and Vancouver, the only cities in the \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 class in 1924, produced manufactures to the gross value of \$74,755,670 and \$77,860,759 respectively. Other important manufacturing cities producing goods to a gross value of between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in 1924 were, in the order of value of products:—Oshawa, Ford, London, Kitchener, Peterborough, Quebec, Three Rivers, Ottawa, Calgary, Niagara Falls, Saint John, Sault Ste. Marie, Brantford, Port Colborne and Shawinigan Falls.

33.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1921.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island—						
Charlottetown.....	34	1,562,240	362	314,122	748,724	1,444,787
Summerside.....	14	177,978	52	37,102	114,319	220,979
Montague.....	4	112,643	42	28,259	15,487	107,136
Nova Scotia—						
Dartmouth.....	17	18,687,888	925	1,177,812	11,032,689	15,199,240
Halifax.....	84	19,050,719	2,806	2,608,747	4,211,375	10,131,247
Sydney.....	27	21,926,628	1,604	1,453,032	8,330,710	6,540,934
New Glasgow.....	27	4,408,462	798	826,552	2,164,457	3,766,718
Truro.....	25	3,499,059	659	551,931	1,472,724	2,792,519
Amherst.....	22	5,833,682	844	752,107	1,369,209	2,603,336
Yarmouth.....	28	2,279,556	662	531,238	1,686,137	2,478,979
Windsor.....	18	1,238,883	318	190,873	494,051	792,006
Canso.....	7	747,826	198	154,479	384,008	602,658
Pictou.....	17	459,162	347	130,759	281,853	498,073
Port Hawkesbury.....	5	704,396	111	98,666	289,139	484,828
Liverpool.....	9	2,957,796	174	104,190	213,831	426,187
Bridgewater.....	19	726,234	173	103,071	161,724	348,784
Stellarton.....	8	553,467	41	43,202	104,081	346,305
Lunenburg.....	13	428,761	165	126,188	158,040	332,819
Oxford.....	11	445,305	154	101,493	181,311	329,583
Lockport.....	4	390,320	173	58,555	161,952	296,887
Digby.....	8	204,088	109	63,543	235,362	295,227
Glace Bay.....	7	254,277	55	64,524	60,733	252,560
North Sydney.....	14	219,121	128	96,468	97,572	233,684
Bridgetown.....	10	172,630	79	48,140	124,904	217,172
Middleton.....	8	231,018	49	34,802	122,293	203,693
Wolfville.....	7	98,486	58	33,482	82,714	171,074
Shelburne.....	10	207,594	65	50,262	70,960	161,421
Stewiacke.....	3	127,398	60	39,947	62,341	131,164
Parrsboro.....	9	113,549	46	25,761	61,986	120,067
Clark's Harbour.....	6	20,825	61	11,204	88,282	114,810
Hantsport.....	5	158,389	65	40,203	48,083	114,450
Springhill.....	6	77,982	32	26,505	50,866	111,260
Antigonish.....	5	95,554	29	25,254	59,070	108,489
Mahone Bay.....	12	135,261	77	31,885	54,371	106,364
New Brunswick—						
Saint John.....	127	29,294,398	3,711	3,573,265	18,608,867	26,552,152
Bathurst.....	15	10,130,785	818	790,832	1,930,216	4,619,078
St. Stephen.....	16	3,490,555	666	632,415	1,702,392	3,239,593
Edmundston.....	8	6,855,136	295	400,391	1,382,739	2,883,911
Moncton.....	39	2,980,435	887	790,692	1,491,282	2,846,907
Fredericton.....	28	1,908,314	813	714,258	1,391,870	2,656,229
Campbellton.....	14	2,126,035	453	412,665	1,226,131	2,191,239
Chatham.....	15	4,109,498	571	337,410	968,349	1,776,189
Newcastle.....	10	5,407,287	425	313,270	1,096,761	1,467,517
Dalhousie.....	4	1,776,202	226	163,294	598,434	1,100,786
Sackville.....	11	894,218	280	252,584	308,372	652,387
Sussex.....	16	467,278	109	86,038	283,073	535,888
St. George.....	6	853,325	176	158,582	210,245	498,751
Grand Falls.....	10	460,122	209	153,887	325,763	495,145
Woodstock.....	18	476,096	138	96,577	98,752	317,609
Hartland.....	4	323,886	80	65,366	123,854	227,383
Port Elgin.....	6	185,201	61	33,741	80,751	144,923
Quebec—						
Montreal.....	1,560	469,354,640	86,648	94,725,516	224,134,382	444,852,084
Quebec.....	224	42,168,804	8,795	7,798,341	12,565,194	29,362,009
Three Rivers.....	45	50,319,218	5,365	5,524,074	12,052,500	28,903,467
Shawinigan Falls.....	19	41,435,414	2,566	3,266,978	7,231,065	21,205,310
Valleyfield.....	19	10,423,820	2,706	1,613,604	3,913,786	11,169,992
Sherbrooke.....	65	20,156,462	3,243	3,143,729	5,242,781	10,881,569
Grand Mère.....	10	55,823,235	1,277	2,219,526	2,916,700	10,444,949
Lachine.....	22	14,783,060	1,979	2,788,494	3,821,347	10,152,330
Hull.....	39	15,638,376	2,590	2,262,534	5,262,343	10,056,907
Granby.....	25	8,390,864	2,348	1,902,028	3,090,279	8,717,270
St. Hyacinthe.....	48	8,315,516	2,679	1,742,476	4,391,159	7,913,440
Magog.....	16	6,134,994	1,246	783,309	5,976,783	7,490,754
Kenogami.....	3	14,809,445	1,175	1,662,511	2,777,852	7,396,127
St. Jean.....	20	5,800,444	1,997	1,829,130	2,733,443	5,574,864
East Angus.....	4	16,478,402	808	1,073,567	2,606,469	4,936,246

33.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1924—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ploy-ees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—continued.						
Belœil.....	7	4,560,006	274	363,976	3,465,297	4,762,152
St. Jérôme.....	25	4,418,651	1,464	1,154,205	1,840,304	4,718,545
Drummondville.....	14	6,977,534	1,185	851,209	2,773,402	4,047,804
La Tuque.....	7	8,085,037	601	916,833	1,647,473	3,892,666
Victoriaville.....	19	3,380,808	1,001	761,046	1,067,413	3,189,502
Buckingham.....	14	2,485,745	430	414,069	1,188,565	2,559,971
Joliette.....	29	1,652,768	638	416,811	1,055,768	2,072,864
Sorel.....	17	2,686,310	1,003	662,320	710,470	1,729,708
Coaticook.....	23	1,994,562	587	389,099	1,031,552	1,726,122
Windsor.....	5	2,134,964	422	499,007	712,824	1,715,367
Verdun.....	6	1,383,041	541	418,184	988,268	1,635,199
Beauharnois.....	8	2,451,602	380	408,953	673,941	1,568,838
Jonquières.....	8	1,724,783	253	312,891	589,698	1,475,000
Berthier.....	8	3,598,262	351	280,632	576,458	1,410,661
Marieville.....	9	1,035,859	298	329,432	930,481	1,317,331
Cowansville.....	11	1,333,420	413	370,830	502,609	1,219,328
Chicoutimi.....	16	9,460,175	421	387,488	474,810	1,193,193
Bromptonville.....	3	362,072	261	231,102	730,628	1,181,560
Lauzon.....	5	3,650,859	325	408,535	198,754	1,173,004
Rock Island.....	17	2,073,233	341	317,323	504,934	1,052,223
St. Rémi.....	11	548,098	129	80,804	733,220	1,045,229
Plessisville.....	13	1,200,045	328	251,391	384,656	950,871
Rimouski.....	10	2,514,526	246	229,432	360,610	925,158
Portneuf.....	11	1,007,429	179	148,581	609,553	919,540
Ste. Thérèse.....	11	1,047,010	290	227,334	520,832	862,416
Farnham.....	15	701,500	315	171,112	446,675	841,545
St. Raymond.....	14	2,303,975	276	188,959	280,228	770,533
Terrebonne.....	11	1,297,679	246	244,191	287,881	716,131
Calumet.....	4	661,428	119	118,321	507,902	708,493
St. Laurent.....	7	969,313	270	306,573	358,747	688,866
Louiseville.....	7	780,526	201	242,275	392,432	688,424
Beebe Plain.....	8	631,747	150	187,658	321,746	643,023
Pont Rouge.....	9	1,467,921	239	128,414	322,067	620,884
Lac au Saumon.....	3	2,646,109	179	118,970	341,244	607,228
Warwick.....	12	533,731	191	126,167	298,844	591,020
Loretteville.....	18	782,022	262	163,104	250,789	558,864
Danville.....	9	729,889	122	108,744	277,982	493,179
Laprairie.....	8	908,358	169	151,590	16,758	475,989
Sutton.....	9	214,057	72	64,605	307,657	472,296
St. Gabriel de Brandon...	9	442,964	76	66,897	348,208	434,425
Rivière du Loup.....	16	3,024,561	213	213,434	155,978	429,681
Bedford.....	8	558,014	230	192,302	55,599	419,601
Contrecoeur.....	3	226,132	153	101,088	191,497	396,943
Îlevis.....	15	587,198	166	97,936	173,483	395,731
Cap de la Madeleine.....	5	673,543	37	47,004	231,924	362,702
Macamic.....	7	677,631	122	77,207	140,351	298,358
Acton Vale.....	12	153,931	81	40,177	205,186	295,606
Amos.....	8	696,556	149	85,145	128,357	286,050
St. Tite.....	13	178,044	86	64,742	176,664	282,929
Longueuil.....	4	1,875,820	226	352,780	61,022	273,817
Waterloo.....	13	213,952	110	84,795	133,220	274,593
St. Lambert.....	6	385,322	117	118,506	67,018	265,577
Shawville.....	9	121,492	27	18,129	193,393	261,770
Montmagny.....	18	1,671,945	143	86,189	107,838	249,525
Thetford Mines.....	12	452,912	88	83,962	87,880	227,013
Lennoxville.....	4	184,047	55	59,199	88,935	225,131
Lachute.....	9	521,259	59	63,454	134,234	223,811
Cookshire.....	6	132,691	69	52,012	110,817	207,061
Huntingdon.....	8	154,280	48	44,130	137,277	193,877
Disraeli.....	5	715,582	84	63,520	77,529	185,182
Val Brilliant.....	4	15,400	125	45,259	109,023	184,861
Frelighsburg.....	5	74,100	18	10,280	140,505	180,156
Roberval.....	14	243,555	67	26,179	116,868	171,600
Montebello.....	3	310,885	95	45,839	117,017	165,509
St. Marc des Carrières.....	5	8,200	68	44,852	43,520	160,661
Ste. Geneviève.....	6	152,275	62	47,314	91,950	160,542
Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	7	223,294	82	36,963	81,036	157,889
Mont Larrier.....	11	189,401	36	23,205	94,112	146,572
St. Césaire.....	14	116,393	53	25,039	99,594	145,071
St. Pie.....	8	104,096	57	27,970	79,685	143,363
Knowlton.....	6	59,842	22	12,094	107,232	142,119
Warden.....	3	27,150	9	7,585	119,402	141,191

33.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1924.—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—concluded.						
Beauport.....	5	84,331	40	29,180	67,689	131,409
Roxton Falls.....	9	98,615	36	14,453	87,612	130,529
Richmond.....	6	211,246	59	56,749	36,930	127,868
Papineauville.....	9	194,814	48	28,190	86,067	127,199
Dunham.....	3	36,000	8	6,680	101,134	126,949
Napierville.....	6	146,692	32	14,165	76,429	122,702
Grenville.....	4	95,862	40	20,386	88,746	117,207
Iberville.....	6	75,989	34	26,782	45,196	116,704
Waterville.....	4	147,088	35	39,481	60,404	114,507
Ormstown.....	9	134,568	37	17,815	72,517	112,664
Rigaud.....	5	142,267	22	20,020	76,938	108,348
Trois Pistoles.....	11	100,321	42	21,136	54,034	103,114
St. Alexis.....	5	28,150	15	8,820	45,854	102,716
Weedon Centre.....	3	104,185	23	15,998	53,883	102,159
Ontario—						
Toronto.....	1,928	410,244,068	80,001	96,554,310	213,493,889	401,367,127
Hamilton.....	427	170,993,755	23,772	28,513,251	56,884,010	118,591,000
Oshawa.....	35	21,311,534	4,554	5,301,282	25,996,264	37,918,699
Ford City.....	9	33,487,226	5,091	8,834,736	22,687,605	37,917,311
London.....	219	39,445,266	8,040	8,918,977	15,055,244	32,766,596
Kitchener.....	129	33,046,372	6,237	6,798,544	14,158,694	31,823,570
Peterborough.....	78	27,157,129	4,568	4,502,044	19,625,553	30,007,359
Ottawa.....	203	45,000,506	7,294	8,291,483	13,565,162	28,345,275
Niagara Falls.....	54	29,396,475	2,521	3,565,271	12,970,972	26,572,951
Sault Ste. Marie.....	41	60,917,542	2,022	3,716,873	12,916,763	24,211,177
Brantford.....	109	47,565,492	5,468	5,888,213	11,726,136	24,081,367
Port Colborne.....	9	9,234,890	742	1,047,600	20,146,189	23,830,954
Walkerville.....	46	19,845,623	2,587	4,007,909	9,911,434	19,089,887
Sarnia.....	40	18,247,756	2,534	3,535,866	12,695,198	19,034,103
Guelph.....	94	16,798,894	3,719	3,879,765	8,017,368	18,109,812
Windsor.....	117	19,201,885	2,954	4,275,830	7,277,441	17,091,127
Chatham.....	64	15,166,692	1,903	2,310,948	10,042,963	14,898,988
Welland.....	31	20,454,463	2,564	2,833,796	8,153,335	13,798,038
Keewatin.....	4	4,376,322	441	641,364	11,434,740	13,327,073
New Toronto.....	9	16,310,172	1,861	2,593,518	8,051,144	13,160,230
Thorold.....	17	19,730,450	1,552	2,401,149	5,799,610	13,040,459
St. Catharines.....	96	17,778,985	2,977	3,225,659	4,454,226	11,783,100
Galt.....	77	14,098,123	3,085	3,187,341	5,502,663	11,063,144
Iroquois Falls.....	3	29,118,755	1,130	1,919,344	3,451,059	10,719,399
Fort William.....	42	20,852,163	1,140	1,240,854	5,337,976	9,631,695
Wallaceburg.....	19	8,009,801	978	1,181,047	5,720,720	8,508,606
Stratford.....	68	7,352,467	1,883	2,047,072	4,535,951	8,468,162
Kingston.....	62	10,201,475	1,737	1,865,189	3,874,567	7,339,418
Cornwall.....	49	12,497,154	2,647	1,856,127	3,973,638	7,225,561
Woodstock.....	64	9,468,788	1,800	1,774,076	3,545,775	6,620,901
Fort Frances.....	8	7,522,770	581	1,009,304	3,398,155	6,108,577
Brockville.....	39	6,474,891	918	962,990	3,739,166	5,878,086
Kenora.....	11	5,625,855	313	735,504	3,986,594	5,520,852
Waterloo.....	40	11,428,029	1,206	1,332,558	2,877,110	5,202,504
Midland.....	17	4,169,483	886	1,897,224	3,589,558	4,953,918
Port Arthur.....	24	9,816,233	885	1,143,673	1,452,163	4,814,313
Preston.....	32	5,170,813	1,410	1,587,491	2,153,839	4,782,067
Goderich.....	21	1,969,733	341	342,929	3,503,760	4,765,049
St. Thomas.....	47	4,061,783	941	987,693	2,668,275	4,761,666
Hawkesbury.....	11	5,805,532	763	687,050	2,732,832	4,654,143
Leamington.....	14	2,255,086	478	435,601	1,706,288	4,560,738
Pembroke.....	38	6,367,095	1,095	1,060,759	2,550,018	4,517,834
Belleville.....	56	8,433,586	3,963	4,595,943	1,174,530	4,435,437
Huntsville.....	13	5,483,673	555	494,328	2,990,276	4,374,831
Ingersoll.....	38	5,519,868	747	720,809	2,921,668	4,296,724
Owen Sound.....	49	7,146,388	1,341	1,443,684	1,957,410	4,224,576
Simcoe.....	33	3,435,238	685	496,101	2,647,648	4,083,501
Renfrew.....	25	4,584,386	777	782,063	1,821,308	3,535,166
Hespeler.....	15	5,565,328	1,149	995,647	2,011,904	3,421,198
Paris.....	22	4,439,804	1,082	931,193	1,973,028	3,359,293
Cardinal.....	6	3,152,503	345	417,737	2,330,778	3,243,021
Orillia.....	36	5,242,556	1,030	995,494	4,197,015	3,024,384
Sturgeon Falls.....	9	195,121	481	710,633	1,608,427	2,996,432
Newmarket.....	15	1,856,507	497	551,438	1,328,426	2,834,760
Acton.....	14	2,820,943	436	401,082	2,080,087	2,804,924
Brampton.....	21	2,322,660	743	692,986	1,439,837	2,743,885

33.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1924—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—continued.						
Merriton.....	9	6,420,109	462	672,219	1,254,618	2,721,505
Trenton.....	25	2,707,267	389	315,468	2,356,363	2,655,247
Chippawa.....	3	992,251	214	292,021	557,381	2,648,727
Oakville.....	21	1,645,693	494	604,420	1,199,003	2,555,397
Smiths Falls.....	18	3,483,862	490	502,468	860,295	2,555,070
Petrolia.....	18	1,879,109	220	241,390	2,073,966	2,519,117
Dundas.....	19	4,835,293	745	850,362	1,043,617	2,453,910
St. Marys.....	22	3,714,609	446	486,673	654,115	2,433,786
Fergus.....	13	2,223,962	390	434,442	1,195,129	2,385,524
Campbellford.....	30	2,362,352	466	470,429	1,452,383	2,321,113
Bowmanville.....	19	2,538,349	482	431,908	1,353,045	2,281,591
Weston.....	8	3,133,864	699	703,647	894,195	2,277,536
Elmira.....	2	2,023,104	469	448,256	800,165	2,185,221
Georgetown.....	18	2,576,771	457	446,122	1,267,943	2,172,220
Perth.....	25	3,764,798	525	548,179	935,289	2,160,855
Sudbury.....	25	3,165,969	397	456,312	1,040,847	2,156,623
Collingwood.....	29	6,135,992	690	657,362	895,698	2,153,564
Rockland.....	7	94,310	460	346,320	1,511,147	2,151,334
Carleton Place.....	21	2,556,483	635	557,100	975,474	2,062,896
Cobourg.....	28	2,350,348	407	364,953	787,198	1,995,150
Gananoque.....	25	3,304,122	499	558,113	803,584	1,972,048
Hanover.....	16	3,226,223	641	579,739	1,046,703	1,935,657
Arnprior.....	17	5,120,700	480	559,833	1,134,341	1,931,415
Lindsay.....	38	3,327,868	516	487,912	1,050,333	1,911,058
Port Credit.....	4	2,510,593	198	225,025	1,284,234	1,907,542
Chesterville.....	5	814,501	119	133,105	1,244,383	1,833,588
Aylmer.....	9	1,214,104	159	158,786	1,007,830	1,831,369
Bridgeburg.....	17	1,433,651	171	240,564	1,021,663	1,816,369
Aurora.....	8	1,132,261	323	310,844	1,120,690	1,772,257
Milton.....	14	2,970,595	470	435,034	636,093	1,771,348
Dunnville.....	18	2,433,639	527	538,356	867,391	1,762,043
Tilsonburg.....	24	1,583,125	477	437,220	1,079,136	1,733,242
Amherstburg.....	8	7,243,509	262	379,196	215,532	1,699,613
Port Hope.....	37	2,427,734	518	577,149	532,095	1,652,274
Kapuskasing.....	3	10,870,783	418	529,405	695,060	1,595,736
Strathroy.....	21	1,385,700	278	225,693	900,054	1,479,166
Napanee.....	21	1,030,218	240	221,725	856,074	1,439,927
Norwich.....	15	660,777	161	146,448	985,170	1,432,960
Walkerton.....	23	1,329,134	316	257,458	824,149	1,369,620
Almonte.....	19	1,488,925	393	362,079	699,359	1,351,489
Timmins.....	14	15,353,948	370	393,225	210,710	1,341,502
Cache Bay.....	4	842,295	229	52,510	827,746	1,305,440
Kincardine.....	16	1,128,885	375	330,304	680,411	1,276,861
Meaford.....	13	1,294,447	327	290,110	818,327	1,259,369
Sandwich.....	11	1,918,182	214	298,364	285,024	1,253,660
Penetanguishene.....	16	1,726,494	379	361,765	502,981	1,231,328
Caledonia.....	11	421,652	104	111,223	707,959	1,161,711
Barrie.....	23	1,535,875	289	275,669	664,044	1,131,001
Wingham.....	22	929,464	244	222,807	615,982	1,070,946
Port Dalhousie.....	5	1,042,220	357	265,632	328,587	1,030,243
Listowel.....	20	812,745	244	212,412	598,117	1,008,999
Cobalt.....	11	13,300,515	185	263,456	55,353	1,005,283
Grimsbv.....	15	864,576	318	233,335	510,486	1,002,504
Pictou.....	28	902,823	254	114,036	518,805	948,892
Woodbridge.....	8	806,594	85	66,630	659,766	917,047
Kingsville.....	13	980,529	79	98,632	193,676	901,990
Frankford.....	8	1,356,378	162	160,916	517,495	895,934
Tilbury.....	10	946,944	220	225,644	433,473	893,137
North Bay.....	18	1,085,735	186	191,895	284,618	860,084
Chesley.....	11	893,722	293	273,734	315,382	853,530
Thessalon.....	7	3,488,094	180	197,200	384,410	841,466
Clinton.....	14	587,227	181	156,359	466,268	829,605
New Hamburg.....	13	870,372	219	175,259	458,263	781,090
Prescott.....	14	1,088,458	183	180,246	384,413	746,093
Whitby.....	8	695,862	233	255,599	331,462	740,552
New Liskeard.....	11	773,734	156	196,264	344,863	726,393
Alexandria.....	20	816,498	148	114,056	418,452	722,636
West Lorne.....	8	633,959	112	92,882	443,060	650,473
Ayr.....	9	565,870	92	80,089	290,751	617,081
Tavistock.....	12	343,127	124	106,704	420,421	616,649

33.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1924—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—continued.						
Mount Forest.....	13	524,997	122	93,681	372,427	611,932
Exeter.....	15	426,728	148	64,582	393,178	609,497
Durham.....	10	643,470	206	159,033	367,164	608,068
Blind River.....	4	631,285	109	120,183	420,765	607,740
Elora.....	11	695,969	215	215,600	171,163	606,187
Mitchell.....	11	489,829	122	139,252	378,872	600,996
Bloomfield.....	12	416,080	164	49,242	336,338	586,830
Gravenhurst.....	8	967,818	201	194,958	332,413	577,033
Delhi.....	6	639,847	83	61,541	363,868	536,274
Palmerston.....	8	212,602	39	33,947	392,267	536,252
Southampton.....	9	664,476	184	160,503	163,361	533,964
Humberstone.....	6	158,025	76	77,961	278,531	514,233
Dresden.....	12	422,806	122	96,877	244,399	513,890
Port Elgin.....	9	534,196	183	182,684	240,461	513,428
Forest.....	11	454,997	130	81,695	298,921	504,710
Waterford.....	10	491,818	123	68,114	257,678	493,284
Victoria Harbour.....	3	1,366,320	148	139,922	280,806	487,939
Bracebridge.....	15	1,034,511	204	144,205	282,646	486,637
Port Dover.....	10	761,565	128	71,574	277,400	470,291
Burk's Falls.....	6	672,639	117	106,810	249,167	465,704
Warton.....	16	547,872	122	88,662	238,358	449,152
Ridgetown.....	16	421,640	85	65,257	271,689	448,784
Seaforth.....	15	271,878	84	67,393	250,861	448,079
Wellington.....	6	327,992	166	38,596	203,638	443,572
Orangeville.....	11	616,285	100	72,342	266,857	443,057
Tweed.....	15	340,527	112	79,260	260,748	430,872
Lucknow.....	16	262,527	85	51,531	294,328	419,999
Brighton.....	19	535,351	186	62,544	250,121	407,032
Stirling.....	16	88,420	49	33,616	328,774	406,596
Dutton.....	12	120,453	26	24,935	321,136	393,788
Streetsville.....	7	448,350	88	92,140	144,259	388,705
Burlington.....	9	517,971	114	83,953	240,326	387,879
Omenece.....	6	393,329	39	42,202	262,136	380,610
Winchester.....	14	224,925	68	53,091	257,176	370,742
Mimico.....	7	809,591	138	187,329	22,440	366,044
Harriston.....	11	354,978	60	54,006	206,712	359,739
Kemptville.....	12	260,794	70	59,351	235,546	353,896
Essex.....	12	259,928	49	50,342	181,800	352,089
Arthur.....	7	79,034	33	24,289	238,583	333,506
Paisley.....	10	102,588	31	23,300	258,125	328,760
Watford.....	12	301,499	92	50,346	148,248	321,403
Hagersville.....	11	134,533	30	22,202	232,612	316,013
Teeswater.....	11	245,463	52	41,178	175,331	312,871
Bolton.....	7	108,779	24	17,733	215,123	292,125
Waterdown.....	6	545,620	88	98,694	50,629	282,139
Parry Sound.....	13	655,028	109	63,620	120,960	278,399
Brussels.....	9	256,771	107	62,732	189,047	277,250
Jarvis.....	4	120,941	17	15,909	229,842	274,640
Uxbridge.....	11	305,474	80	66,522	137,290	273,982
Shelburne.....	10	150,244	25	25,752	194,242	271,442
Sioux Lookout.....	5	184,298	68	46,860	63,410	271,014
Alliston.....	12	161,028	24	15,664	194,443	270,771
Neustadt.....	6	126,239	44	30,103	179,963	264,603
Iroquois.....	15	444,280	46	35,537	159,817	246,583
Drayton.....	6	50,005	17	9,490	190,602	245,734
Parkhill.....	8	183,552	43	26,416	168,872	241,961
Beausville.....	8	275,989	83	48,974	123,182	238,745
Norwood.....	10	207,503	43	26,112	160,781	231,560
Bradford.....	6	138,411	76	71,571	99,379	231,220
Vankleek Hill.....	16	109,735	39	23,565	173,394	229,410
Stouffville.....	8	107,663	20	14,463	160,600	227,204
Port Perry.....	12	172,062	50	35,734	149,155	224,823
Thornbury.....	8	320,299	45	30,294	128,955	216,311
Stavner.....	6	83,302	20	10,534	159,725	215,600
Morrisburg.....	9	285,383	78	56,460	98,688	210,404
Erin.....	7	124,388	34	41,516	115,289	208,001
Cavuga.....	7	55,013	20	17,958	154,443	207,276
Milverton.....	6	206,369	52	42,571	96,114	205,587
Sutton.....	4	121,783	18	18,982	152,636	199,590
Figerville.....	8	161,189	28	23,586	123,964	194,610

33.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1924—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Cannington.....	9	141,614	38	27,262	123,920	190,672
Highgate.....	5	237,834	30	17,752	115,564	188,344
Beeton.....	4	58,170	11	6,045	132,169	186,650
Tecumseh.....	3	290,048	38	16,416	77,354	186,264
Tottenham.....	5	59,680	12	9,090	114,243	168,928
Clifford.....	6	28,220	7	3,913	124,141	163,385
Springfield.....	7	57,639	13	9,361	91,393	160,246
Merrickville.....	7	340,089	59	52,445	71,796	159,283
Thamesville.....	8	164,051	41	18,147	100,827	158,949
Richmond Hill.....	9	225,682	53	46,148	82,336	158,876
Marmora.....	8	69,888	38	14,139	113,529	158,039
Wroxeter.....	7	152,328	35	24,008	112,235	157,065
Tara.....	7	54,017	13	9,346	114,405	154,175
Casselman.....	9	142,659	36	11,939	131,984	152,645
Bothwell.....	6	143,532	74	51,031	52,808	151,476
Blenheim.....	7	212,215	45	19,244	55,330	150,436
Lucan.....	8	85,443	19	14,782	107,592	146,661
Madoc.....	12	73,984	23	12,515	114,668	145,628
Markdale.....	10	123,028	39	17,134	86,460	131,853
Hensall.....	8	99,832	43	13,466	68,715	131,435
Oil Springs.....	6	89,154	8	7,651	87,672	131,202
Glencoe.....	7	172,471	36	30,948	39,393	131,037
Cobden.....	8	65,035	15	9,892	100,537	130,929
Cochrane.....	7	153,664	32	42,463	24,142	126,266
Rainy River.....	5	221,859	94	85,173	69,966	125,921
Lakefield.....	10	130,788	48	21,653	78,325	125,696
Embro.....	7	46,229	26	10,469	95,692	123,765
Maxville.....	9	106,833	48	18,648	76,669	123,475
Alvinport.....	7	108,409	40	12,552	73,208	123,366
Westport.....	11	41,522	17	8,557	100,836	122,417
Creemore.....	8	104,960	29	14,947	74,057	114,344
Dundalk.....	7	51,485	19	9,767	73,414	114,021
Powassan.....	5	87,724	30	9,228	82,694	113,681
Rodney.....	7	119,555	66	41,177	58,056	113,672
Blyth.....	7	73,892	7	4,547	81,532	111,678
Hastings.....	7	130,041	32	23,192	70,127	106,314
Fenelon Falls.....	9	111,389	15	10,969	70,103	105,272
Colborne.....	10	89,369	60	18,339	47,541	102,300
Ailsa Craig.....	6	55,142	13	7,830	61,023	100,544
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg.....	411	87,489,506	11,934	15,395,262	40,837,275	74,755,670
St. Boniface.....	26	6,236,831	966	1,118,803	9,761,032	13,517,427
Brandon.....	35	4,092,269	409	555,060	2,593,906	3,999,527
Portage la Prairie.....	13	702,759	207	220,858	1,514,641	2,110,110
The Pas.....	7	1,472,446	284	370,495	604,168	1,291,274
Selkirk.....	8	668,459	158	210,107	271,580	413,082
Dauphin.....	11	337,805	67	55,271	215,046	354,869
Souris.....	5	564,811	31	34,584	234,319	314,289
Boissevain.....	4	72,787	18	19,682	121,959	187,792
Neepawa.....	7	209,630	33	27,284	106,864	176,327
Stonewall.....	5	312,023	59	42,574	19,323	134,329
Shoal Lake.....	3	75,288	17	17,451	182,971	232,852
Rapid City.....	4	34,283	8	11,371	175,634	230,685
Melita.....	5	36,768	11	11,466	74,245	113,946
Russell.....	3	90,293	7	8,283	85,482	110,409
Saskatchewan—						
Regina.....	50	10,807,026	1,206	1,863,451	6,178,865	10,674,701
Moose Jaw.....	29	2,860,176	635	901,956	6,811,956	9,471,153
Saskatoon.....	51	7,003,437	956	1,318,531	3,648,797	6,542,916
Prince Albert.....	22	1,312,203	293	346,534	1,592,915	2,369,695
North Battleford.....	11	542,667	62	91,840	249,248	526,886
Yorkton.....	9	772,531	49	54,999	286,381	494,322
Swift Current.....	10	649,021	67	82,949	187,986	413,647
Weyburn.....	9	431,561	44	59,907	169,072	338,900
Estevan.....	8	351,525	28	26,726	130,357	218,862
Humboldt.....	6	186,593	24	30,248	122,075	205,194
Melville.....	5	259,424	21	23,182	115,805	193,171
Kerrobert.....	5	67,232	14	16,494	97,228	161,094

33.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1924—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—concluded.						
Battleford.....	7	86,862	13	14,276	85,251	156,064
Maple Creek.....	5	100,531	15	14,476	84,516	146,315
Melfort.....	8	300,774	18	25,076	81,954	140,672
Biggar.....	8	111,170	17	17,363	67,238	112,938
Rosthern.....	6	118,072	15	14,709	78,701	111,703
Unity.....	6	146,238	14	15,824	61,911	111,361
Alberta—						
Calgary.....	141	34,389,487	3,319	4,601,772	15,280,947	27,398,193
Edmonton.....	133	13,771,690	2,666	3,320,589	9,953,511	16,566,350
Medicine Hat.....	29	7,163,634	577	731,124	6,371,076	8,082,649
Lethbridge.....	26	2,231,724	338	486,210	1,376,534	2,467,598
Redcliff.....	6	1,502,411	208	270,688	309,053	1,040,732
Wetaskiwin.....	6	246,731	27	28,104	307,183	422,130
Red Deer.....	8	237,333	39	49,938	193,962	313,595
Blairmore.....	5	371,899	53	78,764	119,387	266,963
Vernilion.....	7	122,283	16	21,296	172,459	243,509
Camrose.....	8	185,731	26	34,702	145,493	242,009
Stettler.....	6	106,315	16	20,022	149,565	223,198
Vegreville.....	7	100,222	22	25,292	129,619	221,534
St. Paul de M�tis.....	5	38,040	10	7,714	170,009	214,869
Innisfail.....	6	56,630	21	21,651	148,008	204,513
Hanna.....	4	118,591	12	12,660	140,185	197,039
Coronation.....	6	73,763	14	12,696	140,006	193,608
Lacombe.....	6	95,841	15	17,397	108,987	189,455
Ponoka.....	4	51,157	11	13,690	122,827	159,416
Viking.....	4	43,798	12	11,982	128,459	151,729
Westlock.....	4	35,608	6	5,601	117,634	144,868
Leduc.....	7	58,321	12	10,023	98,091	137,079
Drumheller.....	7	296,980	33	51,030	23,509	130,730
Diidsbury.....	5	87,853	10	9,511	81,091	127,716
Mundare.....	3	28,500	3	3,498	72,358	126,420
St. Albert.....	3	59,985	9	10,519	83,088	115,166
Olds.....	3	42,076	7	9,097	71,958	112,945
Mannville.....	3	33,448	6	5,200	86,864	109,973
Clareholm.....	5	57,657	8	8,140	68,560	102,266
British Columbia—						
Vancouver.....	498	93,699,451	13,417	16,920,959	43,691,647	77,860,759
Victoria.....	137	15,415,732	2,433	3,050,201	4,162,857	10,656,719
New Westminster.....	50	7,620,297	1,941	2,074,573	5,764,351	9,248,315
Prince Rupert.....	15	2,676,004	370	349,087	2,044,224	3,307,950
Port Moody.....	3	1,088,438	260	340,807	1,320,226	2,563,125
Nelson.....	25	1,997,680	306	374,651	678,558	1,781,192
Kelowna.....	18	811,519	398	208,480	471,038	1,034,325
Port Alberni.....	7	1,114,308	253	290,797	432,464	900,720
Fernie.....	8	5,094,545	232	369,946	333,290	862,317
Nanaimo.....	26	711,395	304	202,308	379,631	861,623
Merritt.....	8	742,012	175	242,941	362,857	767,009
Duncan.....	9	360,515	178	204,160	350,798	760,550
Rossland.....	9	3,582,635	65	126,256	9,940	690,313
Kamloops.....	13	1,278,082	166	177,466	275,980	632,860
North Vancouver.....	9	355,918	129	139,416	176,010	461,593
Port Coquitlam.....	3	654,775	80	105,968	204,223	397,559
Cranbrook.....	10	103,138	59	56,801	121,544	356,854
Courtenay.....	6	192,208	43	39,043	144,878	233,866
Vernon.....	14	363,607	102	65,354	74,140	218,332
Prince George.....	8	189,242	65	80,878	89,352	215,153
Astoria.....	7	211,896	35	46,590	124,552	211,659
Cumberland.....	6	353,317	57	60,898	59,664	185,577
Salmon Arm.....	10	134,396	34	37,806	104,639	171,244
Grand Forks.....	6	104,461	32	31,212	48,688	130,084
Revelstoke.....	9	289,489	34	34,677	28,939	116,520

IX.—CONSTRUCTION.

Construction is the most conspicuous example of a great industry carried on in almost complete dependence on a local demand. The building industry is not only the most widespread in its operations; it is one which expands most rapidly in good times, when it attracts great numbers of general and casual workmen—a characteristic which explains the high rate of unemployment from which the industry periodically suffers. Again, apart from the effect of cyclical fluctuations of general business conditions, the construction industry is highly seasonal. In the winter there is a serious contraction, especially in outside operations, while in the other seasons the contractors employ a much larger number of men, casually engaged, than can be retained throughout the year. A considerable number of the men are in no sense skilled artisans and the supply of unskilled men is generally in excess of the demand. Moreover, conditions in the industry are being transformed on account of the increasing substitution of reinforced concrete for wood and brick construction.

Relation of Construction Industry to General Business Conditions.—Statistics showing activity in construction are of particular interest both to those engaged in the industry itself and to those concerned with the supplying of its raw materials, such as lumber, steel, cement, paint, glass and hardware. All of these latter industries are prosperous when the construction industry is active, and depressed when it is at a standstill; again, the effects of their activity and depression are felt throughout the whole field of industry, so that the current conditions in the construction industry react powerfully upon the whole economic life of the nation. Thus, in the period between 1909 and 1913, construction, mainly financed with borrowed money, contributed in large measure to produce the “boom” of those years.

During the war period the industry was at a low ebb, except for the construction of munition plants, but after the war the housing shortage was a serious problem, and considerable building was undertaken in spite of the high cost of materials and skilled labour, as shown in Table 4. The urgent requirements due to the practical suspension of the industry during the war were fully met in the post-war years, but the rising tide of prosperity in 1926 is reflected in the highest value of construction contracts since 1913, aggregating \$372,947,900. (Table 2.)

The growing recognition of the importance of the construction industry in the business cycle has led in recent years to the proposal that, since construction is largely carried on by public authorities, it should be stimulated by these authorities in periods of depression and suspended in “boom” periods, so as to contribute toward that stabilization of industrial conditions and of employment which is considered desirable. Thus, after the armistice, when a period of depression was apprehended, the shipbuilding programme of the Dominion Government provided employment for many thrown out of work by the stoppage of the munitions industry. Similarly, in the depression of 1921 and 1922, much employment was provided by the carrying into effect of the “good roads” programmes of the Provincial Governments.

Construction in Transportation and Public Utility Industries.—The expenditure for construction by the transportation and public utility systems is incorporated in their general maintenance and structural accounts. The maintenance of way and structures account of the steam railways in 1925 totalled \$74,015,637, as compared with \$78,051,798 in 1924. There were 506 miles of new lines opened for operation during 1925, 165·6 miles completed but not opened for traffic and

559 miles projected or under construction. Total track mileage in 1925 was 54,100, as compared with 52,692 in 1924, a net increase of 1,408 miles. The expenditure of electric railways on maintenance of way and structures account decreased from \$4,488,826 in 1924 to \$4,043,331 in 1925. The length of their main line first and second track increased from 2,261.68 miles to 2,280.99 or by 19.31 miles.

As for the growth of the telephone systems of Canada, the pole line mileage increased from 193,399 in 1924 to 194,455 in 1925, and the wire mileage from 2,793,596 to 3,048,647 in the same period. The property and equipment account was \$193,-884,378 in 1924 and \$210,535,795 in 1925.

The pole line mileage of the telegraph systems decreased from 54,742 in 1924 to 52,723 in 1925, and the wire mileage, which was 268,632 in 1924, increased to 284,121 in the following year. The line and equipment account was \$1,015,354 in 1924 and \$1,153,340 in 1925.

Contracts Awarded.—A record of contracts awarded during the years 1911-26, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., is given in Table 1. The aggregate for 1926 is the highest in the record with two exceptions, 1912 and 1913, when immigration was exceptionally great, necessitating an extensive building programme to care for the rapidly growing population. Although there was not such an influx during 1926, the detailed records, as given in Table 2, show a large increase in residential building, of which a considerable portion was apartment house construction. The most pronounced gains, however, were in business and industrial contracts, which showed increases over 1925 of 53.8 p.c. and 99.2 p.c. respectively. Engineering contracts, on the other hand, declined by 19.4 p.c.

1.—Summary of the Value of Construction Contracts awarded in Canada, 1911-1926, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Years.	Value of Construction Contracts.	Years.	Value of Construction Contracts.
	\$		\$
1911.....	345,425,000	1919.....	190,028,000
1912.....	463,083,000	1920.....	255,605,000
1913.....	384,157,000	1921.....	240,133,300
1914.....	211,952,000	1922.....	331,843,800
1915.....	83,916,000	1923.....	314,254,300
1916.....	99,311,000	1924.....	276,261,100
1917.....	84,841,000	1925.....	297,973,000
1918.....	99,842,000	1926.....	372,947,900

2.—Details of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1921-1926, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Distribution.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Geographical Division.						
Maritime.....	9,288,900	11,154,000	8,749,400	8,596,700	8,873,700	8,412,300
Ontario.....	113,855,000	166,628,000	156,151,800	136,041,400	121,248,100	151,933,900
Quebec.....	61,337,500	103,291,800	102,569,800	89,511,200	124,509,100	141,929,400
Western.....	55,651,900	50,770,000	46,783,300	42,111,800	43,342,100	70,672,300
Type of Construction.						
Residential.....	76,655,400	104,201,500	97,645,200	91,224,800	96,489,900	109,562,400
Business.....	84,721,700	81,385,700	80,436,800	73,666,700	73,067,100	112,408,900
Industrial.....	16,503,700	25,755,800	27,022,000	21,765,000	40,007,300	79,689,700
Engineering.....	62,252,500	120,500,800	109,150,300	89,604,600	88,408,700	71,286,900
Total	240,133,300	331,843,800	314,254,300	276,261,100	297,973,000	372,947,900

Building Permits.—The estimated value of construction in 63 cities of Canada, as indicated by their building permits, is shown for the years 1921 to 1926 inclusive in Table 3. These cities had in 1921 about 32.6 p.c. of the population of Canada, while their 1926 building permits aggregated \$156,386,607 or 41.9 p.c. of the total contracts awarded, as shown in Table 1. In this table, the 35 cities for which statistics of building permits are available since 1910 are indicated by an asterisk (*), and the totals for these cities are given beneath the totals for the larger group.

Table 4 shows the value of the building permits issued by 35 cities in the years 1910-1926. The average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials since 1914 are also given, as are the average indexes of wages in the building trades since 1910, the latter being compiled by the Department of Labour, and the former by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These indexes are introduced to show as far as possible the fluctuations in building costs with their effect upon construction work. Attempts have been made to determine the relative proportion of material and wage costs in general building, but representative data could not be obtained.

Owing to the increasing use of the automobile and other means of rapid transportation, a growing percentage of those who work in the cities reside outside the municipal boundaries. Hence arises in part the necessity for the extension of the record of building permits to include such suburban areas as the York Townships in the case of Toronto, and North and South Vancouver.

3.—Value of Building Permits taken out in 63 Cities for the calendar years 1921-1926.

Note.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Cities.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I., Charlottetown.....	138,200	81,500	50,200	31,900	21,800	29,000
Nova Scotia.....	2,807,986	2,416,024	739,646	901,621	1,099,787	998,945
*Halifax.....	2,199,398	1,752,632	378,699	731,209	1,035,564	764,498
New Glasgow.....	51,775	58,545	41,785	18,505	20,286	7,870
*Sydney.....	556,813	604,847	319,162	151,907	43,937	136,577
New Brunswick.....	1,508,829	2,028,239	1,049,856	1,492,364	986,325	771,421
Fredericton.....	234,800	283,197	305,895	257,325	98,175	37,050
*Moncton.....	699,520	1,037,942	385,461	101,774	204,620	342,701
*Saint John.....	574,500	707,100	358,500	1,133,265	683,530	391,670
Quebec.....	28,869,803	39,330,234	35,483,853	42,562,336	35,186,268	42,167,440
*Montreal-Maisonneuve...	21,291,273	21,132,586	27,125,863	31,013,419	25,520,523	31,720,049
*Quebec.....	3,695,397	5,397,566	4,786,933	7,331,846	3,274,371	3,939,281
Shawinigan Falls.....	266,200	124,400	124,990	229,377	384,925	315,760
*Sherbrooke.....	753,900	712,000	732,100	529,878	1,037,110	712,350
*Three Rivers.....	1,286,740	1,193,650	780,735	1,046,210	2,064,815	1,445,575
*Westmount.....	1,576,293	1,770,032	1,933,232	2,411,606	2,904,524	4,034,425
Ontario.....	59,315,845	81,396,259	74,673,080	57,330,141	59,888,867	65,373,757
Belleville.....	119,700	254,400	54,825	195,000	194,725	306,610
*Brantford.....	404,445	465,420	615,686	191,480	159,537	232,049
Chatham.....	322,555	366,317	245,867	352,329	193,858	591,650
*Fort William.....	893,050	1,446,685	1,425,130	1,272,570	727,340	1,291,250
Galt.....	501,771	731,707	135,631	124,742	108,723	181,185
*Guelph.....	433,257	964,808	571,484	404,304	426,641	344,616
*Hamilton.....	4,639,450	4,928,465	5,452,930	3,309,800	2,675,830	3,128,950
*Kingston.....	591,515	701,495	649,233	1,035,620	493,758	608,532
*Kitchener.....	932,050	2,461,321	1,893,892	1,221,122	1,546,262	1,100,111
*London.....	2,527,510	2,605,630	3,261,065	2,113,500	2,389,800	3,621,200
Niagara Falls.....	1,145,589	676,694	758,513	802,622	1,114,290	1,504,000
*Oshawa.....	329,405	1,155,130	1,923,110	786,985	576,205	1,044,100
*Ottawa.....	2,716,409	5,021,782	3,521,817	2,540,699	4,942,327	3,101,748
Owen Sound.....	119,000	196,450	319,450	161,125	536,970	154,450
*Peterborough.....	541,754	439,154	295,798	437,510	272,637	342,757
*Port Arthur.....	113,509	1,167,429	2,640,321	1,186,207	402,488	961,580
*Stratford.....	276,089	700,527	509,272	641,619	407,731	480,915
*St. Catharines.....	776,360	1,290,576	806,310	713,638	666,962	940,642
*St. Thomas.....	113,640	221,964	334,239	164,026	350,181	138,597
Sarnia.....	1,331,337	880,260	791,470	840,803	725,698	601,646

3.—Value of Building Permits taken out in 63 Cities in the calendar years 1921-1926—concluded.

Cities.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	896,920	583,813	401,032	559,245	242,993	235,766
*Toronto.....	23,878,246	35,237,925	30,609,227	23,926,028	25,797,196	26,029,584
York Townships.....	8,101,100	11,167,700	8,921,650	5,710,400	6,611,440	5,558,540
Welland.....	435,735	362,371	206,105	178,880	124,320	404,049
*Windsor.....	5,123,110	4,143,495	4,725,034	4,429,308	4,333,945	7,319,454
Ford.....	323,185	1,473,270	1,539,702	1,371,662	1,104,445	1,592,058
Riverside.....	48,336	223,265	334,945	403,450	600,750	455,680
Sandwich.....	550,225	854,250	809,754	959,799	1,224,765	1,707,550
Walkerville.....	1,016,000	431,000	610,000	1,058,000	851,000	1,268,000
Woodstock.....	114,593	242,956	309,588	237,668	86,050	126,538
Manitoba.....	6,714,883	7,653,442	5,177,487	3,867,102	5,205,828	11,091,372
*Brandon.....	749,190	225,029	183,034	270,825	76,579	227,516
St. Boniface.....	385,293	552,663	510,353	418,377	972,559	501,256
*Winnipeg.....	5,580,400	6,875,750	4,484,100	3,177,900	4,156,690	10,362,600
Saskatchewan.....	3,434,681	3,982,213	2,405,976	2,856,190	2,531,380	6,529,041
*Moose Jaw.....	500,177	379,180	289,398	501,129	243,535	268,326
*Regina.....	2,160,038	1,784,124	1,264,030	939,785	1,208,403	4,242,511
*Saskatoon.....	774,466	1,818,909	852,548	1,415,276	1,079,442	2,018,204
Alberta.....	4,170,446	5,723,204	2,597,987	3,695,604	2,862,260	4,115,317
*Calgary.....	2,298,800	3,102,700	821,840	1,031,420	1,197,475	1,999,048
*Edmonton.....	1,563,696	2,338,109	1,488,670	2,305,095	1,481,890	1,853,735
Lethbridge.....	217,760	243,695	258,570	226,222	161,189	236,359
Medicine Hat.....	90,190	38,700	28,907	132,867	21,706	26,175
British Columbia.....	9,833,750	14,604,292	11,343,536	13,845,890	17,246,852	25,490,314
Kamloops.....	237,820	146,165	99,728	163,861	99,105	187,269
Nanaimo.....	95,273	85,981	137,507	89,005	212,591	77,496
*New Westminster.....	264,870	332,050	350,848	321,432	704,263	748,169
Prince Rupert.....	620,833	314,412	97,148	209,312	1,337,769	187,465
*Vancouver.....	3,045,132	8,661,695	6,277,574	6,230,774	7,964,375	15,501,262
Point Grey.....	3,516,800	3,364,200	2,397,750	4,251,300	5,080,000	6,045,650
North Vancouver.....	194,874	107,069	220,546	1,123,441	268,542	564,074
South Vancouver.....	882,981	559,716	712,275	618,662	1,032,690	1,390,690
*Victoria.....	977,167	1,033,004	1,050,160	838,103	547,517	698,239
Total—63 Cities.....	116,794,414	148,215,407	133,521,621	126,583,148	125,029,367	156,386,607
*Total—35 Cities.....	94,508,164	122,655,581	111,174,325	105,070,284	101,021,798	131,048,721

1 Six months only.

4.—Value of Building Permits issued by 35 Cities in the calendar years 1910-1926.
(1913=100.)

Years.	Value.	Average Index Numbers of	
		Wholesale Prices of Building Materials.	Wages in the Building Trades.
	\$		
1910.....	100,357,546	—	86.9
1911.....	138,170,390	—	90.2
1912.....	185,233,449	—	96.0
1913.....	153,662,842	100.0	100.0
1914.....	96,780,981	93.8	100.8
1915.....	33,566,749	90.3	101.5
1916.....	39,724,466	103.8	102.4
1917.....	33,936,426	130.7	109.9
1918.....	36,838,270	150.5	125.9
1919.....	77,113,413	175.8	148.
1920.....	100,679,839	214.9	180.9
1921.....	94,508,164	183.2	170.5
1922.....	122,655,581	162.2	162.5
1923.....	111,174,325	167.0	166.4
1924.....	105,070,284	159.1	169.7
1925.....	101,021,798	153.7	170.4
1926.....	131,048,721	149.2	172.1

VI.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

This section of the Canada Year Book is divided broadly into two sub-sections, dealing respectively with external and internal trade.

The first of these commences with a short history of Canadian external trade, the Canadian tariff, and recent developments in external trade, followed by a short account of the Commercial Intelligence Service. Thereafter is to be found a treatment of external trade statistics under four main headings:—historical statistics of total Canadian trade and trade with the United Kingdom and the United States (Tables 1 to 9); current trend statistics of trade with respect to commodities imported from and exported to all countries, the United Kingdom and the United States (Tables 10 to 18); current trend statistics of trade with the principal trading countries of the world, by principal commodities imported and exported (Tables 19 to 33); finally, a comparative study showing the volume as distinguished from the value of trade in recent years.

The sub-section on Internal Trade commences with a general statement on interprovincial trade, and continues with an analysis of grain trade statistics, followed by a treatment of the marketing of live stock and animal products. Statistics of commodities in cold storage are given and the sub-section is brought to a conclusion by a statistical treatment of bounties, patents, copyrights and trade marks and weights and measures.

I.—EXTERNAL TRADE.

1.—Historical Sketch of External Trade and Tariffs.

In the early history of the American continent each of the different European nations establishing settlements in the New World endeavoured to monopolize the commerce of its colonies, prohibited the ships of other nations from resorting to them and prohibited its colonials from importing European goods from other countries, generally granting them, however, preferential treatment in its own market. In these circumstances the colonial wars in America were carried on by governments permeated by the mercantile spirit, for “ships, colonies and commerce”. Owing to this fact, wars resulting in the transfer of colonies from one European power to another involved great economic as well as political changes in the community so transferred. The traders who had previously controlled the trade between the colonial power and its colony found their occupations gone, while new traders from the conquering state arrived to take over the import and export trade, which thereafter flowed in new channels perhaps no more artificial than those which had previously existed.

Throughout the earlier part of the French *régime* in Canada, the foreign trade of the colony was in the hands of the monopolistic chartered companies, of which the Company of One Hundred Associates was the most notable. When its monopoly was cancelled in 1663, the foreign trade of Canada still remained a preserve of the merchants of Old France. Upon the conquest of the country by the British, the French merchants who had their offices in Quebec and Montreal for the most part returned to France, and the trade of the colony fell into the hands of the traders from England, Scotland and New England, who had swarmed into the country at the heels of the invading armies. Some of their descendants are still among the leaders in Canadian import and export trade.

For the first sixty years of British rule, Canadian commerce was carried on almost exclusively with or through the United Kingdom, the merchants of New England complaining, after the American Revolution, of being shut out from the Canadian trade. The geographical juxtaposition of the United States to British North America was, however, a factor which could not permanently be ignored, and smuggling became more and more prevalent as the process of settlement extended westward along the international boundary. In 1822 Great Britain made considerable trading concessions to United States traders. In 1846 she abolished the preferential treatment which she had given to Canadian wheat, and in 1860 all vestige of preference to colonial products disappeared from the British tariff. As a consequence, the colonies which, like Canada, were by this time enjoying responsible government, could not any longer be refused the right to control their own commercial policy—a fact which was emphasized in an important report prepared in 1859 by the then Minister of Finance, (Sir) A. T. Galt, and forwarded to the British Government. This report declared that the responsibility of the Canadian Government must be to the Canadian people, more especially in matters of taxation (the greater part of the revenue being raised by customs duties), and that the Canadian Government must affirm the right of the Canadian Parliament to adjust the taxation of the people in the way it deemed best, even if this should happen to meet with the disapproval of the British Ministry. This doctrine remained unchallenged by the British Government, and coming at a time when all important parties in Great Britain had accepted free trade as a *fait accompli*, it facilitated the setting up of a protective tariff in Canada, designed to secure the establishment in Canada of manufacturing industries, at a time when British opinion desired that the colonies should concentrate their attention on the production of food and raw materials, importing from Great Britain the manufactured commodities which they required.

The Abolition of Preference and the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.—The abolition of the British preference to Canadian wheat in 1846 brought about a depression in the flour-milling industry of Montreal and an ephemeral agitation for union with the United States. The effects of the repeal of the preference were, however, mitigated in 1849 by the repeal of the Navigation Acts and the throwing open of the carrying trade between Canada and the United Kingdom to the shipping of the world. Meanwhile, the abandonment of protection in the Mother Country led to the initiation of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States; a treaty for the free exchange of natural products between them and the British North American colonies was negotiated in 1854, and became effective on Mar. 16, 1855. Under its terms the Canadian farmer and fisherman derived considerable benefit, more especially during the period of the Civil War, when prices in the United States were particularly high. Partly as a consequence of the friction between Great Britain and the United States during the Civil War period, and partly because the new Canadian tariff shut out the manufactured goods of the United States, the treaty was denounced by the United States at the end of the ten-year period for which it had been negotiated, and ceased to operate 12 months later on Mar. 17, 1866. The denunciation of the treaty had a considerable effect in bringing about the Confederation of the British North American colonies, which it was hoped would to a great extent absorb each other's products.

Tariff Policy since Confederation.—The immediate effect of Confederation was to abolish the tariff barriers which existed between the provinces entering the

Dominion. As the area of Canada increased until, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, it became conterminous with British North America, the area of internal free trade was thereby extended, while protection against outside competition was generally maintained. However, the protective tariff of the old province of Canada, adopted in 1859 with a prevailing rate of 20 p.c., was replaced in 1866 by a tariff assimilated to the revenue tariffs of the Maritime Provinces, with the rates of duties on the great bulk of manufactured commodities reduced from 20 and 25 p.c. to 15 p.c. Later on, the world-wide depression which commenced in 1873, and the consequent falling off in a revenue based upon trade, necessitated an increase of the general rate to 17½ p.c., with a 20 p.c. rate on certain luxuries. Even this increase failed to fill the treasury.

In 1879, after the people had declared for a protective policy in the general election of 1878, the duties on imported manufactured goods were considerably increased, the rate on goods "not otherwise provided" being raised from 17½ p.c. to 20 p.c., the rates on cotton goods from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem*, equivalent on the importations of 1881 to 30 p.c., while the duties on woollens were practically doubled. The rate on furniture and clocks was increased to 35 p.c.; on carriages, glassware, wall-paper and silks to 30 p.c.; on boots and shoes, buttons, rubber goods and woodenware to 25 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, now paid \$2 a ton, and the duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 to 35 p.c. protection. Throughout the 80's the general trend of the minor revisions made in the tariff was still upwards, but in the 90's a downward tendency became manifest. In 1891 the duty on raw sugar was repealed, and in 1894 material reductions were made on agricultural implements, and minor readjustments on cottons and woollens. This period was also marked by the thorough-going extension of protection to the iron and steel industry, both by customs duties and bounties.

In the tariff revision of 1897, the duties on Indian corn, binder-twine, barbed wire, pig iron, flour and refined sugar were reduced or abolished, while the bounties on domestic pig iron were not reduced, but in certain cases increased. But the most distinctive feature of the tariff revision of 1897 was the adoption of what was called a "reciprocal" tariff, one-eighth lower than the general. This "reciprocal" tariff was at once applied to the United Kingdom, and afterwards to New South Wales and to British India, while Belgium and Germany, in virtue of their trade treaties with Great Britain, were also admitted to the benefits of the "reciprocal" tariff, together with Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and Venezuela, on account of most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and Great Britain, and France and her colonies, in consequence of the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1893. A little later the "reciprocal" tariff was extended to the Netherlands, Japan, Siberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain, also under most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom.

The numerous concessions mentioned above were, however, of a merely temporary character, ceasing to exist in 1898 as a consequence of the denunciation by Great Britain of her most-favoured-nation treaties with Germany and Belgium. This left Canada free to confine her lower tariff rates to the United Kingdom and to sister Dominions and colonies. A British preferential tariff, consisting at first of a remission of 25 p.c. of the duty ordinarily paid (Aug. 1, 1898), and later of a remission of 33⅓ p.c. of the ordinary rate of duty (July 1, 1900), was established.

This method of preference was abandoned in 1904 for a specially low rate of duty on almost all imported dutiable commodities.

Customs Tariff of 1907.—In 1907 a new customs tariff was introduced, establishing three scales of duties, British preferential (the lowest), intermediate and general, the intermediate tariff being set up as a basis for negotiation with foreign countries in the interest of Canadian trade. This tariff of 1907 is still in operation, with modifications. Under it, the British preferential tariff applied in 1925 to nearly the whole of the British Empire except Australia and Newfoundland, while to the British West Indies, under an agreement of June, 1920, rates of duties are granted even lower than those of the ordinary preferential tariff—in nearly all cases a remission of 50 p.c. of the duty ordinarily charged. The regular British preference was further increased in 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 42) by a discount of 10 p.c. of the amount of duty computed under the British preferential tariff, when goods paying 15 p.c. duty or over are conveyed without transshipment from a port of a country enjoying the British preferential tariff into a sea or river port of Canada.

The intermediate tariff applied in 1925 to the products of the following countries:—France, her colonies and protectorates, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands (all these under special treaties), Argentine Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela (under reciprocal most-favoured-nation clause treatment). New commercial treaties with France (including her colonies and protectorates) and Italy were approved at the 1923 session of Parliament (13-14 Geo. V, cc. 14 and 17), a commercial convention with Belgium at the 1924 session (14-15 Geo. V, c. 9), and agreements with Australia, Finland and the Netherlands (including the Dutch colonies) at the 1925 session (15-16 Geo. V, cc. 30, 11 and 19). The general tariff is in force with respect to the products of all other countries.

There is also in the Canadian customs tariff an anti-dumping clause, providing that in the case of imported articles of a kind made or produced in Canada, if the export or selling price to the Canadian importer is less than the fair market value in the country whence imported, there shall be levied, in addition to the duties otherwise payable, a special duty equal to the difference between the selling price for export and the fair market value for home consumption, but such special duty shall not exceed 15 p.c. *ad valorem*, nor be levied on goods when the normal duties are 50 p.c. *ad valorem*, nor on goods subject to excise duties.

Drawbacks of 99 p.c. of duties paid on imported materials are allowed by the customs laws and regulations in cases where articles manufactured from such materials are afterwards exported.

Surtax.—In 1903, the Customs Tariff Act of 1897 was amended to provide for a surtax of one-third of the duty on goods the product of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries. This surtax was at once applied against German goods, but was removed on Mar. 1, 1910, when Canada obtained the conventional rates of the German tariff on a specified list of goods. Under the Customs Tariff Act of 1914, the rate of surtax is left to be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council, but is not to exceed 20 p.c. *ad valorem*. The surtax may also be applied to goods ordinarily on the free list, but is not to exceed 20 p.c. *ad valorem*.

2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established throughout the world offices administered by trade commissioners. These trade commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets and the current demand or opportunities for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets.

Canadian Government trade commissioners are stationed in the United Kingdom at London, Liverpool (where there is also stationed a special fruit trade commissioner for the United Kingdom), Bristol and Glasgow and at Dublin in the Irish Free State. They are also located at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Kingston, Jamaica; Buenos Aires; Rio de Janeiro; Shanghai; Paris; Brussels; Hamburg; Rotterdam; Milan; Kobe; Melbourne; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town; Calcutta; Singapore; Mexico City and New York. There is also a Canadian commercial agent in Sydney, N.S.W. Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

Organization at Ottawa.—Besides the overseas organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service, there is a headquarters staff at Ottawa. This is presided over by the director, who is the head of the Service and administers and unifies the work assigned to the various trade commissioners. In addition there is the Inspector of Trade Commissioner Offices and the following divisions:—Secretarial; Trade Inquiries; Editorial; Foreign Tariffs; and the division handling the Directory of Canadian Exporters and Foreign Importers.

Commercial Intelligence Journal.—The Commercial Intelligence Journal, containing the reports of the trade commissioners and other pertinent material relating to export trade, is published weekly by the Department of Trade and Commerce, both in an English and a French edition. The subscription price for either edition is \$1.00 per annum in Canada and \$3.50 outside of the Dominion. Special reports dealing with various phases of Canada's export trade are also issued from time to time, as supplements to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

3.—Statistics of External Trade.

NOTE:—For the correct interpretation of the statistics of the sub-section on external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of the terms used should be carefully kept in mind.

Quantities and Values.—In all the following tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

Imports: Valuation.—"Imports" means "Imports for consumption". "Entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

The value of imported merchandise is the fair market value or the price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence and at the time when the same were exported directly to Canada. The "price" and "value" of the goods in every case are stated as in condition packed ready for shipment, the fair value being shown in the currency of the country of export, and the selling price to the purchaser in Canada shown in the actual currency in which the goods were purchased. In the case of goods that are the manufacture or produce of a foreign country the currency of which is substantially depreciated, the value stated is the value that would be placed on similar goods manufactured or purchased in the United Kingdom and imported from that country, if such similar goods are made or produced there. If similar goods are not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the value stated is the value of similar goods made or produced in any European country the currency of which is not substantially depreciated.

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials. The value of exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual cost or the value at the time of exportation at the points in Canada whence originally shipped.

Foreign Exports: Valuation.—"Foreign produce" exported consists of foreign merchandise which had previously been imported (entered for home consumption).

The value of such commodities is the actual cost of such goods.

Countries to Which Trade is Credited.—Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit, save in the courses of transshipment or transfer from one conveyance to another.

The countries whence goods are consigned are not necessarily the countries of actual origin, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence despatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited. An example is the case of tea grown in the Orient but purchased in the bonded market in London, England; Canadian statistics record such imports as coming from the United Kingdom.

Exports are credited to the country of final destination, *i.e.*, the country to which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of final destination is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Fiscal Years.—The Canadian fiscal year ended on June 30 of the years from 1868 to 1906, and on March 31 of 1907 and subsequent years.

1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade.

A general view of the aggregate trade of Canada in the years from 1868 to 1926 is furnished in Table 1, giving the imports of merchandise for home con-

sumption, dutiable and free, and the exports of Canadian and foreign produce, the total trade as here given being the aggregate of the two. Necessarily, some difficulties have been met in maintaining comparable statistics through such a length of time, one of the most serious of these arising through different methods adopted in dealing with exports of foreign produce. For example, the shrinkage in the exports of foreign produce between 1919 and 1926 has been due to change of statistical method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such goods exported. For the past six years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports, while the exports of foreign produce during this period have been composed of goods which had previously been entered as imports for home consumption. Such goods, therefore, are debited to Canada when entering this country, and should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From Table 2 it will be observed that in most of the years from Confederation to the outbreak of the Great War, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports, especially during the great growing period from 1904 to 1914. During the past decade, except in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, there has been an annual excess of total exports over imports entered for consumption. For the fiscal year ended 1916, the total exports were 153·34 p.c., for 1917, 139·31 p.c., for 1918, 164·62 p.c., for 1919, 137·95 p.c., for 1920, 120·87 p.c., for 1921, 97·60 p.c., for 1922, 100·82 p.c., for 1923, 117·78 p.c., for 1924, 118·51 p.c., for 1925, 135·69 p.c. and for 1926, 143·25 p.c. of the imports for home consumption.

The values of coin and bullion imported and exported are shown in Table 3. Amounts collected in export duties from 1868 to 1892, and in import duties from 1868 to 1926, together with the cost of collection expressed as a percentage of the total duties, are stated by years in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 give the statistics of our exports of Canadian produce and our imports for home consumption respectively, furnishing figures of our trade with the United Kingdom, United States and other countries since 1868. These figures show the overwhelming predominance of the two great English-speaking countries in our foreign trade; in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, for example, 74·7 p.c. of our exports of domestic produce was shipped to these two countries, which in the same year together provided 83·4 p.c. of our imports for home consumption. Tables 7 and 8 show respectively by years the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States to totals of dutiable and free imports since 1901, and the *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from these and from all countries from 1868.

Importations of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacturing industries are given in Table 9 for the fiscal years ended 1902 to 1926.

2.—General Analysis of Current Import and Export Trade.

The external trade of Canada, in common with that of every other country in the world, suffered a severe decline, both in volume and in value, following the war. The decline in value was, however, owing to lower prices, very much greater than that in volume, as is shown in Table 35 of this section.

The fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1922, marked the low point in the recent history of Canadian trade, which during the four latest fiscal years has been steadily

recovering from the depression of 1921-2. The latest fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, has been a period of extraordinarily active trade, especially in respect of exports, the value of which was exceeded in only one year in our history, *viz.*, 1918, when values were very much inflated. So far as quantities go, it is certain that the physical volume of imports and exports in the fiscal year ended 1926 was the largest in the history of the Dominion. (See Table 35 of this section.)

Further, while both imports and exports have been increasing in recent years, the latter have so far surpassed the former in their rate of increase that Canada, in the twelve months ended March 1926, had, with the exception of British India, the largest favourable trade balance of any country in the world, amounting to \$401,134,405 as compared with the United States figure of \$352,364,000 in the same period. The increasingly favourable trade balances of the last few years have been responsible for the gradual recovery of the Canadian dollar from the depreciation of the war and post-war period. In the fiscal year ended 1926 the value of the Canadian dollar was practically equal to that of the United States dollar, and this practical equality has enabled the Canadian Government to replace the dollar on a gold basis as from July 1, 1926.

The favourable trade balance of \$401,134,405 in the fiscal year ended 1926 was almost wholly accounted for by the excess of our exports to the countries of the British Empire over our imports therefrom, this excess amounting to no less than \$392,631,842. Our favourable trade balance with all foreign countries was \$8,502,563; an unfavourable balance (excess of imports over exports) of \$123,970,454 with the United States was rather more than made up for by our favourable trade balance with other foreign countries.

Analysis of Canada's Trade.—Canada's foreign trade during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, amounted to \$2,255,939,869, as compared with \$1,878,294,180 in 1925 and \$1,952,130,164 in 1924, the increase over 1925 amounting to \$377,645,689 or 20.1 p.c. and over 1924 to \$303,809,705 or 15.5 p.c. Imports as well as exports show an improvement over the years 1925 and 1924, the increase in exports, however, being greater than in imports. Of the total increase in Canada's trade in 1926 as compared with 1925, imports accounted for 34.5 p.c. and exports for 65.5 p.c., whereas imports accounted for only 11.2 p.c. of the total increase from 1924 to 1926 and exports for 88.8 p.c. In 1926 Canada's import trade was valued at \$927,402,732, as compared with \$796,932,537 in 1925 and \$893,366,867 in 1924, the increase over 1925 amounting to \$130,470,195 or 16.4 p.c. and over 1924 to \$34,035,865, or 3.8 p.c. The Dominion's export trade in 1926 (domestic and foreign combined) was valued at \$1,328,537,137, compared with \$1,081,361,643 in 1925 and \$1,058,763,297 in 1924; the increase over 1925 amounted to \$247,175,494, or 22.9 p.c., and over 1924 to \$269,773,840, or 25.5 p.c.

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade by Main Groups, 1914 (pre-war year), 1921 (peak year of *post-bellum* boom) and 1926, (a) with all countries; (b) with the United Kingdom; and (c) with the United States.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN GROUPS, 1914, 1921 AND 1926.

Main Groups.	Value of Imports. (Million \$).			Value of Exports (Domestic). (Million \$).			Comparative Percentage in 1926			
							of Imports.		of Exports.	
	1914.	1921.	1926.	1914.	1921.	1926.	1914.	1921.	1914.	1921.

(a) WITH ALL COUNTRIES.

							p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural and Vegetable Products..	97.6	259.4	203.4	201.2	482.1	606.1	208.4	78.4	301.2	125.7
Animals and Products.....	41.1	61.7	49.3	76.6	188.4	191.0	119.9	79.9	249.3	101.4
Fibres and Textiles.....	109.2	243.6	184.8	1.9	18.8	8.9	169.2	75.8	468.4	47.3
Wood and Paper.....	37.4	57.5	40.4	63.2	284.6	278.7	108.0	70.3	440.9	97.9
Iron and Products	143.8	245.6	181.2	15.5	76.5	74.7	126.0	73.3	481.9	97.6
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	35.6	55.7	47.7	53.3	45.9	97.5	134.0	85.6	182.9	212.4
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85.3	206.1	139.0	9.3	40.1	24.6	162.9	67.4	264.5	61.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	17.1	37.9	28.4	4.9	20.4	17.3	166.1	75.0	353.1	84.8
Miscellaneous.....	52.1	72.7	53.2	5.7	32.4	16.4	102.1	73.2	287.7	50.6
Total.....	619.2	1,240.2	927.4	431.6	1,189.2	1,315.2	149.7	74.8	304.7	110.6

(b) WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Agricultural and Vegetable Products..	16.2	38.7	34.6	146.8	141.2	356.9	213.5	89.4	241.3	252.7
Animals and Products.....	5.7	5.2	5.9	35.4	91.3	98.8	103.5	113.5	279.1	109.3
Fibres and Textiles.....	60.6	111.3	70.2	0.2	2.6	1.2	115.8	67.3	600.0	46.1
Wood and Paper.....	3.7	3.1	3.5	12.8	36.8	19.1	94.6	112.9	149.2	51.9
Iron and Products.....	17.3	16.7	17.9	1.4	17.6	8.3	103.4	107.2	592.8	47.1
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	4.8	6.7	5.3	16.6	9.9	15.9	110.4	79.1	95.8	160.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	6.3	9.1	14.2	0.4	3.1	1.2	225.4	156.0	300.0	38.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.3	6.0	4.3	0.6	3.4	3.3	100.0	71.6	555.5	97.2
Miscellaneous.....	13.2	17.1	7.8	1.0	6.9	3.5	59.1	45.6	350.0	50.2
Total.....	132.1	213.9	163.7	215.2	312.8	508.2	123.9	76.5	236.1	162.4

(c) WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Agricultural and Vegetable Products..	44.1	119.6	98.5	34.1	146.5	65.9	223.3	82.4	193.3	44.9
Animals and Products.....	23.3	42.9	33.1	32.3	75.8	63.6	142.1	77.1	196.9	83.9
Fibres and Textiles.....	32.5	101.7	79.1	1.2	7.1	4.6	243.4	77.7	383.3	64.8
Wood and Paper.....	31.7	52.4	34.7	45.2	216.0	237.9	103.4	64.3	526.3	110.2
Iron and Products.....	121.4	226.9	158.0	2.0	19.7	7.6	130.1	69.6	380.0	38.6
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	27.7	46.0	38.9	34.2	30.0	58.6	140.4	84.6	171.3	195.3
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	74.2	188.4	110.7	7.2	22.3	17.2	149.2	58.8	238.8	77.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9.6	28.1	18.7	3.2	12.2	9.2	194.8	66.6	287.5	75.4
Miscellaneous.....	31.8	50.2	38.1	4.0	12.7	10.3	119.8	75.9	257.5	81.1
Total.....	396.3	856.2	609.8	163.4	542.3	474.9	153.8	71.2	290.6	87.6

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade from 1914 to 1926, (a) with all countries; (b) with the United Kingdom; and (c) with the United States.

SUMMARY OF TREND OF CANADIAN TRADE, 1914 TO 1926.
(Values in Millions of Dollars).

Years ended March 31.	Imports into Canada.				Exports from Canada.			Excess of Imports (i) Exports (e).	P. c. of Exports to Imports.
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total Im- ports.	Per Cent Free.	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Pro- duce.	Total Exports.		
(a) WITH ALL COUNTRIES.									
1914.....	410.3	208.9	619.2	33.7	431.6	23.8	455.4	163.8	73.5
1915.....	279.8	176.1	455.9	38.6	403.4	52.0	461.4	5.5	101.2
1916.....	289.4	218.8	508.2	43.0	741.6	37.7	779.3	271.1	153.3
1917.....	461.7	384.7	846.4	45.4	1,151.4	27.8	1,179.2	332.8	139.3
1918.....	542.3	421.2	963.5	43.7	1,540.0	46.1	1,586.1	622.6	164.6
1919.....	526.5	393.2	919.7	42.7	1,216.4	52.3	1,263.7	349.0	137.9
1920.....	693.6	370.9	1,064.5	34.8	1,239.5	47.1	1,286.6	222.1	120.9
1921.....	847.5	392.6	1,240.1	31.6	1,189.2	21.2	1,210.4	29.7	97.6
1922.....	495.6	252.2	747.8	33.7	740.2	13.7	753.9	6.1	100.8
1923.....	537.3	265.3	802.6	33.0	931.5	13.8	945.3	142.7	117.7
1924.....	591.3	302.1	893.4	33.8	1,045.4	13.4	1,058.8	165.4	118.5
1925.....	516.0	280.9	796.9	35.1	1,069.1	12.3	1,081.4	284.5	135.7
1926.....	583.1	344.3	927.4	37.1	1,315.2	13.3	1,328.5	401.1	143.1
(b) WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
1914.....	102.4	29.7	132.1	22.5	215.2	7.1	222.3	90.2	167.5
1915.....	68.0	22.1	90.1	24.5	186.6	25.1	211.7	121.6	234.9
1916.....	52.0	25.4	77.4	32.8	451.9	11.2	463.1	385.7	598.3
1917.....	75.5	31.6	107.1	29.5	742.1	13.9	756.0	648.9	705.9
1918.....	58.0	23.3	81.3	28.6	845.5	15.6	861.1	779.8	1,059.1
1919.....	50.0	23.0	73.0	31.5	540.7	20.1	560.8	487.8	768.2
1920.....	93.2	33.1	126.3	26.2	489.2	6.8	496.0	369.7	392.7
1921.....	170.1	43.8	213.9	20.5	312.8	1.4	314.2	100.3	146.9
1922.....	95.1	22.0	117.1	18.8	299.4	1.0	300.4	183.3	256.5
1923.....	116.2	25.1	141.3	17.7	379.1	0.8	379.9	238.6	268.8
1924.....	126.1	27.5	153.6	17.8	360.1	1.1	361.2	207.6	235.1
1925.....	124.7	26.4	151.1	17.5	395.9	1.3	397.2	246.1	262.8
1926.....	133.1	30.6	163.7	18.6	508.2	1.1	509.3	345.6	311.1
(c) WITH THE UNITED STATES.									
1914.....	249.5	146.8	396.3	37.0	163.4	13.6	177.0	219.3	44.6
1915.....	168.6	128.5	297.1	43.2	173.3	13.0	186.3	110.8	62.7
1916.....	199.5	171.4	370.9	46.2	201.1	15.6	216.7	154.2	58.4
1917.....	332.0	333.3	665.3	50.1	280.6	10.0	290.6	374.7	43.7
1918.....	429.3	363.6	792.9	45.8	417.2	23.6	440.8	352.1	55.6
1919.....	416.5	333.7	750.2	44.5	454.9	22.8	477.7	272.5	63.7
1920.....	499.7	301.4	801.1	37.6	464.0	37.1	501.1	300.0	62.5
1921.....	544.0	312.2	856.2	36.5	542.3	18.4	560.7	295.5	65.5
1922.....	312.1	203.9	516.0	39.5	292.6	11.5	304.1	211.9	58.9
1923.....	332.2	208.8	541.0	38.6	369.1	11.2	380.3	160.7	70.3
1924.....	355.9	245.3	601.2	40.8	430.7	10.9	441.6	159.6	73.4
1925.....	287.1	222.7	509.8	43.7	417.4	9.8	427.2	82.6	83.8
1926.....	338.0	271.8	609.8	44.5	474.9	11.0	485.9	123.9	79.7

Statistical Tables of Current Trade.—Tables 10 to 18 of this section deal with the current trade statistics of the Dominion. Tables 10 and 11 are summary tables, showing by groups our trade with the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, by values and percentages, for the four latest years. Table 12 shows the same in detail for exports and Table 13 for imports of all important articles. Table 14 shows imports as dutiable and free and exports as of Canadian and foreign produce for the five fiscal years ended 1925. Table 15 shows imports and exports for the fiscal year ended 1925 by degree of manufacture and by origin, and Table 16 gives similar information on a classification according to purpose. Table 17 gives our imports and exports for the two latest years by ports and provinces and Table 18 shows the values imported from different countries under the preferential, treaty rate and general tariffs in 1924 and 1925.

3.—Trade with the United Kingdom and with the British Empire.

Trade with the United Kingdom.—The trade of Canada with the United Kingdom during the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was valued at \$672,988,590, compared with a trade in 1925 valued at \$548,251,994, representing an increase of \$124,736,596 or about 22·8 p.c. Imports accounted for 10·2 p.c. of this increase and exports for 89·8 p.c. Canadian imports from the United Kingdom in 1926 were valued at \$163,710,431 and in 1925 at \$151,083,946, an increase of \$12,626,485 or 8·3 p.c., while total exports to the United Kingdom in 1926 were valued at \$509,278,159 and in 1925 at \$397,168,048, showing an increase of \$112,110,111 or 28·2 p.c. Domestic exports in 1926 totalled \$508,249,576 and in 1925 \$395,843,433, while exports of foreign produce in 1926 were valued at \$1,028,583 and in 1925 at \$1,324,615.

The increase in imports between 1925 and 1926, amounting to \$12,626,485, was quite general, every main group except fibres and textiles showing an increase. Imports of agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$28,265,980 to \$34,603,500, mainly due to an increase of \$5,579,010 in imports of alcoholic beverages. Animal products imported increased from \$4,653,919 to \$5,960,932; butter, cheese and furs were largely responsible for this increase. Fibres and textiles decreased from \$72,126,492 to \$70,153,478, or \$1,973,014, the falling off in cotton goods and raw wool being chiefly responsible. The imports of wood and paper increased from \$3,438,101 to \$3,473,664; iron and its products from \$17,794,428 to \$17,905,166; non-ferrous metals from \$4,010,443 to \$5,303,872 and non-metallic minerals from \$9,648,724 to \$14,226,799, chiefly due to increased imports of coal. Chemical products increased from \$4,146,061 to \$4,282,489 and miscellaneous commodities from \$6,999,798 to \$7,800,530.

The exports of domestic produce from Canada to the United Kingdom show an increase of \$112,406,143 from 1925 to 1926. This increase occurred mainly in the main groups of "agricultural and vegetable products" and "animal products", though the exports of the main groups of "wood and paper" and "iron and its products" also show increases. All the other main groups, however, show decreases. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products to the United Kingdom increased from \$264,629,910 in 1925 to \$356,888,044 in 1926 or by \$92,258,134. This increase occurred largely in the following commodities: wheat \$81,532,937; refined sugar \$9,672,926; and barley \$2,415,811. Animals and their products increased from \$80,402,251 to \$98,784,204 or \$18,381,953, cheese accounting for \$8,456,675 of this increase, meats for \$6,047,766 and cattle for \$3,307,287. The increase in the exports of wood and paper from \$16,359,997 to \$19,131,234, or \$2,771,237, occurred chiefly in wood pulp, which increased by \$1,707,011 and newsprint paper \$655,206. The increase in the exports of iron and its products from \$6,689,169 to \$8,307,441, an advance of \$1,618,272, was mainly due to the exports of automobiles.

Trade of Canada with the British Empire.—Canada was the first of the British Dominions to grant a preference to goods the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Dominions and possessions. This preference was extended by Order-in-Council from time to time to other portions of the British Empire until now it is applicable to practically every British Dominion and possession, except Newfoundland. In the case of Newfoundland, however, Canada grants free admission to fish and fish products.

The preference has stimulated imports from the United Kingdom and British Dominions and possessions since its inception in 1897. In 1896 imports from the

United Kingdom amounted to only \$32,824,505 and from other portions of the Empire to \$2,388,647. A decade later the imports from the United Kingdom had increased to \$69,183,915 and from other portions of the Empire to \$14,605,519. In 1926 the imports from the United Kingdom (including Irish Free State) were \$163,729,749 and from other portions of the Empire \$43,967,214. In 1896 the proportion of Canada's imports from the British Empire as a whole was 33·3 p.c. and in 1926 only 22·4 p.c. The proportion of the Dominion's imports from portions of the Empire other than the United Kingdom in 1896 was 2·2 p.c. and in 1926 4·8 p.c.

The exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom in 1896 were valued at \$62,717,941 and to other portions of the Empire at \$4,048,198. In 1906 the exports to the United Kingdom had increased to \$127,456,465 and to other portions of the Empire to \$10,964,757. In the fiscal year 1926 the exports to the United Kingdom (including Irish Free State) were \$512,958,265 and to other portions of the Empire \$85,634,989. The proportion of Canada's domestic exports to the Empire as a whole shrank from 60·8 p.c. in 1896 to 45·5 p.c. in 1926. This shrinkage occurred in the exports to the United Kingdom, as the proportion of exports to other portions of the Empire rose from 3·7 p.c. in 1896 to 6·5 p.c. in 1926. The trade of Canada with the British Empire for the fiscal years 1896, 1906, 1914 and 1926 was as under:—

TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NOTE.—For comparative purposes the trade of Canada with the Irish Free State in 1926 is included with the United Kingdom.

Items and years.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total.		
	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.
<i>Imports.</i>	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1896.....	32,824,505	2,388,647	35,213,152	31·1	2·2	33·3
1906.....	69,183,915	14,605,519	83,789,434	24·4	5·1	29·5
1914.....	132,070,406	22,456,440	154,526,846	21·3	3·6	24·9
1926.....	163,729,749	43,967,214	207,696,963	17·6	4·8	22·4
<i>Exports (Canadian).</i>						
1896.....	62,717,941	4,048,198	66,766,139	57·1	3·7	60·8
1906.....	127,456,465	10,964,757	138,421,222	54·1	4·6	58·7
1914.....	215,253,969	23,388,548	238,642,517	49·8	5·4	55·2
1926.....	512,958,265	85,634,989	598,593,254	39·0	6·5	45·5

Regarding the relation between the trade in raw and that in manufactured products with the British Empire, an analysis will show that the bulk of the imports into Canada from the United Kingdom consists of manufactured products, whereas the imports from other portions of the British Empire are made up chiefly of raw materials and products in a semi-manufactured condition. The exports to the United Kingdom are composed principally of raw materials and semi-manufactured products, while the exports to other portions of the British Empire con

sist chiefly of manufactured products. During the fiscal year 1925 the relation between the trade in raw and manufactured products with the United Kingdom, was:—

	Imports. p.c.	Exports. p.c.
Raw materials	7.1	64.5
Partly manufactured.....	5.3	6.3
Fully manufactured.....	87.6	29.2

The character of Canadian trade with other parts of the Empire bears out the claim that Canada is the second most important manufacturing country within the British Empire.

4.—Trade with and via the United States.

Trade with the United States.—During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, the trade of Canada with the United States amounted to \$1,095,680,246, as against a trade in 1925 of \$936,964,652, an increase of \$158,715,594 or 16.9 p.c. In 1926 the imports from the United States amounted to \$609,825,350, as compared with an import trade of \$509,780,009 in 1925, representing an increase of \$100,045,341 or 19.6 p.c., while exports to the United States in 1926 totalled \$485,854,896 as compared with \$427,184,643 in 1925, an increase of \$58,670,253 or 13.7 p.c. In 1926 the domestic exports were \$474,890,028 and in 1925 \$417,417,144, while the foreign exports in 1926 amounted to \$10,964,868 and in 1925 to \$9,767,499.

The increase of \$100,045,341 in the imports was largely due to increased imports of iron and its products, agricultural and vegetable products and fibres and textiles. The imports in every main group except non-metallic minerals show increases. The agricultural and vegetable products group increased from \$76,561,849 to \$98,530,605. Animals and their products increased from \$28,588,214 to \$32,996,830 and fibres and textiles from \$64,002,595 to \$79,115,464. Wood and paper increased from \$32,653,591 to \$34,715,231; iron and its products from \$113,541,924 to \$158,029,982. Non-ferrous metals increased from \$33,297,222 to \$38,911,300. The imports under the main group of non-metallic minerals decreased from \$111,970,906 to \$110,686,261, or \$1,284,645, a decrease chiefly due to falling off in imports of coal. Chemical products imported increased from \$16,366,165 to \$18,754,942 and miscellaneous commodities from \$32,797,543 to \$38,084,735.

The increase in the exports of Canadian produce to the United States in 1926 compared with 1925, amounting to \$57,472,884, occurred in eight of the nine main groups, the fibres and textiles group showing a decrease. Agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$42,587,129 to \$65,964,214. Animals and their products exported increased from \$57,833,090 to \$63,559,623. Fibres and textiles exported, however, decreased from \$4,894,415 to \$4,621,774. The wood and paper group increased from \$220,056,988 to \$237,898,369 (the exports under this main group account for practically 50 p.c. of Canada's exports to the United States). Iron and its products increased from \$5,063,148 to \$7,582,833; non-ferrous metals from \$57,334,402 to \$58,555,643; and non-metallic minerals from \$12,943,809 to \$17,244,986 or \$4,301,177. Chemicals and products exported increased from \$7,826,076 to \$9,204,155 and miscellaneous commodities from \$8,878,087 to \$10,258,431.

Canada's Trade via the United States.—In recent years imports into Canada from overseas countries *via* the United States have steadily declined.

There was a slight increase, however, in 1926, as compared with 1925, in the imports from the British Empire. The following table shows that the imports from overseas countries *via* the United States in 1925 and 1926, were:—United Kingdom, 1925, \$554,532, 1926, \$1,853,066; other British Empire, 1925, \$3,779,361, 1926, \$6,260,189; foreign countries, 1925, \$7,281,781, 1926, \$6,106,030; and from all overseas countries, 1925, \$11,615,674, 1926, \$14,219,285.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES.

Imports from	Years ended Mar. 31,			
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom <i>via</i> United States.....	2,914,881	932,224	554,532	1,853,066
Per cent of Total Imports from United Kingdom.....	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.1
Other British Empire <i>via</i> United States.....	4,524,595	4,925,615	3,779,361	6,260,189
Per cent of Total Imports from Other British Empire.....	11.8	11.8	8.6	14.2
Foreign Countries <i>via</i> United States.....	5,419,297	8,032,644	7,281,781	6,106,030
Per cent of Total Imports from Foreign Countries.....	6.6	8.3	7.9	5.5
Total Imports <i>via</i> United States.....	12,858,773	13,890,483	11,615,674	14,219,285
Per cent of Total Imports from Overseas Countries....	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.5

The exports from Canada *via* the United States represent a very large proportion of the total exports to overseas countries. In 1926 such exports show a considerable increase over the year 1925, due largely to increased exports of wheat *via* the United States. The statistics in the table below show that Canada's exports to overseas countries *via* the United States, in 1925 and 1926, were:—United Kingdom, 1925, \$173,556,264, 1926, \$237,327,986; other British Empire, 1925, \$18,350,573, 1926, \$22,157,401; foreign countries, 1925, \$65,452,730, 1926, \$70,466,599; all overseas countries, 1925, \$257,359,567, 1926, \$329,951,986.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES.

Exports to	Years ended Mar. 31,			
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom <i>via</i> United States.....	178,966,431	152,276,836	173,556,264	237,327,986
Per cent of Total Exports to United Kingdom.....	47.1	42.1	43.7	46.6
Other British Empire <i>via</i> United States.....	13,983,246	20,815,847	18,350,573	22,157,401
Per cent of Total Exports to Other British Empire.....	22.9	26.9	23.1	24.3
Foreign Countries <i>via</i> United States.....	39,369,092	50,585,707	65,452,730	70,466,599
Per cent of Total Exports to Foreign Countries.....	31.8	28.3	36.9	29.1
Total Exports <i>via</i> United States.....	232,318,769	223,678,390	257,359,567	329,951,986
Per cent of Total Exports to Overseas Countries....	41.1	36.2	39.3	39.2

The above table shows that in 1926, 39.2 p.c. of the exports of the Dominion to Overseas countries were shipped *via* U.S. ports, leaving 60.8 p.c. as the proportion shipped *via* Canadian sea or river ports. On p. 18 of the "Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1926", appears a table showing the amounts and proportions of principal Canadian commodities exported to overseas countries indirectly through the United States and directly through Canadian ports in 1926. The exports of the 37 principal commodities totalled 90 p.c. of all exports to overseas countries in that year.

5.—Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents and Countries.

Trade with Continents.—It will be observed on reference to the table below that in 1926 Europe and North America took 88.5 p.c. of the Dominion's exports as against 90.7 p.c. in 1925 and 89.6 p.c. in 1924. The proportion shipped to Europe in 1926 was 49.3 p.c., compared with 47.9 p.c. in 1925 and 44.8 p.c. in 1924; while the proportion to North America in 1926 was 39.2 p.c., compared with 42.8 p.c. in 1925 and 44.8 p.c. in 1924. From 1924 to 1926 the proportion of Canada's exports to the United Kingdom increased from 34.5 p.c. to 38.6, whereas the proportion to the United States decreased from 41.2 p.c. to 36.1 p.c., Europe and North America in 1926 furnished Canada with 93.6 p.c. of her imports, as against 93.3 p.c. in 1925 and 94.2 p.c. in 1924. The proportion received from Europe in 1926 was 24.1 p.c., compared with 25.4 p.c. in 1925 and 22.6 p.c. in 1924, while the proportion received from North America in 1926 was 69.5 p.c., compared with 67.9 p.c. in 1925 and 71.6 p.c. in 1924. The imports from every continent except South America and Africa in 1926 show an increase over 1924 and also over 1925, while Canada sold more goods to every continent except Oceania in 1926 than in 1925 or 1924. In 1926 the Dominion sold to Asia and Oceania goods valued at \$109,800,000, compared with \$67,200,000 in 1925, the increase in exports to Asia being \$37,700,000 and Oceania \$4,900,000. The imports from Asia and Oceania also show substantial increases.

TRADE OF CANADA, BY CONTINENTS, 1924, 1925 AND 1926.

(With proportion of Trade with each Continent).

Continents.	Imports for Consumption.						Exports (Canadian).					
	Value, Million \$.			Per cent of Total.			Value, Million \$.			Per cent of Total.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Europe—												
United Kingdom	153.6	151.1	163.7	17.2	19.0	17.6	360.1	395.9	508.2	34.5	37.0	38.6
Other Europe....	48.3	51.4	59.7	5.4	6.4	6.5	107.6	116.1	140.3	10.3	10.9	10.7
North America—												
United States....	601.2	509.8	609.8	67.3	64.0	65.7	430.7	417.4	474.9	41.2	39.1	36.1
Other N. Amer- ica.....	38.8	31.1	34.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	37.8	39.7	41.3	3.6	3.7	3.1
South America....	16.8	20.1	17.1	1.9	2.5	1.9	15.7	20.6	27.4	1.5	1.9	2.1
Asia.....	30.4	27.5	32.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	49.9	39.5	77.2	4.8	3.7	5.9
Oceania.....	3.5	4.6	8.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	33.5	27.7	32.6	3.2	2.6	2.5
Africa.....	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	10.1	12.2	13.3	0.9	1.1	1.0
Total.....	893.4	796.9	927.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,045.4	1,069.1	1,315.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

Trade with Countries.—During 1926 many changes have taken place in the principal markets whence Canada received her supplies as well as in the chief markets to which she shipped her products. The table which follows, giving the "Trade of Canada with Leading Countries, 1926", shows that the United States and the United Kingdom furnished the Dominion with 83.3 p.c. of its imports as compared with 83.0 p.c. in the previous year. Since 1882 the United States has occupied first place in the Dominion's import trade, the United Kingdom being in second place. With regard to the imports from other chief markets France occupied third position as in 1925, Cuba advanced from fifth place to fourth place,

Germany from eighth to fifth, Japan from seventh to sixth, Belgium from thirteenth to ninth, Netherlands from twelfth to tenth, San Domingo from eighteenth to eleventh, Peru from fourteenth to twelfth and the Straits Settlements from twenty-eighth to thirteenth, while British India fell from fourth place to seventh place, British Guiana from eighth to fourteenth and Barbados from tenth to fifteenth.

The rank of the Dominion's leading customers in 1926 shows as great a change as the rank of the chief suppliers of goods to Canada. The United Kingdom and the United States in 1926 took 74.6 p.c. of the Dominion's exports, as compared with 76.1 p.c. in 1925. The United Kingdom again moved up to first place in Canada's export trade, the United States being a very close second. Of the other leading markets for Canadian goods Japan occupied third place, moving up from fourth and Germany moving down to fourth position, China rose from fifteenth position to fifth position, Netherlands from ninth to sixth, Australia from tenth to ninth, France from thirteenth to tenth. Belgium fell from fifth position to seventh position, New Zealand from sixth to eighth, Italy from seventh to eleventh and Newfoundland from eighth to thirteenth.

TRADE OF CANADA WITH TWENTY-FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES, 1926.

(Countries arranged in order of importance of trade.)

Imports for Consumption.			Exports (Canadian).		
Country.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Country.	Value.	Per cent of Total.
	\$			\$	
United States.....	609,825,350	65.7	United Kingdom.....	508,249,576	38.6½
United Kingdom.....	163,710,431	17.6	United States.....	474,890,028	36.1
France.....	19,162,420	2.0½	Japan.....	34,694,862	2.6½
Cuba.....	11,063,284	1.2	Germany.....	30,744,210	2.3½
Germany.....	9,981,019	1.0½	China.....	24,473,446	1.8½
Japan.....	9,564,074	1.0½	Netherlands.....	23,476,607	1.8½
British India.....	9,477,453	1.0½	Belgium.....	22,706,945	1.7½
Switzerland.....	7,459,809	0.8	New Zealand.....	16,561,344	1.2½
Belgium.....	6,957,668	0.7½	Australia.....	15,436,025	1.1½
Netherlands.....	6,854,219	0.7½	France.....	13,952,262	1.0½
San Domingo.....	6,791,339	0.7½	Italy.....	12,788,653	0.9½
Peru.....	5,700,109	0.6	Argentina.....	12,639,706	0.9½
Straits Settlements.....	4,674,388	0.5	Newfoundland.....	11,277,182	0.8½
British Guiana.....	4,501,912	0.5	British South Africa.....	9,078,462	0.6½
Barbados.....	4,130,822	0.4½	Cuba.....	8,524,713	0.6½
Jamaica.....	3,783,481	0.4	British India.....	7,420,708	0.5½
Mexico.....	3,684,460	0.4	Norway.....	6,767,887	0.5½
Argentina.....	3,411,748	0.3½	Denmark.....	6,215,226	0.4½
Australia.....	3,042,054	0.3½	Brazil.....	4,832,391	0.3½
Ceylon.....	2,747,442	0.3	Irish Free State.....	4,708,689	0.3½
New Zealand.....	2,725,235	0.3	Jamaica.....	3,976,210	0.3
Italy.....	2,596,469	0.2½	Dutch East Indies.....	3,881,792	0.3
Fiji.....	2,567,204	0.2½	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,875,132	0.3
China.....	2,547,995	0.2½	Br. West Indies, other.....	3,851,248	0.2½
Spain.....	2,075,219	0.2½	Russia.....	3,788,266	0.2½
Total 25 countries.....	909,035,604	98.0	Total 25 countries.....	1,268,811,570	96.5
Total Imports.....	927,402,732	100.0	Total Exports.....	1,315,192,791	100.0
British Empire.....	207,696,963	22.4	British Empire.....	598,593,254	45.5
Foreign Countries.....	719,705,769	77.6	Foreign Countries.....	716,599,537	54.5

Statistical Tables of Trade by Countries.—Statistics showing the course of import and export trade during the last five fiscal years by countries with which Canada carries on trade will be found in Tables 19 (imports) and 20 (exports).

In Table 21 will be found statistics showing imports, exports and total trade by countries for the latest fiscal year ended March, 1926. Table 22 shows by countries the values of goods imported into and exported from Canada *via* the United States for the last two fiscal years.

Finally, the trade of Canada with the leading countries with which she trades (other than the United Kingdom and the United States, which are exhaustively dealt with in Tables 12 and 13), is analyzed by countries and by leading commodities in Tables 23-33, for the last two fiscal years. Historical tables showing our trade with these and other countries in each year since Confederation will be found on pages 16-29 of the annual report of the Trade of Canada for 1925, published by and obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

6.—Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.

Relation Between Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.—During the first quarter of the present century Canada has passed through the same stages of development in her economic life as did the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1870, 67·7 p.c. of the total exports from the United States consisted of raw materials, while in 1900, the percentage was only 40·2. Of fully manufactured products, the percentage of the total exports in 1870 was 28·6 and in 1900 48·6. From 1870 to 1900 the imports of raw materials into the United States increased from 25·2 p.c. of her total imports to 44·0 p.c., while the imports of fully manufactured products decreased from 62·1 p.c. to 40·2 p.c. The statistics for more recent years down to 1925, as given below, show a further increase in the percentage of fully manufactured products exported, as also in the percentage of raw materials imported for manufacturing purposes, and a further decrease in the percentage of fully manufactured products imported.

The most important factor to be considered in the economic survey of any country is the potential wealth represented by its natural resources. In this respect Canada has hardly a superior among the nations of the world. Not only is Canada very rich in natural resources, but her potential wealth is so distributed among the farm, the forest, the mine and the fisheries that its development is greatly facilitated, and the process of realization goes hand in hand with the building up of high-grade manufacturing industries. While every branch of industry in the Dominion shows a steady increase, without doubt the development of manufacturing affords the most striking example of the advancement of the Dominion. While it is true that Canada continues to export large quantities of raw materials, it is a notable fact that the increase in the quantities of raw materials used in the manufacturing industries in recent years has been much greater than the increase in the exports of these products. Many classes of goods which were formerly imported into Canada in large volume are now being manufactured in the Dominion in sufficient quantity not only to meet the requirements of the home market but also for export. Statistics for the years 1900 to 1925 indicate that Canada is importing a smaller proportion of manufactured commodities to-day than a few years ago, while the proportion of imports of raw materials for use in Canadian manufacturing industries shows a constant increase.

The table below shows that in 1914 the proportion of the imports of raw materials to total imports for Canada and the United States was 21·8 p.c. and 46·5 p.c., respectively, while in 1925 it was 27·7 p.c. and 49·2 p.c. respectively. In 1914 the proportion of imports of fully manufactured goods was for Canada 68·9 p.c. and the United States 36·6 p.c., while in 1925 the proportion for Canada was

61.5 p.c. and the United States 32.5 p.c. With regard to exports, the table shows that in 1914 the proportion of raw materials exported to total exports was for Canada 63.2 p.c. and the United States 39.9 p.c., while in 1925 the proportion for Canada was 44.7 p.c. and the United States 39.3 p.c. During 1914 the proportion of fully manufactured goods exported to total exports was for Canada 26.7 p.c. and the United States 44.0 p.c., while in 1925 the proportion for Canada was 40.2 p.c. and the United States 47.2 p.c.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROPORTION OF RAW MATERIALS AND PARTLY AND FULLY MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1900 to 1925.

Years.	Raw Materials.				Partly Manufactured Goods.				Fully Manufactured Goods.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900.....	24.9	44.0	41.5	40.2	10.6	15.8	17.7	11.2	64.5	40.2	40.8	48.6
1905.....	25.5	47.9	41.6	39.6	9.5	15.9	18.2	14.1	65.0	36.2	40.2	46.3
1910.....	24.2	45.7	51.2	39.5	10.0	18.3	16.1	15.7	65.8	36.0	32.7	44.8
1914.....	21.8	46.5	63.2	39.9	9.3	16.9	10.1	16.1	68.9	36.6	26.7	44.0
1920.....	27.5	52.8	35.7	32.6	13.2	15.3	15.1	12.5	59.3	31.9	49.2	54.9
1921.....	24.9	41.1	44.2	35.5	11.7	14.8	16.6	10.3	63.4	44.1	39.2	54.2
1922.....	28.9	46.4	44.5	39.1	9.6	15.6	14.5	11.1	61.5	38.0	41.0	49.8
1923.....	28.4	48.3	44.7	36.3	9.7	18.8	16.2	12.5	61.9	32.9	39.1	51.2
1924.....	28.4	44.6	43.4	35.7	11.2	18.5	16.8	14.1	60.4	36.9	39.8	50.2
1925.....	27.7	49.2	44.7	39.3	10.8	18.3	15.1	13.5	61.5	32.5	40.2	47.2

The statistics of Table 15 of this chapter show that in the fiscal year ended 1925, Canadian importations of partly manufactured goods were \$85,715,404 and of fully or chiefly manufactured goods \$490,315,839—a total import of \$576,031,243 of manufactured goods. On the other hand, our exports of partly manufactured goods amounted to \$161,376,031 and of fully or chiefly manufactured goods to \$430,222,448—a total export of \$591,598,479 of manufactured goods. Since this figure is larger than that of manufactured goods imported, it is evident that Canada is on balance an exporter of manufactured commodities.

A statement classifying imports and exports in 1900 and certain later years up to 1925 as raw materials, partly manufactured and fully or chiefly manufactured goods is appended.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS, PARTLY MANUFACTURED AND FULLY OR CHIEFLY MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, 1900 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

(Figures in millions of dollars.)

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Raw Materials.	Partly Manufactured.	Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.	Raw Materials.	Partly Manufactured.	Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.
1900.....	43.0	13.8	111.3	70.0	30.0	69.0
1910.....	91.0	37.5	241.0	143.0	45.0	91.2
1914.....	135.2	58.0	426.3	273.0	44.0	115.3
1920.....	295.0	144.0	626.0	441.0	185.2	614.0
1921.....	310.2	151.4	778.4	524.0	194.0	471.4
1922.....	216.4	72.0	460.0	329.3	107.2	304.0
1923.....	228.0	78.0	497.0	416.2	151.0	364.2
1924.....	254.0	100.2	539.0	454.0	176.0	416.0
1925.....	220.9	85.7	490.3	477.5	161.4	430.2

7.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

Principal Imports.—The 80 chief imports listed in the following table giving "Leading Commodities Imported into Canada, 1926", represent 85.7 p.c. of the total imports into Canada. Of these 70 show increases and 10 show decreases as compared with 1925. The decreases occur in the imports of coal, sugar, woollen goods, cotton goods, settlers' effects, raw wool, dyeing and tanning materials, molasses, clocks and watches, and fish. While some of these commodities show decreases in values the quantities imported show increases,—notably coal, molasses and sugar, the quantities of coal increasing from 15,671,635 tons to 16,651,614 tons, molasses from 5,063,114 gallons to 6,058,389 gallons and sugar from 882,329,494 lb. to 1,174,443,304 lb. The importer, therefore, secured these products in the markets of the world at a lower price per unit than in the preceding year. The increases in the 70 commodities were not wholly due to higher prices, but also to increased quantities imported, the only notable exception being in the case of raw rubber, the average import value of which in 1925 was 28.5 c. per lb. and in 1926, 68.3 c. per lb. In the case of other commodities that show increases in values, the average import value in 1926 was on the whole on a par with that for 1925, with the possible exception of hides and skins, woollens, jute cloth and certain classes of foodstuffs. The first 15 commodities in the following list account for about 46 p.c. of our imports.

EIGHTY LEADING COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO CANADA, 1926.
(Commodities arranged in order of value imported.)

Commodity.	Value.	Commodity.	Value.
	\$		\$
Coal.....	56,109,793	Iron and steel castings and forgings..	5,091,744
Sugar.....	32,740,650	Stone and products.....	4,907,595
Woollen goods.....	32,515,978	Nuts (edible).....	4,522,489
Machinery.....	32,031,669	Band and hoop iron.....	4,408,557
Raw rubber.....	31,982,571	Brass.....	4,375,875
Cotton goods.....	30,805,048	Sisal and manila grass.....	4,347,116
Crude petroleum.....	30,132,936	Dairy products.....	4,262,525
Raw cotton.....	28,858,520	Noils, tops and waste wool.....	4,097,256
Fruits.....	27,313,170	Leather, unmanufactured.....	4,070,949
Alcoholic beverages.....	25,254,073	Paints and varnishes.....	3,997,612
Automobile parts.....	23,111,109	Woollen yarn.....	3,753,462
Iron and steel plates and sheets.....	22,640,697	Articles returned after 5 years.....	3,580,806
Silk goods.....	21,718,916	Hardware and cutlery.....	3,483,752
Electric apparatus.....	16,016,003	Iron and steel pipes.....	3,482,106
Automobiles.....	15,795,228	Raw flax and hemp.....	3,458,574
Refined petroleum.....	14,983,290	Raw silk.....	3,448,502
Farm implements.....	13,336,650	Leather, manufactured.....	3,447,048
Engines and boilers.....	12,861,592	Fertilizers.....	3,419,624
Linen and jute goods.....	12,671,885	Scientific equipment.....	3,400,240
Grains.....	12,297,534	Rubber goods.....	3,360,567
Tea.....	12,188,046	Cocoa and chocolate.....	3,344,402
Books and printed matter.....	12,148,805	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	3,336,933
Furs.....	10,660,508	Diamonds, unset.....	3,212,565
Vegetable oils.....	9,535,575	Hats and caps.....	3,072,686
Paper.....	9,403,738	Drugs and medicines.....	2,992,150
Hides, raw.....	9,329,543	Gums and resin.....	2,979,739
Wood, manufactured.....	8,376,861	Post office parcels.....	2,874,114
Iron and steel bars and rods.....	8,005,339	Containers.....	2,823,319
Lumber and timber.....	7,966,152	Cotton yarn.....	2,811,306
Clay and products.....	7,595,750	Wire (iron and steel).....	2,790,031
Tobacco.....	7,525,476	Soda and soda compounds.....	2,683,443
Copper.....	7,415,072	Alumina.....	2,587,509
Glass and glassware.....	7,297,918	Tin in ingots.....	2,577,974
Binder twine.....	6,710,477	Molasses.....	2,530,086
Coke.....	6,505,072	Animals, living.....	2,427,291
Settlers' effects.....	6,271,891	Clocks and watches.....	2,344,751
Vegetables.....	6,038,139	Fish.....	2,153,317
Raw wool.....	5,669,486		
Structural iron and steel.....	5,534,438	Total of above Commodities.....	794,928,579
Coffee and chicory.....	5,490,701	Total Imports.....	927,402,732
Ships' stores.....	5,397,081		
Artificial silk.....	5,159,247		
Meats.....	5,117,887		

Principal Exports.—The 50 principal exports listed in the table below giving “Leading Canadian Commodities Exported, 1926”, make up 91·8 p.c. of the Dominion’s exports. Of these exports 39 show increases and 11 decreases as compared with 1925. The commodities to show decreases were: wheat flour, raw gold, pulpwood, settlers’ effects, unmanufactured leather, raw hides and skins, apples, rye, condensed milk, coal, and bran, shorts and middlings. In every instance where the values in 1926 were less than in 1925, except coal, the quantities exported showed a corresponding decrease. Those commodities showing an increase in value showed a corresponding increase in the quantities, except silver ore, shingles and butter. There were no abnormal changes in the average export values from 1925 to 1926 except for potatoes, the export value of which increased from about 74 c. per bushel to about \$1.32 per bushel. Ten commodities exported in 1926 accounted for over 62 p.c. of the exports of Canadian produce. These commodities arranged in order of importance were:—wheat, 27·7 p.c. of total exports; printing paper, 7·8 p.c.; wheat flour, 5·3 p.c.; planks and boards, 5·0 p.c.; wood pulp, 3·8 p.c.; meats, 2·8 p.c.; fish, 2·7 p.c.; automobiles, 2·7 p.c.; cheese, 2·5 p.c.; and raw gold, 1·9 p.c.

FIFTY LEADING CANADIAN COMMODITIES EXPORTED, 1926.

(Commodities arranged in order of value exported.)

Commodity.	Value.	Commodity.	Value.
	\$		\$
Wheat.....	364,201,388	Potatoes.....	9,327,274
Printing paper.....	102,700,942	Butter.....	8,773,125
Wheat flour.....	69,687,598	Settlers' effects.....	7,545,351
Planks and boards.....	66,824,346	Leather, unmanufactured.....	7,260,261
Wood pulp.....	49,909,870	Automobile parts.....	7,121,747
Meats.....	37,111,933	Hides and skins, raw.....	7,111,735
Fish.....	36,531,000	Cream, fresh.....	6,989,295
Automobiles.....	35,717,438	Apples, green.....	6,250,186
Cheese.....	33,718,587	Aluminium in pigs, etc.....	6,006,390
Gold, raw.....	25,968,094	Machinery.....	5,669,914
Oats.....	24,237,693	Fertilizers.....	5,399,088
Barley.....	23,182,111	Ale, beer and porter.....	5,156,103
Sugar, refined.....	19,980,927	Rye.....	4,971,794
Cattle.....	18,081,479	Zinc spelter.....	4,876,525
Furs, raw.....	17,197,666	Rubber boots and shoes.....	4,862,943
Whiskey.....	15,712,222	Milk, condensed.....	4,856,965
Rubber tires.....	14,003,701	Logs.....	4,855,522
Copper ore and blister.....	13,945,637	Coal.....	4,083,713
Farm implements.....	13,628,341	Films for moving pictures.....	4,048,624
Pig lead.....	13,292,720	Bran, shorts and middlings.....	3,988,506
Pulpwood.....	13,056,057	Hay.....	3,711,840
Flaxseed.....	12,883,015	Clover seed.....	3,700,077
Nickel.....	12,829,244	Soda and soda compounds.....	3,682,103
Silver ore and bullion.....	12,365,576		
Laths (wood).....	10,586,139	Total of above Commodities.....	1,207,064,371
Asbestos, raw.....	9,920,900		
Shingles, wood.....	9,540,674	Total Exports, Canadian.....	1,315,192,791

8.—Canada’s Position in International Trade in the Calendar Years 1913 and 1925.

Canada occupies a much better position in international trade today than in 1913. Even during the past year she has slightly improved her position. This is especially true in respect to her visible trade balance. In 1913 Canada occupied eighth position among the leading importing countries of the world and in 1925 she still occupied the same position, being excelled by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands. With respect to exports, Canada occupied tenth place in 1913, but in 1925 she had advanced to sixth place, being surpassed only by the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany and British India. Though Canada occupied eighth place in imports

and sixth place in exports in 1925, she held sixth place in aggregate trade, being excelled by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France and British India. In percentage of increase of import trade from 1913 to 1925, Canada took fourteenth place among the great trading nations, and had first place in percentage increase of exports. With reference to imports per capita, Canada occupied fifth place in 1913 and eighth place in 1925, while in exports she occupied seventh place in 1913 and second place in 1925, being exceeded only by the Dominion of New Zealand. In respect to aggregate trade per capita Canada was in sixth place in 1913 and in 1925, being now surpassed by New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Netherlands and Switzerland. With reference to visible trade balance, Canada in 1913 occupied seventeenth position among the leading commercial nations of the world and in 1925 she was in third position, with a favourable balance amounting to \$392,800,000. In 1913, as also in 1925, the United States stood in first place and British India in second place. On a per capita basis, however, Canada in 1925 occupied first place by a wide margin in respect to her favourable trade balance, which amounted to \$41.95 per head. From 1913 to 1925 the improvement in Canada's visible trade balance amounted to \$615,700,000 or \$71.56 per head.

COMPARISON OF THE TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

(Calendar Years, 1913 and 1925.)

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of value of trade in 1925.

Rank.	Country.	Foreign Trade.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) 1925 compared with 1913.		Trade per Capita.		
		1913.	1925.	Amount.	Per Cent.	1913.	1925.	
		Million \$	Million \$	Million \$		\$	\$	
<i>Net Imports for Consumption.</i>								
1	United Kingdom.....	3,207.0	5,641.1	+2,434.1	+	75.9	69.68	125.56
2	United States.....	1,756.9	4,136.8	+2,379.9	+	135.4	18.10	35.86
3	Germany.....	2,563.3	2,957.9	+ 394.6	+	15.4	38.62	46.78
4	France.....	1,625.3	2,097.7	+ 472.4	+	29.1	41.04	52.61
5	Italy.....	703.6	1,042.3	+ 338.7	+	48.1	20.28	27.71
6	Japan.....	363.3	1,037.7	+ 674.4	+	185.6	6.94	17.74
7	Netherlands.....	1,575.0	986.5	— 588.5	—	37.3	256.35	134.07
8	Canada.....	659.1	878.2	+ 219.1	+	33.2	87.55	93.78
9	Belgium.....	894.9	846.4	— 48.5	—	5.4	118.07	110.15
10	Argentina.....	406.6	846.2	+ 439.6	+	108.1	46.74	86.00
11	British India.....	594.1	814.4	+ 220.3	+	37.1	1.88	2.55
12	Australia.....	370.6	702.3	+ 331.7	+	89.5	78.30	118.46
13	Switzerland.....	370.5	509.4	+ 138.9	+	37.5	97.99	130.02
14	Brazil.....	326.0	420.3	+ 94.3	+	28.9	13.41	12.51
15	Denmark.....	208.3	407.5	+ 199.2	+	95.6	75.08	121.57
16	Sweden.....	226.9	385.8	+ 158.9	+	70.0	40.44	64.08
17	Spain.....	252.1	322.1	+ 70.0	+	27.8	12.64	14.66
18	Union of South Africa.....	196.5	305.8	+ 109.3	+	55.6	28.72	43.34
19	New Zealand.....	104.1	249.6	+ 145.5	+	138.8	98.89	180.36
20	Norway.....	148.0	248.0	+ 100.0	+	67.6	60.11	90.03
<i>Exports (Domestic).</i>								
1	United States.....	2,448.3	4,818.3	+2,370.0	+	96.8	25.23	41.76
2	United Kingdom.....	2,556.2	3,732.4	+1,176.2	+	46.0	55.52	83.08
3	France.....	1,327.9	2,166.2	+ 838.3	+	63.1	33.53	54.33
4	Germany.....	2,402.9	2,094.0	— 308.9	—	12.8	36.22	33.12
5	British India.....	781.9	1,456.7	+ 674.8	+	86.3	2.48	4.57
6	Canada.....	436.2	1,271.0	+ 834.8	+	191.4	57.95	135.73
7	Japan.....	313.5	894.7	+ 581.2	+	185.5	5.99	15.29
8	Argentina.....	465.6	837.6	+ 372.0	+	79.9	53.61	85.13
9	Australia.....	354.0	739.6	+ 385.6	+	108.9	74.78	124.74
10	Italy.....	484.7	728.2	+ 243.5	+	50.2	13.97	19.36
11	Netherlands.....	1,239.4	726.3	— 513.1	—	41.4	201.71	98.71
12	Belgium.....	701.5	688.3	— 13.2	—	1.9	92.55	89.57
13	Brazil.....	314.7	491.7	+ 177.0	+	56.2	12.94	14.64
14	Switzerland.....	265.6	394.3	+ 128.7	+	48.4	70.25	100.63
15	Union of South Africa.....	133.9	380.9	+ 247.0	+	184.4	19.58	53.98
16	Denmark.....	170.8	380.2	+ 209.4	+	122.6	61.55	113.42
17	Sweden.....	219.0	364.6	+ 145.6	+	66.5	39.05	60.56
18	New Zealand.....	102.1	260.6	+ 158.5	+	155.2	97.01	188.32
19	Spain.....	204.1	226.9	+ 22.8	+	11.1	10.23	10.33
20	Norway.....	102.1	184.5	+ 82.4	+	80.7	41.46	66.97

TRADE BALANCE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1913 AND 1925.

(Countries arranged in order of size of Trade Balance.)

NOTE.—Credit balance marked (+). Debit balance marked (—).

Calendar Year, 1913.				Calendar Year, 1925.			
Rank.	Country.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Rank.	Country.	Amount.	Per Capita.
		Million \$	\$			Million \$	\$
1	United States.....	+ 691.4	+ 7.13	1	United States.....	+ 681.5	+ 5.90
2	British India.....	+ 187.8	+ 0.60	2	British India.....	+ 642.3	+ 2.02
3	Argentina.....	+ 59.0	+ 6.78	3	Canada.....	+ 392.8	+ 41.95
4	New Zealand.....	— 2.0	— 1.90	4	Union of South Africa...	+ 75.1	+ 10.64
5	Sweden.....	— 7.9	— 1.41	5	Brazil.....	+ 71.4	+ 2.13
6	Brazil.....	— 11.3	— 0.46	6	France.....	+ 68.5	+ 1.72
7	Australia.....	— 16.6	— 3.51	7	Australia.....	+ 37.3	+ 6.28
8	Denmark.....	— 37.5	— 13.51	8	New Zealand.....	+ 11.0	+ 7.96
9	Norway.....	— 45.9	— 18.60	9	Argentina.....	— 8.6	— 0.87
10	Spain.....	— 48.0	— 2.41	10	Sweden.....	— 21.2	— 3.52
11	Japan.....	— 49.8	— 0.95	11	Denmark.....	— 27.3	— 8.45
12	Union of South Africa..	— 62.6	— 9.00	12	Norway.....	— 63.5	— 23.06
13	Switzerland.....	— 105.1	— 27.80	13	Spain.....	— 95.2	— 4.33
14	Germany.....	— 160.4	— 2.42	14	Switzerland.....	— 115.1	— 29.39
15	Belgium.....	— 193.4	— 25.50	15	Japan.....	— 143.0	— 2.45
16	Italy.....	— 218.9	— 6.31	16	Belgium.....	— 158.1	— 20.58
17	Canada.....	— 222.9	— 29.61	17	Netherlands.....	— 260.2	— 35.36
18	France.....	— 297.4	— 7.51	18	Italy.....	— 314.1	— 8.35
19	Netherlands.....	— 335.6	— 54.62	19	Germany.....	— 863.9	— 13.66
20	United Kingdom.....	— 651.7	— 14.16	20	United Kingdom.....	— 1,908.7	— 42.48

NOTE.—For the twelve months ended March, 1926, the visible trade balance of Canada was larger than that for the United States, the favourable balance for Canada amounting to \$401,134,000, and that for the United States to \$352,364,000. The trade of Canada and the United States for the twelve months ended March 31, 1926, was:—

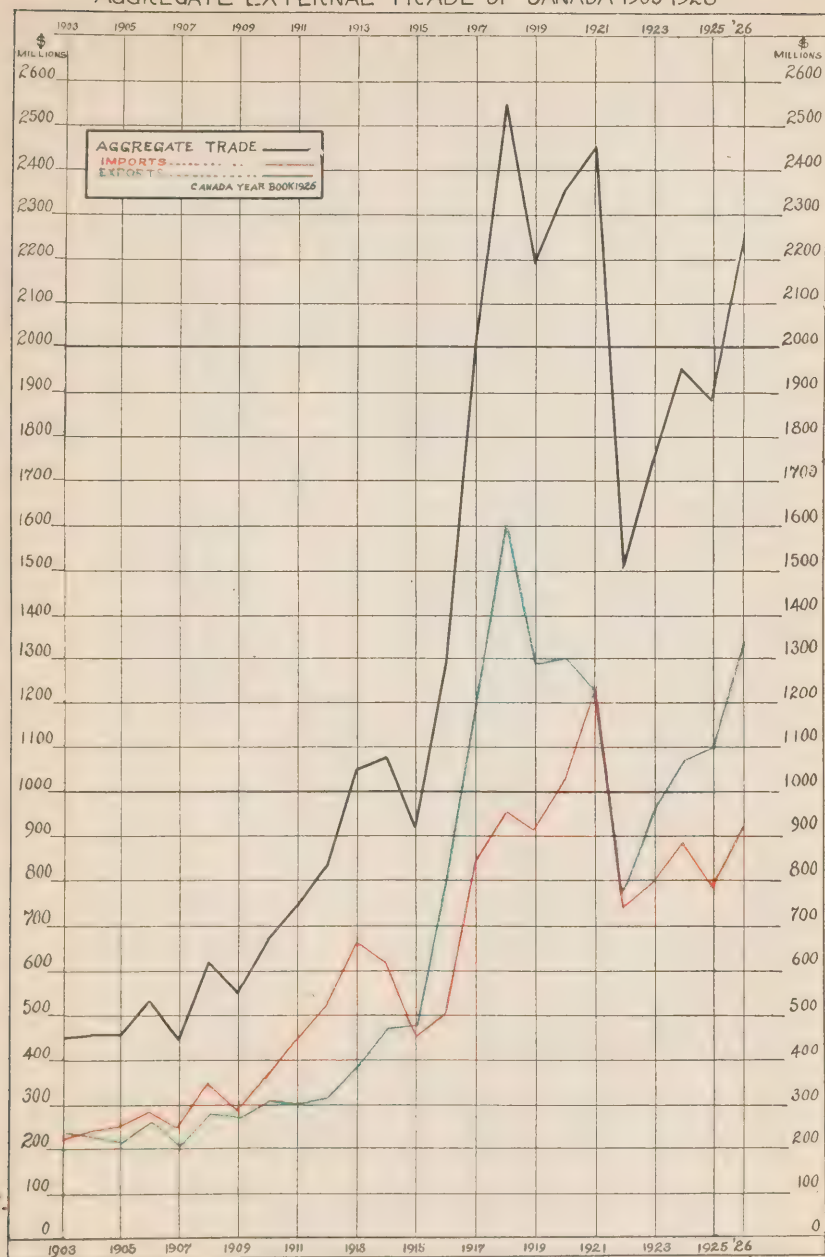
Exports—	Canada.	United States.
Domestic produce.....	\$ 1,315,193,000	\$ 4,667,166,000
Foreign produce.....	\$ 13,344,000	\$ 97,491,000
Total Exports.....	\$ 1,328,537,000	\$ 4,764,657,000
Imports.....	\$ 927,403,000	\$ 4,412,293,000
Excess of Exports.....	\$ 401,134,000	\$ 352,364,000

1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1868-1926.

Fiscal Years.	IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. ¹			Total of Imports for Home Consumption and Exports (Merchandise).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce. ¹	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	119,791,879
1869.....	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	119,411,514
1870.....	45,127,422	21,774,652	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	132,473,286
1871.....	60,094,362	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	151,697,656
1872.....	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	183,584,632
1873.....	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	210,453,064
1874.....	76,232,530	46,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	210,536,980
1875.....	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	194,255,710
1876.....	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	172,239,505
1877.....	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,030,546	7,111,108	75,141,654	169,268,048
1878.....	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678	169,550,529
1879.....	55,426,836	23,275,685	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	149,488,888
1880.....	54,182,967	15,717,577	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	156,040,245
1881.....	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	187,808,147
1882.....	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	212,911,294
1883.....	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	219,315,700
1884.....	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,833,098	9,389,106	89,222,204	195,195,182
1885.....	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	186,967,156
1886.....	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	181,186,920
1887.....	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	194,617,452
1888.....	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	190,857,094
1889.....	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	196,309,107
1890.....	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,300,367	205,991,940
1891.....	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	97,470,369	209,004,323
1892.....	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	227,314,670
1893.....	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	229,601,484
1894.....	62,779,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,805	115,685,569	224,756,480
1895.....	58,557,655	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	209,989,375
1896.....	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	221,675,704
1897.....	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,703	241,075,530
1898.....	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	285,836,707
1899.....	89,433,172	59,989,244	149,422,416	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	304,303,296
1900.....	104,346,795	68,304,881	172,651,676	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	355,889,231
1901.....	105,969,756	71,961,163	177,930,919	177,431,386	17,077,757	194,509,143	372,440,062
1902.....	118,657,496	78,080,368	196,737,864	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	406,708,668
1903.....	136,796,065	88,298,744	225,094,809	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	450,324,570
1904.....	148,909,576	94,999,839	243,909,415	198,414,439	12,641,239	211,055,678	454,965,093
1905.....	150,928,787	101,035,427	251,964,214	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	453,436,275
1906.....	173,046,109	110,694,171	283,740,280	235,483,956	11,173,846	246,657,802	530,398,082
1907 ²	152,065,529	98,160,306	250,225,835	180,545,306	11,541,927	192,087,233	442,313,068
1908.....	218,160,047	134,380,832	352,540,879	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	615,909,881
1909.....	175,014,160	113,580,036	288,594,196	242,603,534	17,318,782	259,922,366	548,516,562
1910.....	227,264,346	143,053,853	370,318,199	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	669,082,192
1911.....	282,723,812	170,000,791	452,724,603	274,316,553	15,683,567	290,000,210	742,724,813
1912.....	335,804,060	187,100,615	522,904,675	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	830,120,826
1913.....	441,606,885	229,600,349	671,207,234	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,048,275,589
1914.....	440,258,744	208,935,254	649,193,998	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,074,631,222
1915.....	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	917,398,417
1916.....	289,366,527	218,834,607	508,201,134	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,287,501,204
1917.....	461,733,609	384,717,069	846,450,678	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	2,025,661,978
1918.....	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,549,702,307
1919.....	526,494,653	393,217,047	919,711,705	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,188,476,990
1920.....	693,655,165	370,872,958	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,351,188,832
1921.....	847,561,406	392,597,476	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	1,210,428,119	2,450,587,001
1922.....	495,626,323	252,178,009	747,804,332	740,240,680	13,686,329	753,927,009	1,501,731,341
1923.....	537,258,732	265,320,462	802,579,244	931,451,443	13,844,394	945,295,837	1,747,875,081
1924.....	591,299,094	302,067,773	893,366,867	1,045,351,056	13,412,241	1,058,763,297	1,952,130,164
1925.....	516,014,455	280,918,032	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	1,081,361,643	1,878,294,180
1926 ³	583,051,670	344,351,062	927,402,732	1,315,192,791	13,344,346	1,328,537,137	2,255,939,869

¹ Including exports to the United States estimated "short" in the years 1868-1900. ² Nine months.³ The figures of imports and exports for the year 1926 are subject to revision.

AGGREGATE EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA 1903-1926



Note—Figures at the side of the chart are in millions of dollars. Each vertical line represents two years from 1903 to 1926, and each horizontal line represents 100 million dollars from zero to 2,600 millions.

To face page 456.

2.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Value per capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1868-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Excess of Imports entered for Consumption over Total Exports.	Excess of Total Exports over Imports entered for Consumption.	Percentage Rate of Total Exports to Imports entered for Consumption.	Estimated Population.	Value per capita of —		
					Exports Canadian Produce.	Total Imports.	Total Trade. ³
	\$	\$	p.c.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1868	14,388,439	—	78-55	3,372,000	14-38	19-90	34-28
1869	6,898,368	—	89-07	3,413,000	15-35	18-50	33-85
1870	1,330,862	—	98-01	3,454,000	17-09	19-37	36-46
1871	16,731,120	—	80-13	3,518,000	16-38	23-94	40-32
1872	26,326,102	—	74-92	3,611,000	18-23	29-06	47-29
1873	38,565,194	—	69-03	3,668,000	20-87	33-94	54-81
1874	35,824,794	—	70-92	3,825,000	20-06	32-20	52-26
1875	40,561,426	—	65-45	3,887,000	17-93	30-21	48-14
1876	12,786,709	—	86-18	3,949,000	18-36	23-43	41-79
1877	18,984,740	—	79-83	4,013,000	16-97	23-45	40-42
1878	11,241,173	—	87-56	4,079,000	16-67	22-16	38-83
1879	7,915,850	—	89-94	4,146,000	15-06	18-98	34-04
1880	—	16,239,161	123-23	4,215,000	17-29	16-58	33-87
1881	—	6,831,489	107-05	4,337,000	19-36	20-86	40-22
1882	9,379,074	—	91-57	4,384,000	21-47	25-35	46-82
1883	24,407,292	—	79-97	4,433,000	19-78	27-49	47-27
1884	16,750,774	—	84-19	4,485,000	17-80	23-63	41-43
1885	12,544,394	—	87-42	4,539,000	17-43	21-98	39-41
1886	10,797,354	—	88-75	4,589,000	16-94	20-92	37-86
1887	15,596,968	—	85-16	4,638,000	17-46	22-66	40-12
1888	10,486,162	—	89-53	4,688,000	17-36	21-47	38-83
1889	21,187,285	—	79-93	4,740,000	16-94	23-02	39-96
1890	17,373,206	—	84-44	4,793,000	17-79	23-30	41-09
1891	14,063,585	—	87-39	4,844,000	18-31	23-02	41-33
1892	3,006,156	—	97-39	4,889,000	20-26	23-55	43-81
1893	740,176	—	99-36	4,936,000	21-37	23-33	44-70
1894	—	6,614,658	106-06	4,984,000	20-84	21-88	42-72
1895	—	8,637,593	108-58	5,031,000	20-43	20-00	40-43
1896	—	10,453,382	110-40	5,086,000	21-57	20-72	42-29
1897	—	27,839,876	126-11	5,142,000	24-04	20-73	44-77
1898	—	33,222,383	126-30	5,199,000	27-80	24-29	52-09
1899	—	5,458,464	103-65	5,259,000	26-12	28-41	54-53
1900	—	10,585,879	106-13	5,322,000	31-75	32-44	64-19
1901	—	16,578,224	109-32	5,403,000	32-84	33-13	65-97
1902	—	13,233,060	106-73	5,532,000	35-43	35-56	70-99
1903	—	134,952	100-03	5,673,000	37-79	39-68	77-47
1904	32,853,737	—	86-53	5,825,000	34-06	41-87	75-93
1905	50,492,153	—	79-96	5,992,000	31-85	42-05	73-90
1906	37,082,478	—	86-93	6,171,000	38-16	45-98	84-14
1907	58,138,602	—	76-77	6,302,000	28-65	39-70	68-35
1908	89,171,927	—	74-71	6,491,000	38-05	54-31	92-36
1909	28,671,830	—	90-06	6,695,000	36-24	43-10	79-34
1910	71,554,200	—	80-68	6,917,000	40-37	53-54	93-91
1911	162,724,393	—	64-06	7,206,643	38-06	62-82	100-88
1912	214,688,524	—	58-90	7,365,205	39-40	70-93	110-33
1913	294,138,879	—	56-18	7,527,208	47-26	89-17	136-43
1914	163,756,774	—	73-56	7,692,832	56-10	80-49	136-59
1915	—	5,486,601	101-20	7,862,078	52-07	57-99	110-06
1916	—	271,098,936	153-34	8,035,584	92-29	63-24	155-53
1917	—	332,760,222	139-31	8,180,160	140-75	103-48	244-23
1918	—	622,637,214	164-62	8,328,382	184-91	115-69	300-60
1919	—	349,053,580	137-95	8,478,546	143-47	108-48	251-95
1920	—	222,130,586	120-87	8,631,475	143-60	123-33	266-93
1921	29,730,763	—	97-60	8,788,483	135-31	141-11	276-42
1922	—	6,122,677	100-82	8,940,150	82-80	83-65	166-45
1923	—	142,716,593	117-78	9,032,840	102-55	88-36	190-91
1924	—	165,396,430	118-51	9,226,740	113-30	96-82	210-12
1925	—	284,429,103	135-69	9,364,200	114-17	85-10	199-27
1926 ²	—	401,134,405	143-25	9,504,700	138-37	97-57	237-95

¹ Nine months.² The figures for 1926 are subject to revision.³ Not including exports of foreign produce.

3.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, 1863-1926.

NOTE.—Up to 1919 "silver bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets and plates, unmanufactured," was included in "coin and bullion," but since that time it has been regarded as "merchandise." The figures from 1899 have been revised in accordance with the new arrangement.

Fiscal Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS.			Total Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	4,895,147	4,866,168	—	4,866,168	9,761,315
1869.....	4,247,229	4,218,208	—	4,218,208	8,465,437
1870.....	4,335,529	8,002,278	—	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871.....	2,733,094	6,690,350	—	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872.....	2,753,749	4,010,398	—	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873.....	3,005,465	3,845,987	—	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874.....	4,223,282	1,995,835	—	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875.....	2,210,089	1,039,837	—	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876.....	2,220,111	1,240,037	—	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877.....	2,174,089	—	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878.....	803,726	—	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879.....	1,639,089	—	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880.....	1,881,807	—	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881.....	1,123,275	—	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882.....	1,503,743	—	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883.....	1,275,523	—	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884.....	2,207,666	—	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885.....	2,954,244	—	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886.....	3,610,557	—	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887.....	532,218	—	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888.....	2,175,472	—	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889.....	575,251	—	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890.....	1,083,011	—	2,439,782	2,439,782	3,522,793
1891.....	1,811,170	129,328	817,599	946,927	2,758,097
1892.....	1,818,530	306,447	1,502,671	1,809,118	3,627,648
1893.....	6,534,200	309,459	3,824,239	4,133,698	10,667,898
1894.....	4,023,072	310,006	1,529,374	1,839,380	5,862,452
1895.....	4,576,620	256,571	4,068,748	4,235,319	8,901,939
1896.....	5,226,319	207,532	4,491,777	4,699,309	9,925,628
1897.....	4,676,194	327,298	3,165,252	3,492,550	8,168,744
1898.....	4,390,844	1,045,723	3,577,415	4,623,138	9,013,982
1899.....	4,629,177	1,101,245	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,645,202
1900.....	8,152,640	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,809,808
1901.....	3,307,069	—	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,285,558
1902.....	6,053,791	—	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,723,213
1903.....	8,695,707	—	619,963	619,963	9,315,670
1904.....	7,554,917	—	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,020,474
1905.....	9,961,340	—	1,844,811	1,844,811	11,806,151
1906.....	6,670,527	—	9,928,828	9,928,828	16,599,355
1907 (9 mos.).....	7,029,047	—	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,219,011
1908.....	5,887,737	—	16,637,654	16,637,654	22,525,391
1909.....	9,611,761	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,201,554
1910.....	5,514,817	—	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,109,353
1911.....	9,226,715	—	7,196,155	7,196,155	16,422,870
1912.....	25,077,515	—	7,601,099	7,601,099	32,678,614
1913.....	4,309,811	—	16,163,702	16,163,702	20,473,513
1914.....	14,498,451	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,059,155
1915.....	131,483,396	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	160,849,764
1916.....	33,876,227	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,448,659
1917.....	26,986,548	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	223,533,596
1918.....	11,290,341	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	14,781,744
1919 ¹	—	—	—	—	—
1920.....	50,463,494	—	—	50,045,396	100,508,890
1921.....	7,218,775	—	—	34,184,673	41,403,448
1922.....	4,788,246	—	—	23,337,331	28,125,577
1923.....	26,455,231	—	—	27,548,866	54,004,097
1924.....	3,496,705	12,521,619	12,924,211	25,445,830	28,942,535
1925.....	4,142,292	2,948,353	1,971,620	4,919,973	9,062,265
1926.....	51,437,859	45,880,408	25,242,303	71,122,711	122,560,570

¹ No record for 1919 imports and exports.

4.—Duties collected on Exports, 1868-1892, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1926, with Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, 1868-1926.

NOTE.—Duties on exports were not collected after the year 1892. The figures in this table are the gross figures of duties collected; the net national revenue from customs taxation, because of the drawbacks paid where commodities on which duties have been collected are afterwards exported in a more highly manufactured state, is considerably smaller. For statistics of net customs revenue see Table 5 of the Finance section.

Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	\$	\$	p.c.		\$	\$	p.c.
1868.....	17,986	8,801,446	5.99	1881.....	8,141	18,492,645	3.87
1869.....	14,403	8,284,507	7.09	1882.....	8,810	21,700,028	3.33
1870.....	37,912	9,425,028	5.41	1883.....	9,756	23,162,553	3.26
1871.....	36,066	11,807,590	4.21	1884.....	8,515	20,156,448	3.96
1872.....	24,809	13,020,684	4.04	1885.....	12,305	19,121,254	4.14
1873.....	20,152	12,997,578	4.35	1886.....	20,726	19,427,398	4.10
1874.....	14,565	14,407,318	4.55	1887.....	31,397	22,438,309	3.64
1875.....	7,243	15,354,139	4.44	1888.....	21,772	22,187,869	3.81
1876.....	4,500	12,828,614	5.61	1889.....	42,207	23,742,317	3.62
1877.....	4,103	12,544,348	5.75	1890.....	93,674	23,921,234	3.63
1878.....	4,161	12,791,532	5.58	1891.....	64,803	23,416,266	3.83
1879.....	4,272	12,935,269	5.56	1892.....	108	20,550,474	4.39
1880.....	8,896	14,129,953	5.04				

Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	\$	p.c.		\$	p.c.		\$	p.c.
1893...	21,161,711	4.26	1904..	40,954,349	3.31	1915..	79,205,910 ¹	4.77
1894...	19,379,822	4.75	1905..	42,024,340	3.49	1916..	103,940,101 ¹	3.55
1895...	17,887,269	5.13	1906..	46,671,101	3.31	1917..	147,631,455 ¹	2.54
1896...	20,219,037	4.43	1907(9 mon.)	40,290,172	3.04	1918..	161,595,629 ¹	2.51
1897...	19,891,997	4.73	1908..	58,331,074	3.30	1919..	158,046,334 ¹	3.13
1898...	22,157,788	4.37	1909..	48,059,792	4.15	1920..	187,524,182 ¹	2.49
1899...	25,734,229	4.02	1910..	61,024,239	3.31	1921..	179,667,683 ¹	3.36
1900...	28,889,110	3.71	1911..	73,312,368	2.98	1922..	121,487,394 ¹	3.22
1901...	29,106,980	3.86	1912..	87,576,037	2.78	1923..	133,803,370 ¹	2.58
1902...	32,425,532	3.62	1913..	115,063,688	2.74	1924..	135,122,345	2.49
1903...	37,110,355	3.31	1914..	107,180,578	3.59	1925..	120,222,454	3.09
						1926 ² .	143,933,111	2.83

¹ Includes war tax. ² Subject to revision.

5.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to other Countries of Merchandise, the Produce of Canada, 1863-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Exports to United Kingdom.	Per cent Can. Exports to U.K. to total Can. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to United States.	Per cent Can. Exports to U.S. to total Can. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to Other Countries.	Total Exports of Canadian Produce.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
1868	17,905,808	36.9	25,349,568	52.3	5,249,523	48,504,899
1869	20,486,389	39.1	26,717,655	51.0	5,196,727	52,400,772
1870	22,512,991	38.1	30,361,328	51.4	6,169,271	59,043,590
1871	21,733,556	37.7	29,164,358	50.6	6,732,110	57,630,024
1872	25,223,785	38.3	32,871,496	49.9	7,735,802	65,831,083
1873	31,402,234	41.0	36,714,144	48.0	8,421,647	76,538,025
1874	35,769,190	46.6	33,195,805	43.3	7,777,002	76,741,997
1875	34,199,134	49.1	27,902,748	40.0	7,607,941	69,709,823
1876	34,379,005	47.4	30,080,738	41.5	8,031,694	72,491,437
1877	35,491,671	52.2	24,326,332	35.8	8,212,543	68,030,546
1878	35,861,110	52.7	24,381,009	35.9	7,747,681	67,989,800
1879	29,393,424	47.1	25,491,356	40.8	7,546,245	62,431,025
1880	35,208,031	48.3	29,566,211	40.6	8,125,455	72,899,697
1881	42,637,219	50.8	34,038,431	40.5	7,269,051	83,944,701
1882	39,816,813	42.3	45,782,584	48.6	8,538,260	94,137,657
1883	39,538,067	45.1	39,513,225	45.1	8,651,139	87,702,431
1884	37,410,870	46.9	34,332,641	43.0	8,089,587	79,833,098
1885	36,479,051	46.1	35,566,810	44.9	7,085,874	79,131,735
1886	36,694,263	47.2	34,284,490	44.1	6,777,951	77,756,704
1887	38,714,331	47.8	35,269,922	43.6	6,976,656	80,960,909
1888	33,648,284	41.3	40,407,483	49.6	7,326,305	81,382,072
1889	33,504,281	41.7	39,519,940	49.2	7,248,235	80,272,456
1890	41,499,149	48.7	36,213,279	42.5	7,545,163	85,257,586
1891	43,243,784	48.8	37,743,430	42.6	7,684,524	88,671,738
1892	54,949,055	55.5	34,666,070	35.0	9,417,341	99,032,466
1893	58,409,606	55.4	37,296,110	35.4	9,783,082	105,488,798
1894	60,678,056	58.6	32,562,509	31.4	10,411,199	103,851,764
1895	57,903,564	56.3	35,603,863	34.6	9,321,014	102,828,441
1896	62,717,941	57.2	37,789,481	34.4	9,200,383	109,707,805
1897	69,533,852	56.2	43,664,187	35.3	10,434,501	123,632,540
1898	93,065,019	64.4	38,989,525	27.0	12,494,118	144,548,662
1899	85,113,681	62.0	39,326,485	29.0	12,920,626	137,360,792
1900	96,562,875	57.1	57,996,488	34.2	14,412,938	168,972,301
1901	92,857,525	52.3	67,983,673	38.3	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902	100,347,345	55.8	66,567,784	34.0	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903	125,199,980	58.4	67,766,367	31.6	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904	110,120,892	55.5	66,856,885	33.7	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905	97,114,867	50.9	70,426,765	36.9	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906	127,456,465	51.1	83,546,306	35.5	24,481,185	235,483,956
1907 ¹	98,691,186	54.7	62,180,439	34.4	19,673,681	180,545,306
1908	126,194,124	51.1	90,814,871	36.8	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909	126,384,724	52.1	85,334,806	35.2	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910	139,482,945	50.0	104,199,675	37.3	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911	132,156,924	48.2	104,115,823	38.0	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912	147,240,413	50.7	102,041,222	35.2	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913	170,161,903	47.8	139,725,953	39.3	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914	215,253,969	49.9	163,372,825	37.9	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915	186,668,554	45.6	173,320,216	42.3	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916	451,852,399	60.9	201,106,488	27.1	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917	742,147,537	64.5	280,616,330	24.4	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918	845,480,069	54.9	417,233,287	27.0	277,314,432	1,540,027,788
1919	510,750,977	44.5	454,873,170	37.4	220,819,659	1,216,443,806
1920	489,152,637	39.5	464,028,183	37.4	286,311,278	1,239,492,098
1921	312,844,871	26.3	542,322,967	45.6	333,995,863	1,189,163,701
1922	299,361,675	40.4	292,588,643	39.5	148,290,362	740,240,680
1923	379,067,445	40.7	369,080,218	39.6	183,303,780	931,451,443
1924	360,057,782	34.4	430,707,514	41.2	254,585,730	1,045,351,053
1925	395,843,433	37.0	417,417,144	39.0	255,806,766	1,069,067,353
1926 ²	508,249,576	38.6	474,890,028	36.1	332,053,187	1,315,192,791

¹ Nine months. ² Figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from other Countries of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1868-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per cent Imports from U.K. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from United States.	Per cent Imports from U.S. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from Other Countries.	Total Imports for Home consumption.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
1868.....	37,617,325	56.1	22,660,132	33.8	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869.....	35,496,764	56.2	21,497,380	34.0	6,160,797	63,151,941
1870.....	37,537,095	56.1	21,697,237	32.4	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871.....	48,498,202	57.6	27,185,586	32.3	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872.....	62,209,254	59.7	33,741,995	32.1	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873.....	67,996,945	54.6	45,189,110	36.3	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874.....	61,424,407	49.9	51,706,906	42.0	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875.....	60,009,084	51.1	48,930,358	41.7	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876.....	40,479,253	43.8	44,099,880	47.7	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877.....	39,331,621	41.8	49,376,008	52.5	5,418,765	94,126,394
1878.....	37,252,769	41.2	48,002,875	53.1	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879.....	30,967,778	39.3	42,170,306	53.6	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880.....	33,764,439	48.3	28,193,783	40.3	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881.....	42,885,142	47.4	36,338,701	40.6	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882.....	50,356,268	45.3	47,052,935	42.3	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883.....	51,679,762	42.4	55,147,243	45.3	15,034,491	121,861,496
1884.....	41,925,121	39.6	49,785,888	47.0	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885.....	40,031,448	40.1	45,576,510	45.7	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886.....	39,033,006	40.7	42,818,651	44.6	14,140,480	95,992,137
1887.....	44,741,350	42.6	44,795,908	42.6	15,569,952	105,107,210
1888.....	39,167,644	38.9	46,440,296	46.1	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889.....	42,251,189	38.7	50,029,419	45.9	16,817,588	109,098,196
1890.....	43,277,009	38.8	51,365,661	46.0	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891.....	42,018,943	37.7	52,033,477	46.7	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892.....	41,063,711	35.7	51,742,132	44.9	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893.....	42,529,340	36.9	52,339,796	45.4	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894.....	37,035,963	34.0	50,746,091	46.5	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895.....	31,059,332	30.9	50,179,004	49.8	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896.....	32,824,505	31.2	53,529,390	50.8	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897.....	29,401,188	27.6	57,023,342	53.5	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898.....	32,043,461	25.4	74,824,923	59.2	19,438,778	126,307,162
1899.....	36,966,552	24.7	88,506,881	59.2	23,948,983	149,422,416
1900.....	44,280,041	25.7	102,224,917	59.2	26,146,718	172,651,676
1901.....	42,820,334	24.1	107,377,906	60.3	27,732,679	177,930,919
1902.....	49,022,726	25.0	115,001,533	58.4	32,713,545	196,737,804
1903.....	58,793,038	26.2	129,071,197	57.3	37,230,574	225,094,809
1904.....	61,724,893	25.3	143,329,697	58.7	38,854,825	243,909,415
1905.....	60,342,704	24.0	152,778,576	60.6	38,842,934	251,964,214
1906.....	69,183,915	24.4	169,256,452	59.6	45,299,913	283,740,280
1907.....	64,415,756	25.8	149,085,577	59.5	36,724,502	250,225,835
1908.....	94,417,320	26.8	205,309,803	58.2	52,813,756	352,540,879
1909.....	70,682,600	24.5	170,432,360	59.0	47,479,236	288,594,196
1910.....	95,337,058	25.8	218,004,556	58.9	56,976,585	370,318,199
1911.....	109,934,753	24.3	275,824,265	60.8	66,965,585	452,724,603
1912.....	116,906,360	22.4	331,384,657	63.4	74,113,658	522,404,675
1913.....	138,742,464	20.7	436,887,315	65.0	95,577,275	671,207,234
1914.....	132,070,406	21.4	396,302,138	64.0	90,821,454	619,193,998
1915.....	90,157,204	19.8	297,142,059	65.2	68,656,465	455,955,908
1916.....	77,404,361	15.2	370,880,549	73.0	59,916,224	508,201,134
1917.....	107,096,735	12.7	665,312,759	78.6	74,041,384	846,450,878
1918.....	81,324,283	8.4	792,894,957	82.3	89,313,338	963,532,578
1919.....	73,035,118	8.0	750,203,024	81.6	96,473,563	919,711,705
1920.....	126,362,631	11.9	801,097,318	75.3	137,068,174	1,064,528,123
1921.....	213,973,562	17.3	856,176,820	69.0	170,008,500	1,240,158,882
1922.....	117,135,343	15.7	515,958,196	69.0	114,710,793	747,804,332
1923.....	141,330,143	17.6	540,989,738	67.4	120,259,363	802,579,244
1924.....	153,586,690	17.2	601,256,447	67.3	138,523,730	893,366,867
1925.....	151,083,946	19.0	509,780,009	64.0	136,068,582	796,932,537
1926 ¹	163,710,431	17.7	609,825,350	65.8	153,866,951	927,402,732

¹Nine months. ²Figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

7.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from United Kingdom and United States, respectively, to totals of dutiable and free in the 26 fiscal years 1901-1926.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pages 403-4.

Fiscal Years.	UNITED KINGDOM.			UNITED STATES.		
	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.
1901.....	p.c. 29-92	p.c. 15-50	p.c. 24-10	p.c. 50-58	p.c. 74-66	p.c. 60-30
1902.....	29-54	17-94	24-95	50-72	70-11	58-40
1903.....	30-85	18-84	26-15	50-10	68-46	57-29
1904.....	30-18	17-73	25-34	52-07	69-14	58-71
1905.....	29-88	15-14	23-98	52-21	73-13	60-58
1906.....	30-40	15-03	24-42	51-74	71-90	59-59
1907 (9 months).....	32-05	16-04	25-79	51-93	71-28	59-50
1908.....	32-64	17-35	26-83	50-59	70-51	58-16
1909.....	29-84	16-31	24-52	51-76	70-20	59-00
1910.....	31-60	16-49	25-78	52-29	69-22	58-81
1911.....	29-82	15-05	24-34	54-14	72-05	60-84
1912.....	26-69	14-72	22-42	58-72	71-74	63-37
1913.....	24-47	13-43	20-71	62-57	69-78	65-03
1914.....	24-95	14-26	21-35	60-81	70-16	63-96
1915.....	24-31	12-61	19-79	60-27	72-85	65-13
1916.....	17-97	11-63	15-24	68-93	78-29	72-95
1917.....	16-35	8-24	12-67	71-91	86-59	78-57
1918.....	10-70	5-54	8-45	79-61	86-29	82-27
1919.....	9-50	5-90	7-97	79-10	84-74	81-50
1920.....	13-44	8-93	11-87	72-04	81-26	75-25
1921.....	20-07	11-17	17-25	64-19	79-51	69-04
1922.....	19-20	8-72	15-66	62-97	80-88	69-02
1923.....	21-61	9-49	17-61	61-85	78-66	67-41
1924.....	21-32	9-12	17-19	60-20	81-21	67-30
1925.....	24-16	9-40	18-96	55-63	79-36	64-00
1926.....	22-83	8-88	17-65	57-97	78-94	65-76

8.—Average ad valorem Rates of Duty collected on Imports from United Kingdom, United States and all Countries in the 59 fiscal years 1868-1926.

Years.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.		Years.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.	
	Average ad valorem rate of duty on							Average ad valorem rate of duty on					
	Duti- able Im- ports.	Total Im- ports	Duti- able Im- ports.	Total Im- ports.	Duti- able Im- ports.	Total Im- ports.		Duti- able Im- ports.	Total Im- ports.	Duti- able Im- ports.	Total Im- ports.	Duti- able Im- ports.	Total Im- ports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868.....	—	—	—	—	20-2	13-1	1898.....	29-5	20-8	26-1	13-3	29-7	17-5
1869.....	16-9	13-5	20-1	7-3	20-2	13-1	1899.....	26-6	19-8	26-3	13-2	28-8	17-2
1870.....	16-8	13-4	19-5	7-8	20-9	14-1	1900.....	25-6	18-2	25-0	13-2	27-7	16-7
1871.....	16-4	13-5	16-3	8-4	19-6	14-0	1901.....	24-7	18-3	24-8	12-4	27-5	16-4
1872.....	16-4	12-7	18-0	7-1	19-1	12-4	1902.....	24-0	17-2	25-2	13-2	27-3	16-5
1873.....	15-6	10-9	17-7	6-5	18-3	10-4	1903.....	23-3	16-7	24-9	13-3	27-1	16-5
1874.....	16-5	12-8	17-4	7-1	18-9	11-7	1904.....	24-1	17-6	25-2	13-6	27-5	16-8
1875.....	18-1	14-8	17-3	7-9	19-6	13-1	1905.....	24-8	18-5	26-1	13-5	27-8	16-7
1876.....	18-8	15-0	19-2	9-3	21-3	13-9	1906.....	24-6	18-7	24-8	13-1	27-0	16-4
1877.....	19-4	16-2	18-7	7-9	20-6	13-3	1907 (9 m.).....	24-3	18-4	24-2	12-8	26-5	16-1
1878.....	20-1	17-3	20-4	9-4	21-4	14-2	1908.....	24-2	18-3	24-6	13-2	26-7	16-5
1879.....	20-5	18-0	23-2	13-1	23-3	16-4	1909.....	25-8	19-0	24-9	13-2	27-5	16-7
1880.....	24-0	20-0	23-1	16-0	26-1	20-2	1910.....	25-1	18-9	24-8	13-5	26-8	16-5
1881.....	24-5	20-5	22-0	15-5	25-8	20-4	1911.....	24-6	18-9	24-7	13-7	25-9	16-2
1882.....	24-1	19-9	21-5	15-0	25-3	19-5	1912.....	25-0	19-1	25-0	14-8	26-1	16-8
1883.....	24-3	19-2	21-1	14-8	25-3	19-0	1913.....	25-1	19-6	24-9	15-8	26-1	17-1
1884.....	24-4	19-1	20-7	14-9	25-2	19-0	1914.....	25-2	19-5	24-8	15-6	26-1	17-3
1885.....	24-8	19-0	21-2	14-5	26-1	19-2	1915.....	27-1	20-5	25-1	14-2	27-4	16-8
1886.....	25-7	20-0	22-8	15-8	27-5	20-2	1916.....	28-4	19-1	25-0	13-5	27-2	15-5
1887.....	26-1	20-8	23-8	16-2	28-7	21-3	1917.....	24-9	17-6	22-7	11-4	23-8	13-0
1888.....	29-1	22-9	26-2	15-3	31-8	22-0	1918.....	24-3	17-3	20-5	11-1	21-5	12-1
1889.....	29-3	22-4	25-4	14-7	31-9	21-8	1919.....	22-3	15-3	20-9	11-6	21-5	12-3
1890.....	28-8	22-1	26-6	15-8	31-0	21-4	1920.....	22-1	16-2	22-5	14-0	22-5	14-7
1891.....	29-0	21-7	26-0	14-9	31-4	21-0	1921.....	20-9	16-6	20-3	12-9	20-6	14-1
1892.....	29-4	22-1	26-5	15-1	29-7	17-8	1922.....	24-8	20-1	23-0	13-9	24-5	16-2
1893.....	29-8	22-3	26-7	14-6	30-3	18-4	1923.....	24-5	20-1	22-5	13-8	24-9	16-7
1894.....	30-0	22-3	27-0	13-7	30-9	17-8	1924.....	22-3	18-3	22-3	13-2	22-9	15-1
1895.....	30-1	22-6	26-7	13-7	30-5	17-8	1925.....	22-1	18-2	22-1	13-0	23-3	15-1
1896.....	30-2	22-4	26-7	14-5	30-0	19-2	1926.....	21-6	18-4	23-9	13-2	24-7	15-5
1897.....	30-7	21-1	26-7	14-3	30-0	18-7							

9.—Imports for Home Consumption of certain Raw Materials used in Canadian Manufactures, 1902-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Iron Ore.	Crude Petroleum for refining. ¹	Rags all kinds.	Broom corn. ²	Hides, horns, pelts, etc. ³	Sugar, raw.	Tobacco, raw.
	ton.	gal.	cwt.	\$	\$	ton.	lb.
1902.....	—	—	367,373	202,487	5,086,052	159,348	11,329,674
1903.....	—	—	241,286	165,231	5,662,744	180,849	13,380,504
1904.....	—	—	254,484	197,982	4,916,222	183,405	14,248,303
1905.....	—	22,440,856	1,116,215	175,412	5,240,717	163,717	13,559,152
1906.....	—	19,805,656	1,697,801	196,804	6,811,267	210,215	14,513,658
1907 ⁴	—	13,252,968	156,102	167,654	5,843,511	142,334	14,347,476
1908.....	—	24,866,963	323,453	238,512	4,908,871	217,281	15,690,076
1909.....	—	31,594,212	256,617	246,701	5,218,108	226,712	15,994,878
1910.....	—	36,947,670	496,057	432,146	8,237,014	231,152	13,753,141
1911.....	—	54,310,597	536,604	389,173	8,105,330	271,532	17,204,271
1912.....	—	72,231,006	564,296	437,001	8,903,727	281,402	17,263,513
1913.....	2,116,933	143,338,070	750,003	377,462	13,486,459	310,161	22,153,588
1914.....	1,972,207	177,879,835	716,882	324,590	8,831,010	347,168	17,598,449
1915.....	1,055,724	196,203,287	540,922	285,574	12,842,558	335,820	18,595,957
1916.....	1,595,995	186,753,081	510,472	337,688	12,441,731	298,433	20,834,672
1917.....	2,318,547	135,533,089	780,062	449,137	12,663,893	365,772	17,702,637
1918.....	2,203,506	191,376,057	505,643	851,933	8,794,289	382,807	17,824,947
1919.....	2,227,919	260,819,944	570,211	1,119,790	5,426,008	359,470	25,103,080
1920.....	1,632,011	298,540,725	352,413	840,180	22,654,661	540,787	24,345,295
1921.....	1,950,291	311,719,057	316,315	511,222	10,652,787	347,594	20,007,411
1922.....	656,902	391,292,960	216,915	327,114	5,898,087	432,212	20,870,509
1923.....	1,044,999	397,603,716	329,894	685,819	7,947,410	571,728	14,548,694
1924.....	1,807,223	418,775,453	347,535	764,180	7,297,750	419,710	15,941,339
1925.....	911,586	440,609,350	385,604	523,197	8,279,873	419,371	13,712,885
1926 ⁷	1,053,593	470,574,100	365,085	483,425	9,329,543	579,272	14,943,864

Fiscal Years.	Noils and Worsted Tops.	Silk, raw, etc.	Manila grass and Sisal.	Cotton wool or raw cotton and waste.	Hemp, undressed.	Wool, raw.	Gutta percha, India-rubber, etc. crude.
	\$	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1902.....	204,995	106,637	6,223	693,578	160,794	103,607	29,104
1903.....	187,835	101,833	48,179	735,760	129,856	79,947	28,615
1904.....	206,914	98,356	98,267	557,765	123,885	73,394	32,134
1905.....	302,219	127,772	71,973	636,594	102,529	76,172	28,103
1906.....	291,127	120,207	96,244	675,495	123,857	63,118	24,916
1907 ⁸	331,199	79,059	141,250	662,548	75,037	39,228	20,021
1908.....	496,859	96,954	232,948	522,552	145,969	61,292	25,562
1909.....	470,664	106,364	311,138	653,160 ⁹	69,553 ⁹	56,839	20,391
1910.....	596,826	112,330	268,925	680,835 ⁹	58,911 ⁹	74,271	35,555
1911.....	778,320	121,748	272,638	812,622 ⁹	81,017 ⁹	64,224	28,035
1912.....	689,304	112,581	290,362	727,939 ⁹	82,661 ⁹	71,954	44,313
1913.....	980,432	75,776	343,644	774,578 ⁹	64,990 ⁹	92,092	56,655
1914.....	1,072,066	101,669	189,010	769,930 ⁹	55,572 ⁹	72,521	44,504
1915.....	1,312,885	94,458	283,660	730,325 ⁹	55,370 ⁹	131,940	65,045
1916.....	2,587,949	80,745	382,233	969,679 ⁹	50,914 ⁹	211,407	99,132
1917.....	2,988,177	138,765	323,441	877,634 ⁹	15,846 ⁹	145,812	107,580
1918.....	4,418,854	158,648	491,739	880,374 ⁹	45,177 ⁹	115,380	130,956
1919.....	5,314,793	213,441	314,150	1,117,235 ⁹	72,887 ⁹	158,767	192,272
1920.....	5,847,787	298,985	453,853	964,715 ⁹	46,553 ⁹	117,717	244,335
1921.....	5,533,108 ⁴	272,508	453,754	986,315 ⁴	47,090 ⁴	92,772	228,062
1922.....	7,225,381 ⁴	371,570	187,521	953,860 ⁴	77,833 ⁴	125,867	189,525
1923.....	9,110,310 ⁴	368,026	216,818	1,252,615 ⁴	203,844 ⁴	182,556	253,913
1924.....	8,666,179 ⁴	335,495	268,722	955,966 ⁴	340,402 ⁴	193,217	288,772
1925.....	5,823,112 ⁴	361,403	255,317	1,008,793 ⁴	249,032 ⁴	143,629	343,869
1926 ⁷	6,127,061 ⁴	529,446	439,699	1,285,610 ⁴	281,639 ⁴	124,495	468,131

¹ Prior to 1917 includes all petroleum. ² Value only; the trade returns do not give quantities. ³ Nine months. ⁴ Pounds. ⁵ Cotton waste included with rags, all kinds. ⁶ Includes dressed hemp. ⁷ Figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

10.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to All Countries, by classes of Merchandise, the Produce of Canada, by values and percentages, 1923-1926.

VALUES.

Classes.	1923.			1924.			1925. ¹			1926. ¹		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).....	268,828,862	41,891,873	407,760,092	244,838,591	51,337,733	430,932,156	264,629,910	42,587,129	443,208,877	356,888,041	65,964,214	605,895,672
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres).....	64,628,261	55,225,166	135,811,642	64,421,808	55,800,064	140,423,284	80,462,251	57,833,690	153,031,415	98,784,204	63,559,623	190,875,417
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	1,077,976	4,432,767	7,850,843	1,596,930	3,948,445	8,055,082	2,145,762	4,894,415	9,711,720	1,244,060	1,621,774	8,940,646
Wood, wood products and paper.....	19,834,368	191,363,061	228,756,205	20,598,491	230,177,823	273,354,778	16,359,997	220,056,983	253,610,024	19,131,23	237,898,366	278,674,960
Iron and its products.....	11,556,637	9,469,265	51,137,912	9,872,636	9,091,971	66,975,571	6,689,169	5,063,148	57,405,940	8,307,441	7,582,833	74,735,077
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	8,107,032	27,889,609	44,358,037	10,246,235	43,431,937	65,911,171	16,868,927	57,334,402	90,370,788	15,885,946	58,555,643	97,476,270
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals).....	728,674	20,817,688	27,646,704	1,184,312	17,782,983	26,776,320	1,276,405	12,943,809	20,728,986	1,220,494	17,244,986	24,568,845
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,984,411	7,951,543	14,016,940	3,188,187	7,598,432	15,559,956	3,805,628	7,826,076	16,209,876	3,318,614	9,204,155	17,498,128
Miscellaneous commodities.....	2,321,201	10,099,156	14,053,068	4,110,689	11,538,146	17,262,733	3,665,384	8,878,037	14,699,783	3,469,539	10,258,431	16,428,376
Total	379,067,445	369,080,218	931,451,443	360,651,782	430,707,544	1,045,351,056	583,843,433	417,417,141	1,063,067,353	598,249,576	474,890,028	1,315,192,791

PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS.

Classes.	1923.			1924.			1925.			1926.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).....	70.92	11.35	43.78	67.99	11.92	41.22	66.86	10.20	41.47	70.24	13.87	46.10
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres).....	17.05	14.96	14.53	17.89	12.96	13.43	20.31	13.86	15.25	19.43	13.37	14.52
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	0.29	1.20	0.84	0.44	0.92	0.77	0.54	1.17	0.91	0.25	0.97	0.68
Wood, wood products and paper.....	5.23	51.85	24.56	5.72	53.44	26.15	4.13	52.72	23.72	3.76	50.13	21.17
Iron and its products.....	3.05	2.55	5.49	2.74	2.11	6.41	1.69	1.21	5.37	1.63	1.60	5.68
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	2.14	7.56	4.76	2.85	10.08	6.31	4.26	13.74	8.45	3.12	12.33	7.41
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals).....	0.19	5.64	2.97	0.33	4.13	2.56	0.32	3.10	1.94	0.24	3.63	1.86
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.52	2.15	1.51	0.89	1.76	1.49	0.96	1.87	1.52	0.65	1.94	1.33
Miscellaneous commodities.....	0.61	2.74	1.51	1.15	2.68	1.66	0.93	2.13	1.37	0.68	2.16	1.25
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹Figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

11. Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States, and from all Countries, by classes of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, by values and percentages, 1923-1926.

VALUES.

Classes.	1923.			1924.			1925.			1926. ¹		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	26,666,153	73,035,162	161,669,784	28,602,525	81,368,503	186,468,685	28,205,980	76,561,849	173,585,839	34,003,561	98,590,605	263,417,431
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres)	3,143,223	34,812,367	46,736,774	4,287,455	32,357,873	45,026,734	4,653,919	28,588,214	41,491,969	5,960,932	32,996,830	49,259,558
Fibres, textiles and textile products	69,339,824	77,283,472	170,146,958	72,284,366	74,763,836	173,795,660	72,126,402	64,002,565	165,440,757	70,153,478	79,115,464	184,761,831
Wood, wood products and paper	2,763,338	31,844,398	35,845,544	3,061,219	36,032,769	40,976,833	3,438,101	32,653,591	38,185,383	3,473,664	34,715,231	40,403,096
Iron and its products	12,671,433	124,370,193	138,724,455	18,241,866	152,176,749	173,473,503	17,794,428	113,541,924	134,684,441	17,505,166	158,029,982	181,196,840
Non-ferrous metals and their products	3,595,638	31,748,601	37,492,601	4,200,506	36,204,118	43,432,617	4,010,443	33,297,222	41,111,550	5,303,872	38,911,300	47,692,985
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	12,503,655	114,711,860	139,989,012	10,451,716	135,761,384	155,899,393	9,648,724	111,970,906	131,013,294	14,226,799	110,686,261	139,033,940
Chemicals and allied products	3,633,213	18,414,962	25,793,101	4,203,326	18,400,812	26,088,011	4,116,061	16,366,165	24,760,237	4,282,489	18,751,942	28,404,276
Miscellaneous commodities.	7,090,896	34,768,723	46,181,012	8,244,711	34,211,403	48,205,401	6,999,798	32,797,513	46,659,067	7,890,530	38,084,735	53,232,815
Total	141,330,143,540,989,738	892,579,244	153,586,690,601	153,586,690,601	256,447,893,366	867,151,083,946	509,780,009,796	932,537,163,710,431	609,825,350,927,402,732			

PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS.

Classes.	1923.			1924.			1925.			1926. ¹		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	18.87	13.50	20.14	18.62	13.53	20.87	18.71	15.02	21.78	21.15	16.15	21.63
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres)	2.22	6.43	5.82	2.79	5.38	5.04	3.08	5.61	5.21	3.64	5.41	5.31
Fibres, textiles and textile products	49.06	14.29	21.20	47.05	12.43	19.46	47.74	12.56	20.76	42.85	12.97	19.92
Wood, wood products and paper	1.92	5.89	4.49	1.99	6.00	4.59	2.28	6.40	4.79	2.12	5.69	4.36
Iron and its products	8.97	22.99	17.28	11.88	25.32	19.42	11.78	22.27	16.90	10.93	25.93	19.54
Non-ferrous metals and their products	2.54	5.87	4.67	2.74	6.02	4.86	2.65	6.53	5.16	3.24	6.38	5.15
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	8.86	21.20	17.44	6.81	22.57	17.45	6.39	21.97	16.44	8.69	18.14	14.99
Chemicals and allied products	2.57	3.40	3.21	2.74	3.03	2.92	2.74	3.21	3.11	2.62	3.08	3.06
Miscellaneous commodities.	4.93	6.43	5.75	5.37	5.69	5.39	4.63	6.43	5.85	4.76	6.25	5.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ Subject to revision.

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.					
A. MAINLY FOOD.					
Fruits—					
Fresh—					
1	Apples..... brl.	1,325,658	1,537,996	1,271,922	1,290,050
	\$	5,842,200	6,739,347	5,667,291	5,743,009
2	Berries..... \$	—	30	—	—
3	Other..... \$	85,836	20,438	11,720	64,072
4	Dried..... lb.	259,370	494,495	458,343	743,135
	\$	31,015	48,266	48,643	75,321
5	Canned or preserved..... lb.	—	—	10,408,825	6,007,719
	\$	648,526	786,130	778,712	514,889
6	Cider..... gal.	8,000	82,327	157,524	44,173
	\$	1,300	11,765	18,694	27,118
7	Juices and syrup, n.o.p..... gal.	—	—	—	336,626
	\$	—	—	—	339,893
	Total Fruits..... \$	6,608,877	7,605,976	6,525,060	6,764,302
Vegetables—					
Fresh—					
8	Potatoes..... bush.	—	240	367,533	—
	\$	—	195	180,860	—
9	Turnips..... bush.	—	—	—	586
	\$	—	—	—	440
10	Canned..... lb.	5,422,178	10,629,278	11,124,962	6,459,053
	\$	538,304	867,916	798,978	475,019
11	Pickles..... \$	—	—	535,433	786,631
12	Other..... \$	460	424	334	193
	Total Vegetables..... \$	538,764	868,535	1,515,605	1,262,283
Grains and Farinaceous Products—					
Grains—					
13	Barley..... bush.	11,854,372	13,456,126	20,108,364	28,423,811
	\$	7,441,853	8,134,592	16,636,960	19,052,771
14	Beans..... bush.	5,437	170	40	—
	\$	15,535	850	240	—
15	Buckwheat..... bush.	129,117	176,158	338,912	201,282
	\$	104,587	172,935	315,277	146,477
16	Oats..... bush.	20,965,361	19,169,092	21,205,638	21,916,404
	\$	10,113,856	8,937,399	10,071,613	10,813,929
17	Peas..... bush.	36,147	21,382	16,540	47,220
	\$	117,100	72,809	58,104	108,712
18	Rice..... lb.	—	1,120,077	965,806	616,540
	\$	—	50,853	61,477	27,078
19	Rye..... bush.	7,200,399	5,301,524	4,670,708	2,623,547
	\$	5,664,209	3,305,105	4,416,956	2,167,140
20	Wheat..... bush.	166,846,960	173,221,251	142,975,859	186,287,041
	\$	192,002,549	177,742,273	189,126,826	270,659,763
21	Other (corn)..... \$	4,933	1,072	—	—
	Total Grains..... \$	215,464,622	198,417,888	220,687,453	302,975,870
Milled Products—					
22	Bran, shorts and middlings..... cwt.	7,394	3,620	184,081	17,472
	\$	7,160	6,458	268,204	27,884
23	Oatmeal..... cwt.	328,333	515,924	627,034	451,971
	\$	1,375,518	1,656,470	2,341,981	1,823,516
24	Wheat flour..... brl.	4,723,527	4,234,084	3,274,976	2,791,646
	\$	27,174,526	22,188,665	20,123,850	18,920,338
25	Other..... \$	47,845	60,737	115,104	99,846
	Total Milled Products..... \$	28,605,049	23,912,330	22,849,139	20,871,584
Prepared Foods and Bakery Products—					
26	Cereal foods, prepared..... \$	466,842	733,821	1,172,269	1,670,073
27	Other..... \$	20,985	4,414	3,401	4,882
Other Grains and Farinaceous Products—					
28	Malt..... bush.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
29	Other (screenings)..... \$	2,773	—	—	—
	Total Grains and Farinaceous Products..... \$	244,560,271	223,068,453	244,712,262	325,522,409

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
71,744	54,042	42,959	29,362	1,460,656	1,653,206	1,406,237	1,388,493	1
325,385	244,879	229,980	144,653	6,452,044	7,271,683	6,316,020	6,250,186	2
379,307	371,896	383,304	496,680	379,468	372,116	384,424	407,472	3
503,684	76,510	43,519	39,309	595,720	100,862	61,037	109,258	4
35,175	36,600	—	9,900	562,502	2,137,699	1,467,789	4,410,026	5
4,657	4,232	—	2,361	66,349	220,296	164,529	458,890	6
159,267	36,591	793,587	871,265	—	—	11,577,736	7,618,172	7
85,615	—	58,204	73,233	850,385	861,313	876,557	658,097	8
30,248	—	—	—	93,910	82,630	161,223	46,566	9
—	—	—	—	31,779	11,904	20,744	28,337	10
—	—	—	20,403	—	—	—	381,376	11
—	—	—	14,797	—	—	—	383,260	12
1,402,548	734,105	715,007	771,033	8,375,745	8,838,174	7,823,311	8,385,500	
771,638	563,975	413,729	3,714,485	2,798,842	3,030,328	3,957,657	7,083,149	8
456,588	536,762	260,662	5,161,253	1,887,075	2,856,742	2,922,290	9,327,274	9
2,010,918	2,742,785	2,995,426	2,427,707	2,023,648	2,761,885	3,019,864	2,449,535	10
309,906	626,624	563,332	621,256	313,167	634,837	569,752	629,316	11
3,659,093	4,327,717	1,888,172	2,317,118	11,033,167	16,606,115	14,217,665	10,341,023	12
165,686	204,681	68,841	86,380	841,401	1,193,450	953,659	668,434	
—	—	23,551	30,831	—	—	572,102	834,548	
152,993	171,952	250,930	411,105	187,696	221,796	388,700	560,027	
1,085,173	1,540,019	1,167,316	6,310,825	3,229,339	4,906,825	5,406,503	12,019,599	
949,408	102,117	9,881	4,790	14,584,005	15,001,492	22,820,434	33,142,470	13
507,656	54,601	8,565	2,799	9,164,756	9,143,397	18,120,571	23,182,111	14
74,877	29,930	14,521	56,445	80,813	30,679	18,636	58,202	15
233,408	90,208	52,632	147,949	250,428	93,093	64,548	153,257	16
214,801	392,811	528,831	164,310	525,424	589,471	1,294,827	628,446	17
178,823	326,478	491,387	138,458	433,466	517,402	1,206,015	499,618	18
842,931	1,001,365	4,488,246	583,733	29,022,347	23,348,698	32,775,761	43,058,283	19
412,742	489,198	1,987,922	264,748	14,533,015	11,146,408	16,044,436	24,237,693	20
162,935	143,416	196,824	193,490	266,353	235,687	258,191	274,176	21
429,675	388,401	561,420	453,896	756,846	660,656	749,920	642,429	22
—	2,200	18,800	42,493	5,751	1,382,634	1,094,233	781,683	23
—	39	463	2,121	258	56,803	65,506	33,679	24
441,229	916	3,784	17,805	10,129,350	6,823,416	7,524,895	5,363,137	25
338,138	611	5,161	21,381	8,152,876	4,434,286	6,979,414	4,971,794	26
16,213,629	21,228,507	5,418,516	9,196,903	215,074,566	256,870,237	191,764,537	249,583,470	27
18,828,694	20,379,924	6,395,847	12,510,257	252,145,805	267,758,559	251,365,844	364,201,388	28
7,318	15,066	10,453	6,330	27,757	20,268	14,176	9,432	29
20,936,454	21,744,526	9,513,850	13,547,939	285,465,207	293,830,772	294,910,430	417,931,401	
1,725,023	2,304,520	3,366,222	3,065,453	1,924,522	2,383,652	3,667,038	3,146,345	30
1,917,732	2,954,561	4,066,862	3,863,159	2,194,232	3,069,065	4,507,254	3,988,506	31
15,510	2,503	612	7	379,237	645,012	830,046	590,015	32
71,990	6,866	2,095	32	1,596,527	2,081,540	3,008,053	2,297,320	33
612,564	221,641	57,215	13,417	10,227,060	11,714,929	11,039,227	10,084,974	34
3,883,424	1,335,795	299,385	94,797	60,075,426	62,783,118	70,638,692	69,687,590	35
1,998	1,042	1,319	1,833	178,833	132,581	164,753	158,158	
5,875,144	4,298,264	4,369,661	3,959,821	64,045,112	68,066,304	78,318,752	76,131,574	
14,641	5,941	7,614	4,871	510,593	773,833	1,217,396	1,712,652	36
13,764	12,457	11,964	17,299	102,443	123,772	142,023	169,796	37
—	—	—	—	128,106	243,151	156,283	117,518	38
—	—	—	—	176,564	284,174	221,351	167,534	39
337,474	529,762	958,890	756,713	340,894	529,762	958,890	756,741	
27,177,477	26,500,950	14,861,979	18,286,643	350,640,813	363,608,617	375,768,842	496,869,698	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—concluded.					
Sugar and its Products—					
1	Confectionery..... \$	40,774	40,319	38,270	70,957
2	Maple sugar and syrup..... \$	9,200	6,321	7,900	14,394
3	Sugar, n.o.p..... cwt.	2,029,553	833,792	871,845	2,622,642
4	Other..... \$	13,641,327	8,744,604	6,584,561	16,257,487
	Total sugar and its products..... \$	11,516	126	—	55,488
		13,702,817	8,791,370	6,630,731	16,398,326
Tea and Coffee—					
5	Coffee..... lb.	—	600	1,400	—
		—	159	419	—
6	Hops..... lb.	621,299	897,63	731,497	257,421
		216,653	352,663	235,213	94,407
7	Other agric. and veg. products for food..... \$	3,138	12,405	452,946	10,980
Total agricultural and vegetable products					
—A. MAINLY FOOD..... \$		265,630,520	240,699,561	260,072,236	350,052,707
B. OTHER THAN FOOD.					
Beverages—					
8	Brewed (ale, beer)..... gal.	44	—	—	—
		51	—	—	—
9	Distilled—				
	Whiskey..... gal.	44,598	170,133	34,171	6,537
		68,800	799,839	123,322	27,044
10	Other..... gal.	1	5,032	20	4,423
		15	10,200	54	11,066
11	Fermented (wines)..... gal.	212	215	260	128
		443	452	483	237
	Total Beverages..... \$	69,312	810,491	123,859	38,347
12	Oil cake and meal..... cwt.	84,181	46,815	33,736	97,619
		200,500	91,227	76,163	214,133
13	Oils, vegetable..... gal.	—	20	—	—
		—	29	—	—
Rubber—					
14	Raw and waste..... \$	—	1,182	—	4,658
15	Belting..... lb.	3,900	18,002	51,279	285,999
		1,372	9,144	33,849	130,506
16	Boots and shoes..... \$	305,773	362,365	987,079	1,963,583
17	Hose..... \$	403	6,050	5,399	15,247
18	Tires..... \$	1,208,326	1,509,998	1,516,020	2,243,367
19	Other manufactures..... \$	13,646	43,268	74,806	113,627
	Total rubber..... \$	1,527,520	1,932,007	2,617,153	4,470,988
Seeds—					
20	Clover..... bush	73,058	59,779	38,788	28,296
		547,807	386,480	293,296	273,399
21	Flaxseed..... bush.	1,319	71,536	68,850	—
		5,276	139,850	174,182	—
22	Other..... \$	21,156	18,618	24,386	26,443
	Total seeds..... \$	574,239	544,948	491,864	299,842
Tobacco—					
23	Unmanufactured..... lb.	892,487	1,164,061	2,219,109	2,722,897
		248,374	295,116	645,730	1,030,250
24	Cigarettes..... lb.	30	270	150	1,895
		80	56	97	670
25	Other manufactured..... \$	619	6,248	6,721	15,979
Other agricultural and vegetable products, not food—					
26	Fodders, n.o.p..... \$	43,175	65,651	212,379	243,781
27	Hay..... ton	29,035	23,757	21,837	36,317
		500,881	335,214	304,576	451,965
28	Senega root..... lb.	18,984	54,718	71,605	58,367
		12,655	33,168	38,054	31,660
29	Other..... \$	20,987	24,875	41,078	37,722
Total agricultural and vegetable products					
—B. OTHER THAN FOOD..... \$		3,198,342	4,139,030	4,557,674	6,835,337
Total agricultural and vegetable products		268,828,862	244,838,591	264,629,910	356,888,044

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
3,679	628	1,456	9,715	433,492	494,725	463,275	622,631	1
376,199	551,358	568,743	636,756	386,411	559,552	577,665	653,318	2
6,005	299	—	505	2,924,413	1,157,206	1,045,347	3,261,806	3
39,198	3,344	—	1,600	19,755,985	11,913,063	7,939,504	19,980,927	4
21,292	48,075	79,972	130,807	33,428	51,703	80,630	187,072	5
440,368	603,405	650,171	778,878	20,609,316	13,019,043	9,061,074	21,443,948	6
3,312	4,849	23,774	32,258	19,427	31,330	54,236	46,542	7
1,058	1,685	6,415	10,689	5,751	9,844	17,493	16,277	8
130	—	—	1,600	636,719	898,857	741,571	261,466	9
20	—	—	1,155	217,807	353,006	236,176	95,647	10
126,317	61,174	46,697	67,954	346,480	264,701	667,825	226,722	11
30,232,961	29,531,341	17,147,585	26,227,177	383,425,251	391,000,210	398,981,224	539,057,391	12
1,349,202	2,852,877	2,970,702	3,749,741	1,509,763	3,192,491	3,142,048	3,786,164	13
2,696,400	4,902,077	4,634,751	5,114,860	2,866,351	5,335,608	4,860,984	5,156,103	14
28,568	244,576	415,282	794,624	407,718	1,229,947	1,227,348	1,330,647	15
476,963	3,776,211	6,777,099	12,572,011	2,983,524	9,462,428	11,129,118	15,712,222	16
336	2,288	11,626	15,647	5,807	9,507	33,381	28,794	17
5,453	30,900	176,875	220,191	54,424	48,446	208,541	248,946	18
31	938	4,363	20,043	870	1,949	6,277	20,896	19
92	5,521	21,444	88,696	2,027	7,633	26,890	90,506	20
3,178,908	8,714,709	11,610,169	17,995,758	5,906,326	14,854,175	16,225,533	21,207,777	21
16,115	98,110	44,298	86,312	447,202	413,195	328,036	488,762	22
40,058	186,986	82,513	165,986	1,084,954	835,546	728,705	1,088,816	23
123,504	106,834	135,022	183,330	178,095	383,964	434,750	227,147	24
53,765	49,677	56,238	83,694	87,902	140,254	166,182	139,965	25
90,126	65,731	112,001	428,753	90,126	66,913	113,544	435,097	26
5,530	315	140	976	363,657	465,091	858,468	1,251,776	27
1,583	225	170	600	177,304	269,243	443,894	657,121	28
1,086	4,366	1,843	7,257	1,367,327	1,939,589	2,833,037	4,862,943	29
85,519	62,197	61,831	82,157	117,836	139,073	161,079	235,214	30
9,370	20,050	24,753	17,278	4,955,936	6,505,647	7,409,608	14,003,701	31
51,380	23,215	30,338	30,212	224,372	290,773	397,294	532,783	32
239,064	175,784	230,936	566,347	6,932,901	9,211,238	11,358,456	20,726,859	33
197,648	330,780	337,892	420,640	304,908	437,781	417,907	460,822	34
1,230,107	2,168,254	2,564,166	3,330,414	2,017,239	2,847,837	3,162,343	3,700,077	35
2,494,068	2,483,505	2,962,137	5,378,435	2,495,387	2,555,041	3,031,165	5,378,435	36
5,500,577	5,384,095	6,590,781	12,883,015	5,505,853	5,523,945	6,765,767	12,883,015	37
126,407	140,882	235,081	127,136	171,951	175,900	283,387	209,013	38
6,857,291	7,693,231	9,390,028	16,340,565	7,695,043	8,547,742	10,211,497	16,792,105	39
10,421	13,775	10,868	38,376	1,100,007	2,055,337	3,531,422	2,860,413	40
6,133	6,569	3,842	7,788	297,923	375,582	733,166	1,045,673	41
50	395	72	281	44,703	96,094	92,848	54,258	42
124	217	94	410	25,798	72,667	48,649	26,109	43
24,220	32,901	60,202	67,489	43,393	77,592	97,554	108,758	44
409,381	941,829	1,149,591	968,021	554,726	1,055,072	1,466,477	1,335,736	45
14,585	291,027	185,812	314,295	58,306	332,293	225,403	368,787	46
161,065	3,120,821	2,000,511	3,050,269	927,143	3,725,282	2,544,582	3,711,840	47
363,210	226,373	320,210	155,109	415,018	383,505	568,099	294,110	48
244,543	139,320	162,104	89,851	281,032	229,275	266,547	166,262	49
444,360	744,348	393,316	400,550	497,700	807,515	470,365	488,381	50
11,658,912	21,806,392	25,139,544	39,737,037	24,334,841	39,931,940	44,317,653	66,838,281	51
41,591,873	51,337,733	42,587,129	65,964,214	407,760,092	430,932,150	443,298,877	605,895,672	52

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products.					
Animals, Living—					
1	For exhibition..... \$	—	468	5,575	—
2	For improvement of stock..... \$	792	290	348	1,337
Other—					
3	Cattle, 1 year or less..... No.	—	—	—	—
4	Cattle more than 1 year old..... No.	—	—	—	—
5	Horses..... No.	25,758	59,486	86,245	117,819
6	Poultry..... No.	2,809,796	6,287,815	9,125,667	12,432,958
7	Sheep..... No.	—	8	5	58
8	Foxes..... No.	—	1,175	1,415	13,500
9	Swine..... No.	—	—	—	—
10	Other..... \$	—	—	—	—
	Total animals, living..... \$	4,782	2,190	1,065	1,540
	Bones, horns and hoofs..... \$	2,815,370	6,291,938	9,214,770	12,511,811
		560	—	147	696
Fishery Products, n.o.p.—					
Fish—					
Fresh—					
11	Halibut..... cwt.	—	—	—	502
12	Herrings..... cwt.	—	—	—	5,134
13	Lobsters..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
14	Salmon, or lake trout..... cwt.	—	—	—	5
15	Mackerel..... cwt.	16	—	—	102
16	Salmon..... cwt.	96	—	—	101
17	Smelts..... cwt.	7,150	13,130	18,702	811
18	Whitefish..... cwt.	149,018	224,593	353,827	15,063
19	Other fresh..... \$	—	—	—	312,466
	Total fresh fish..... \$	—	1,189	400	—
		149,114	225,782	354,227	26,856
20	Canned—				345,369
	Herrings..... cwt.	76	362	46	289
21	Lobsters..... cwt.	404	2,075	447	3,570
22	Salmon..... cwt.	33,358	30,773	24,194	36,160
23	Other..... cwt.	2,143,779	2,002,168	1,451,105	2,418,945
	Total canned fish..... \$	62,284	152,631	265,761	165,887
		1,358,405	3,430,153	4,737,824	4,319,260
		15,653	33,059	1,148	1,716
		3,518,241	5,467,455	6,190,524	6,743,491
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled—					
24	Codfish, dried..... cwt.	437	823	314	2,932
25	Codfish, pickled..... cwt.	3,381	6,748	2,434	32,027
26	Haddock..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	Herring, sea—	9	4	20	18
27	Dry-salted..... cwt.	90	38	152	216
28	Pickled..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
29	Smoked..... cwt.	8	—	—	—
30	Mackerel, pickled..... cwt.	47	—	—	—
31	Pollock, hake and cusk..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
32	Salmon, dry-salted (chum)..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
		—	—	657	—
		—	—	3,522	—
		—	—	—	—

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
316,358	420,870	411,650	326,822	317,258	421,538	417,225	328,022	1
206,601	219,569	191,140	333,900	220,382	279,091	226,087	377,387	2
29,125	25,175	42,319	65,507	29,198	25,322	42,506	66,002	3
257,529	264,431	577,519	929,178	258,031	265,471	578,886	932,619	4
199,272	98,322	82,231	105,231	229,237	164,063	175,578	228,107	5
5,609,998	3,683,836	3,053,973	4,177,090	8,742,373	10,398,367	12,636,515	16,880,390	6
1,477	1,945	1,061	991	1,863	2,447	1,429	1,413	7
220,893	317,361	142,021	186,708	278,178	391,382	191,615	241,237	8
596,427	588,131	831,428	974,282	597,200	589,707	835,048	976,459	9
541,339	495,479	659,609	808,556	542,241	496,719	662,540	810,253	10
73,691	27,579	25,146	30,957	75,154	29,343	27,103	32,642	11
463,988	195,218	221,675	245,866	473,798	207,696	234,939	257,478	12
-	-	5,615	4,329	-	-	5,802	5,590	13
-	-	1,260,444	953,346	-	-	1,388,459	1,434,686	14
1,184	324	66,845	48,382	1,857	1,494	68,612	51,493	15
21,896	4,460	1,260,416	1,175,334	28,038	14,600	1,273,279	1,248,019	16
454,770	810,768	100,221	96,360	460,667	816,513	104,182	101,030	17
8,093,372	6,411,992	7,878,668	9,233,160	11,320,966	13,291,377	17,713,727	22,611,121	18
126,977	98,029	83,640	77,822	134,431	106,125	91,466	87,701	19
56,351	33,382	40,902	33,069	56,559	33,536	41,113	33,746	20
751,482	517,821	589,744	423,812	753,667	520,171	592,810	430,884	21
274,738	264,100	414,050	245,370	274,818	264,400	414,060	245,536	22
483,372	723,817	912,208	488,244	483,779	726,327	912,268	489,999	23
42,252	50,525	46,236	46,660	42,252	50,525	46,236	46,662	24
1,041,713	1,320,652	1,269,666	1,255,822	1,041,713	1,320,652	1,269,666	1,255,876	25
31,071	34,344	36,950	39,752	31,071	34,344	36,950	39,755	26
204,194	337,974	386,113	417,463	204,194	337,974	386,113	417,565	27
104,868	60,750	63,379	43,933	104,884	60,750	63,379	44,042	28
858,143	433,300	504,561	289,880	858,239	433,300	504,561	290,763	29
89,142	83,602	87,001	68,607	96,773	98,207	108,945	89,463	30
778,158	817,964	884,538	725,234	934,172	1,060,146	1,282,256	1,116,519	31
56,446	84,168	57,045	78,441	56,446	84,170	57,048	78,441	32
803,009	1,209,079	759,757	1,050,420	803,009	1,209,103	759,795	1,050,420	33
103,931	106,233	105,375	117,456	103,931	106,233	105,380	117,456	34
1,111,078	1,147,356	1,170,392	1,374,946	1,111,078	1,147,356	1,170,455	1,374,946	35
2,396,141	2,686,417	2,828,803	3,366,934	2,401,754	2,692,700	2,859,000	3,402,048	36
8,527,290	9,194,380	9,305,782	9,393,355	8,691,605	9,447,729	9,736,925	9,889,020	37
563	218	3	3	16,757	14,990	25,055	31,057	38
4,566	11,528	16	30	144,590	160,300	246,727	294,536	39
20,205	22,003	12,967	13,602	76,227	65,593	45,987	59,680	40
1,215,854	1,490,367	719,455	871,066	4,807,714	4,467,629	2,820,339	4,037,259	41
5,920	7,093	14,480	2,110	321,969	540,635	777,264	670,885	42
178,965	145,871	246,895	23,651	4,489,509	7,721,075	10,425,325	10,467,680	43
253,841	289,439	347,358	359,940	364,068	409,513	440,562	472,452	44
1,653,226	1,937,205	1,313,724	1,254,687	9,805,881	12,758,517	13,932,958	15,271,927	45
112,802	116,241	116,224	141,176	576,100	520,473	493,341	594,378	46
905,063	857,930	1,014,570	1,243,333	4,677,470	3,777,183	4,547,247	5,246,462	47
117,971	57,956	88,503	73,053	120,365	57,968	89,965	77,495	48
517,863	284,593	400,489	345,159	530,164	284,618	404,790	364,926	49
26,601	21,293	23,995	21,487	49,040	45,279	55,737	51,570	50
162,210	161,091	218,459	209,084	316,038	307,941	453,038	432,577	51
17	13	3,512	4,609	642,229	1,090,574	994,801	1,281,214	52
127	99	7,393	10,232	1,031,601	1,935,049	1,642,016	2,405,279	53
34,195	27,357	25,374	27,566	88,234	72,441	60,533	72,228	54
109,844	100,735	101,278	102,426	257,551	201,824	221,899	256,442	55
52,913	36,915	32,552	37,305	66,809	48,123	58,635	100,985	56
191,742	172,106	151,570	170,301	253,621	224,229	277,734	413,453	57
44,906	17,945	45,592	18,285	70,385	54,847	79,156	70,219	58
397,483	134,826	353,692	110,901	529,819	297,908	572,727	375,473	59
26,713	9,457	11,560	10,237	88,638	70,938	56,097	45,169	60
71,218	38,303	60,297	36,831	457,352	382,039	375,163	284,041	61
143	5,716	51	247	133,348	132,075	178,012	180,098	62
1,132	18,400	425	251	376,776	424,382	498,404	694,632	63

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
	II. Animals and Animal Products—continued.				
	Fishery products, n.o.p.—concluded.				
	Fish—concluded.				
	Dried, salted, etc.—concluded.				
1	Salmon, pickled..... cwt.	10	—	972	628
	\$	294	—	22,043	15,187
2	Other..... \$	5	54	—	25
	Total dried, salted, smoked or pickled \$	4,260	6,840	28,871	47,835
3	Other fishery products..... \$	3,587	188	137	35,792
	Total fishery products, n.o.p. ² \$	3,675,202	5,700,265	6,573,759	7,122,487
	Furs, hides and leather—				
	Furs—				
4	Undressed..... \$	4,743,986	6,072,678	6,298,545	6,366,743
5	Dressed..... \$	21,548	30,902	10,196	43,120
6	Manufactures..... \$	17,225	32,374	28,612	21,694
	Total furs..... \$	4,785,759	6,135,954	6,337,353	6,431,557
	Hides and skins, raw—				
7	Calf..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
8	Cattle..... cwt.	6,348	6,582	23,560	2,878
	\$	59,822	58,444	271,386	46,373
9	Horse..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
10	Sheep..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
11	Other..... \$	2,351	1,414	2,546	1,714
	Total hides and skins..... \$	62,173	59,858	273,932	48,087
	Leather, unmanufactured—				
12	Harness..... \$	1,146	410	366	441
13	Sole..... lb.	542,831	1,782,888	2,052,217	1,431,368
	\$	176,098	499,957	497,355	456,462
14	Upper..... \$	772,792	588,554	1,153,639	644,997
15	Other..... \$	4,251	16,329	7,397	374
	Total leather, unmanufactured..... \$	954,287	1,105,250	1,658,157	1,102,274
	Leather, manufactured—				
16	Boots and shoes..... \$	16,740	29,072	111,125	59,536
17	Other..... \$	24,402	14,844	1,929	18,761
	Total leather and manufactures of..... \$	995,429	1,149,166	1,771,211	1,180,561
18	Hair..... \$	2,127	1,479	2,899	1,543
	Meats—				
	Fresh—				
19	Beef..... cwt.	79,878	40,014	89,035	80,881
	\$	530,301	273,603	646,338	617,304
20	Game..... \$	—	—	—	—
21	Mutton..... cwt.	—	295	8,564	1,279
	\$	—	5,890	168,403	26,442
22	Pork..... cwt.	1,034	453	16,750	17,794
	\$	17,576	7,681	238,920	354,934
23	Poultry..... \$	122,254	113,606	175,563	299,442
	Cured, canned or prepared—				
24	Bacon and hams..... cwt.	1,008,183	985,601	1,193,186	1,232,926
	\$	22,364,762	17,876,255	22,034,323	27,944,472
25	Beef, pickled..... cwt.	—	—	10	—
	\$	—	—	211	—
26	Canned meats..... lb.	163,276	93,268	458,488	268,580
	\$	52,969	31,027	168,834	94,816
27	Pork, dry-salted..... cwt.	13,743	21,023	63,192	42,806
	\$	222,938	289,086	916,511	888,752
28	Pork, pickled..... cwt.	—	—	2,040	1,980
	\$	—	—	33,815	38,685
29	Soups, all kinds..... \$	—	—	—	106,130
30	Other meats..... \$	222,421	167,717	230,123	289,830
	Total meats..... \$	23,533,221	18,764,865	24,613,041	30,660,807

¹Subject to revision.²Exclusive of fish, whale, etc., oils.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
16,857	12,326	16,311	17,053	22,276	19,117	23,948	30,511	1
347,007	205,649	279,403	260,547	399,460	284,872	389,107	526,867	2
77,382	38,176	70,706	249,160	128,823	71,063	109,149	316,764	
2,787,858	2,011,908	2,658,282	2,738,225	8,958,675	8,191,108	9,491,274	11,316,916	
88,657	134,727	133,990	130,243	101,556	150,021	161,802	314,800	3
13,057,031	13,278,220	13,411,778	12,516,510	27,557,717	30,547,375	33,322,959	36,792,663	
11,290,514	11,730,970	10,454,334	10,561,717	16,206,225	18,193,768	16,960,675	17,197,666	4
48,194	7,748	10,071	45,514	86,053	76,861	48,446	132,311	5
36,482	23,644	29,161	34,808	92,466	134,094	110,860	102,463	6
11,375,190	11,762,362	10,493,566	10,642,039	16,384,744	18,404,723	17,119,981	17,432,440	
51,771	69,627	73,648	73,876	51,771	69,627	73,649	73,878	7
847,505	1,216,677	1,458,692	1,441,987	847,505	1,216,677	1,458,709	1,442,025	
449,757	360,193	371,892	384,950	464,252	389,634	431,907	410,666	8
5,561,534	3,598,582	4,180,887	4,670,277	5,732,262	3,918,286	4,884,201	5,027,113	
16,263	7,991	15,041	16,495	16,263	7,991	15,041	16,495	9
116,230	59,370	121,286	132,224	116,230	59,370	121,286	132,224	
51,402	21,885	25,293	18,705	51,411	25,092	25,294	18,705	10
659,495	412,443	637,133	456,518	659,620	417,434	637,141	456,518	
41,883	39,207	60,011	52,141	44,234	41,686	62,557	53,855	11
7,226,747	5,326,279	6,458,009	6,753,147	7,399,951	5,654,153	7,163,894	7,111,735	
662,290	515,257	378,188	477,175	668,072	525,033	385,568	487,465	12
3,148,187	3,912,046	4,796,123	5,396,414	4,061,657	6,229,227	7,280,169	7,274,198	13
1,014,446	1,453,411	1,640,517	1,812,643	1,343,830	2,165,559	2,324,961	2,465,836	
1,692,469	2,094,201	3,210,642	3,483,544	2,581,129	2,825,374	4,580,892	4,238,311	14
124,092	100,409	81,837	65,119	131,360	117,615	92,467	68,649	15
3,493,297	4,163,278	5,311,184	5,838,481	4,724,391	5,633,581	7,383,888	7,260,261	
65,453	121,352	110,660	124,147	130,034	304,913	329,348	303,480	16
132,663	387,118	327,329	434,065	178,161	426,495	353,366	470,199	17
3,691,413	4,671,748	5,749,173	6,396,693	5,032,586	6,364,989	8,066,602	8,033,940	
249,645	277,169	372,466	511,583	255,241	279,250	385,583	523,096	18
182,640	137,571	86,028	120,388	290,285	203,594	262,309	330,664	19
2,156,747	1,780,528	938,494	1,401,177	2,932,573	2,307,903	2,292,024	2,996,622	20
39,469	34,947	32,608	44,306	39,556	34,981	32,912	44,365	21
35,022	15,547	1,487	21,247	36,101	17,161	11,672	24,806	22
827,426	374,778	36,190	523,130	847,233	403,860	233,646	593,475	23
5,486	8,111	66,084	66,445	7,586	12,410	96,068	86,691	24
145,021	220,994	1,160,817	1,332,788	179,731	277,877	1,574,118	1,737,307	25
589,714	173,165	137,682	397,086	775,761	332,086	381,815	786,515	26
1,680	3,529	9,525	12,362	1,015,901	996,245	1,208,721	1,253,760	27
44,257	89,103	230,640	412,787	22,536,397	18,113,755	22,392,223	28,590,301	28
247	878	315	857	1,173	2,180	3,097	7,111	29
4,175	8,487	2,938	14,751	9,172	19,281	26,212	72,599	30
-	539	8,334	1,237	179,632	130,983	512,679	334,638	
-	191	1,990	305	56,151	39,540	180,667	110,302	
-	-	369	371	13,751	22,361	65,192	43,995	
-	-	3,540	6,320	223,056	315,798	939,813	913,514	
19	-	508	451	5,368	4,300	19,619	19,205	
333	-	7,356	4,395	48,895	39,123	241,459	275,670	
-	-	-	64	-	-	-	106,574	
229,871	235,338	249,212	291,915	596,139	620,153	738,085	884,689	
4,037,013	2,917,531	2,801,467	4,429,024	28,244,664	22,504,357	29,032,978	37,111,933	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
Milk and its products—					
1	Cream, fresh..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
2	Milk, fresh..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
3	Butter..... lb.	17,527,607	4,371,197	15,802,953	18,110,399
	\$	6,429,378	1,522,145	5,592,625	6,747,115
4	Casein..... lb.	—	—	26,400	100
	\$	—	—	1,584	8
5	Cheese..... cwt.	1,065,504	1,103,816	1,204,544	1,388,366
	\$	19,428,127	22,153,209	22,658,418	31,115,093
6	Milk powder..... cwt.	12,299	3,735	23,728	20,989
	\$	80,250	28,587	195,258	222,323
7	Milk, condensed..... cwt.	99,496	127,849	125,143	99,492
	\$	925,918	1,241,221	1,285,443	898,717
	Total milk and its products..... \$	26,863,673	24,945,162	29,733,328	38,983,256
Oils, fats, greases and wax—					
8	Animal oils..... gal.	1,267	6,118	177	3,183
	\$	4,593	8,346	3,638	12,012
9	Fish, whale, etc., oils..... gal.	145,096	154,246	252,943	34,553
	\$	71,669	45,412	110,028	19,962
10	Lard..... cwt.	30,667	17,542	42,071	32,508
	\$	442,988	245,450	670,301	587,766
11	Lard compound..... cwt.	1,746	—	—	—
	\$	21,300	8	—	—
12	Tallow..... cwt.	—	792	447	48
	\$	—	4,954	3,202	330
13	Other grease and wax..... \$	2,104	8,651	—	—
	Total oils, fats, greases and wax..... \$	542,654	312,821	787,169	620,070
Other animal products—					
14	Eggs..... doz.	3,158,070	2,543,510	2,330,830	2,173,090
	\$	1,251,010	902,576	858,098	867,545
15	Sausage casings..... \$	94,393	113,792	178,678	205,819
16	Tankage..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
17	Other..... \$	6,690	43,932	57,866	99,965
	Total Animals and Animal Products \$	64,628,261	64,421,808	80,402,251	98,781,204
III. Fibres and Textiles.					
Cotton—					
18	Fabrics..... yd.	78,829	18,047	233,275	128,490
	\$	28,165	13,400	112,944	101,085
19	Underwear..... \$	85,042	91,888	85,385	53,135
20	Other..... \$	21,491	26,308	31,668	37,636
Flax, hemp and jute—					
21	Flax fibre and tow..... cwt.	2,154	3,558	9,210	287
	\$	62,539	64,955	118,150	7,185
22	Other..... \$	8,472	5,372	6,262	3,840
23	Silk..... \$	135,823	264,484	217,468	94,100
Wool—					
24	Raw..... lb.	32,747	706,028	1,045,292	25,221
	\$	16,448	259,593	534,984	7,908
25	Fabrics..... yd.	579	61	447	3,318
	\$	1,082	60	693	5,154
26	Underwear..... \$	1,257	3,292	22,259	518
27	Other clothing..... \$	1,069	1,973	41,535	3,295
28	Other manufactures..... \$	2,629	11,144	14,105	835
Miscellaneous—					
29	Rags..... cwt.	19,587	29,314	25,611	12,540
	\$	189,842	291,259	281,983	169,596
30	Binder twine..... cwt.	8,371	10,646	986	12,812
	\$	73,997	93,184	11,200	144,144
31	Bags, textile..... \$	77,189	33,147	65,294	80,503
32	Felt, mfrs..... \$	32,009	47,257	95,281	89,761
33	Corsets..... No.	124,862	146,758	205,650	180,547
	\$	272,249	313,141	476,856	288,934
34	Gloves, etc., textile..... \$	17,270	20	90	—
35	Other fibres and textiles..... \$	51,403	76,453	29,600	146,431
	Total Fibres and Textiles..... \$	1,077,976	1,596,930	2,145,762	1,244,060

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
1,712,241	2,783,866	3,384,186	4,120,181	1,712,241	2,783,866	3,384,186	4,120,181	1
2,793,937	4,632,030	5,520,853	6,989,295	2,793,937	4,632,030	5,520,853	6,989,295	
856,039	2,191,395	3,088,212	4,598,199	856,039	2,191,395	3,088,212	4,598,199	2
189,301	443,546	558,315	854,625	189,301	443,546	558,315	854,625	
2,423,086	6,394,927	3,437,690	1,777,427	21,994,578	13,648,968	24,501,981	23,303,865	3
979,888	2,413,375	1,131,898	594,303	8,243,138	5,070,691	8,715,962	8,773,125	
20,060	30,476	94,105	185,682	20,060	30,476	120,505	187,950	4
1,281	3,048	7,152	15,117	1,281	3,048	8,736	15,331	
59,023	33,479	7,588	1,958	1,145,489	1,167,770	1,269,632	1,483,335	5
984,084	589,098	161,951	62,035	20,828,234	23,426,282	24,112,475	33,718,587	
14,755	17,458	15,122	53,347	39,176	48,266	72,057	80,885	6
182,151	192,755	174,344	552,769	386,245	465,901	703,039	863,151	
58,587	91,156	74,253	46,543	264,173	441,284	400,526	375,341	7
713,154	1,298,303	870,638	439,386	2,864,668	5,111,364	4,487,792	3,993,814	
5,843,796	9,577,155	8,475,151	9,507,530	35,300,804	39,152,862	44,107,172	55,207,928	
1,231	—	12,982	22,419	62,193	96,173	132,243	178,011	8
385	—	17,204	30,221	69,680	110,988	197,820	226,131	
469,403	556,898	920,829	1,109,647	558,879	718,650	1,183,256	1,152,110	9
161,431	270,829	484,531	586,048	234,764	319,543	599,373	609,391	
134	12	10	3	42,633	53,342	105,974	64,474	10
1,641	214	144	50	595,115	745,705	1,681,462	1,153,445	
—	—	8	19	29,071	29,454	18,492	19,473	11
—	4	93	269	376,070	392,309	238,787	252,891	
14,092	10,597	18,390	13,601	14,639	12,405	22,100	15,621	12
108,016	76,153	152,067	120,487	111,915	89,127	180,439	137,755	
97,591	19,871	26,893	42,700	127,634	71,369	203,818	242,427	13
369,064	367,071	680,932	779,775	1,515,178	1,729,041	3,101,699	2,622,040	
290,489	141,379	119,435	62,865	3,613,531	2,890,509	2,690,959	2,501,191	14
98,181	49,458	48,187	25,127	1,410,444	1,027,171	1,000,804	995,349	
322,593	372,922	603,827	787,745	531,651	607,970	1,000,320	1,306,344	15
291,764	299,707	362,279	318,688	291,986	300,625	362,871	318,688	16
491,894	472,494	540,246	531,701	492,655	475,427	541,840	531,701	
242,250	217,634	235,980	367,767	260,610	278,464	382,390	607,426	17
55,225,166	55,800,061	57,833,090	63,559,623	135,841,642	140,423,284	163,031,415	190,975,417	
62,797	26,885	9,975	13,430	900,806	528,426	977,511	1,385,251	18
35,759	10,458	3,213	5,840	339,315	299,430	506,342	814,670	
24	410	2,283	3,959	317,897	285,951	224,601	213,081	19
133,912	131,764	81,089	119,335	236,498	253,650	259,328	263,261	20
27,644	20,953	14,468	8,955	30,097	24,513	29,934	10,176	21
260,020	120,537	171,073	78,485	331,488	185,522	400,046	109,870	
2,316	14,867	16,402	23,711	17,176	28,140	29,858	33,996	22
35,750	7,169	13,085	20,679	391,015	655,556	392,981	247,200	23
8,614,609	5,261,899	4,553,166	6,468,804	8,667,400	6,009,079	5,625,265	6,514,767	24
2,341,330	1,674,005	1,887,791	2,325,754	2,363,931	1,947,234	2,434,524	2,342,887	
24,820	12,001	3,775	2,404	33,847	21,836	14,405	16,359	25
41,058	18,651	5,713	3,021	58,688	32,576	21,701	28,307	
5,244	1,138	2,753	2,977	48,688	60,198	93,802	71,292	26
15,236	11,387	11,412	12,712	122,942	149,353	237,797	250,150	27
137,638	97,203	141,199	130,353	161,185	165,406	194,775	163,209	28
189,308	181,602	191,299	213,780	216,610	223,693	228,893	234,663	29
824,399	767,332	1,021,450	1,034,303	1,054,042	1,157,914	1,429,054	1,308,801	
48,062	93,926	114,214	56,663	75,199	139,193	133,838	95,144	30
533,372	1,036,271	1,347,916	761,720	777,354	1,446,453	1,562,942	1,192,058	
21,625	11,236	81,040	1,083	186,347	112,027	276,392	154,857	31
15,151	12,164	36,099	18,992	224,058	260,157	386,281	454,824	32
303	4	6,040	80	521,154	348,436	388,667	323,425	33
323	25	8,934	290	816,911	617,812	728,141	497,620	
60	465	6	20	138,297	31,596	166,933	112,162	34
29,550	33,363	62,957	78,540	271,011	366,108	366,222	681,801	35
4,432,767	3,948,445	4,894,415	4,621,774	7,850,843	8,055,083	9,711,720	8,940,046	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Wood, unmanufactured—					
Logs and round timber—					
1	Logs, cedar.....M ft.	14	—	—	—
	\$	717	—	—	—
2	Logs, other.....M ft.	1,066	1,983	2,689	1,982
	\$	50,199	86,647	99,018	71,005
3	Poles, telegraph.....No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
4	Railroad ties.....No.	3,229	—	327,860	368,061
	\$	9,091	—	231,242	267,592
5	Other round timber.....\$	—	—	—	—
	Total logs and round timber.....\$	60,007	86,647	330,260	338,597
Saw and planing mill products—					
Planks and boards—					
6	Fir.....M ft.	9,264	8,500	13,766	12,009
	\$	277,771	328,898	404,112	406,947
7	Hemlock.....M ft.	461	184	158	522
	\$	10,695	5,667	5,022	12,208
8	Pine.....M ft.	39,255	49,406	49,558	43,931
	\$	3,065,427	3,587,123	3,766,491	3,212,305
9	Spruce.....M ft.	240,681	200,984	134,635	145,957
	\$	6,115,514	5,819,069	3,615,954	3,980,905
10	Other.....M ft.	26,038	25,296	37,131	36,917
	\$	928,960	1,050,345	1,432,787	1,497,511
Timber, square—					
11	Douglas fir.....M ft.	2,019	11,505	20,352	11,829
	\$	64,840	352,288	519,918	269,873
12	Other.....M ft.	4,791	6,022	4,621	7,731
	\$	346,342	545,601	264,167	688,209
13	Other lumber.....\$	173,264	94,970	79,494	208,759
14	Laths.....M	844	1,059	—	169
	\$	5,905	7,260	—	763
15	Pickets.....M	1,056	276	278	696
	\$	19,375	7,479	6,634	10,772
16	Shingles.....M	64	21	293	249
	\$	318	74	1,656	1,258
17	Shooks.....\$	40,941	6,887	78,748	52,542
18	Other saw and planing mill products.....\$	20,380	169,573	33,233	101,335
19	Pulpwood.....cord	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
20	Spoolwood.....\$	387,629	370,111	566,549	816,589
21	Other unmanufactured wood.....\$	—	—	120	—
	Total wood, unmanufactured.....\$	11,517,368	12,431,992	11,105,145	11,598,573
Wood, manufactured—					
22	Cooperage.....\$	5,587	12,504	5,324	1,576
Wood pulp—					
23	Sulphate (kraft).....cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
24	Sulphite, bleached.....cwt.	1,051	224	6,759	9,137
	\$	4,477	974	32,656	45,928
25	Sulphite, unbleached.....cwt.	854,517	679,459	5,111	52,342
	\$	1,888,864	1,813,458	13,825	122,039
26	Mechanical.....cwt.	1,857,508	1,784,734	853,150	1,664,975
	\$	2,771,164	2,966,424	1,244,396	2,829,921
	Total wood pulp.....cwt.	2,713,076	2,464,417	865,020	1,726,454
	\$	4,664,505	4,780,856	1,290,877	2,997,888
27	Doors, sashes, blinds.....\$	15,468	55,651	32,396	22,127
28	Furniture.....\$	25,101	31,196	94,501	94,459
29	Match splints.....\$	330,885	515,638	434,456	483,687
30	Other manufactures.....\$	335,125	466,640	393,217	507,136
	Total wood, manufactured.....\$	5,376,671	5,862,485	2,250,771	4,106,873
	Total wood and wood products.....\$	16,894,039	18,294,477	13,355,916	15,705,446

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
57,377	37,937	40,007	61,127	86,947	140,637	122,709	139,022	1
1,205,405	814,077	776,324	1,220,517	1,931,452	2,799,485	2,103,205	2,220,260	2
108,555	162,688	146,865	151,875	112,342	188,545	165,675	165,265	3
1,632,230	2,843,655	2,450,464	2,431,387	1,734,218	3,291,473	2,752,093	2,635,262	4
322,940	545,619	634,734	663,386	326,376	548,382	637,151	666,998	5
1,277,456	2,440,681	2,965,351	2,877,467	1,294,432	2,454,218	2,977,957	2,911,350	6
485,970	769,641	795,436	890,196	924,907	1,102,809	1,527,493	1,573,998	7
376,902	548,915	598,494	726,959	699,378	851,234	1,067,341	1,239,888	8
180,051	292,942	310,181	328,810	208,723	338,694	352,900	409,882	9
4,672,044	6,940,270	7,100,814	7,585,140	5,868,203	9,735,104	9,253,496	9,416,642	10
247,423	285,364	327,757	382,881	344,572	439,564	412,545	490,300	11
5,021,563	6,847,845	6,515,977	7,879,955	7,585,102	11,450,476	8,738,197	10,483,625	12
54,175	68,158	82,781	69,740	60,194	94,890	93,141	82,697	13
1,234,357	1,672,035	1,699,780	1,604,281	1,372,223	2,445,430	1,955,975	1,814,785	14
473,174	431,648	352,048	409,000	522,795	492,073	414,405	464,831	15
16,125,157	15,028,787	12,436,005	13,495,644	19,770,955	19,179,617	16,826,112	17,242,899	16
865,742	882,644	736,987	807,599	1,133,476	1,122,629	908,236	984,462	17
22,095,477	25,741,659	20,819,294	22,391,209	29,018,729	32,848,640	25,550,888	27,303,950	18
107,964	168,942	133,478	164,787	138,069	200,697	173,902	207,578	19
5,250,725	8,813,238	6,669,551	8,186,566	6,323,412	10,119,333	8,284,837	9,979,087	20
7,641	17,530	15,981	12,671	51,811	118,084	84,348	79,522	21
154,641	418,351	327,217	257,140	1,173,988	3,314,923	1,940,262	1,681,465	22
1,917	46,410	8,965	2,295	10,211	61,903	16,661	10,438	23
49,983	953,794	201,153	86,639	485,451	1,759,708	536,329	794,471	24
207,612	178,606	96,566	68,232	407,070	333,473	218,227	374,182	25
1,379,711	1,592,170	1,657,962	1,991,556	1,401,297	1,611,923	1,668,423	2,009,539	26
8,167,961	9,716,066	9,584,832	10,512,968	8,313,267	9,836,900	9,637,240	10,586,131	27
46,955	50,765	46,594	65,971	48,984	51,346	47,491	67,021	28
484,831	501,651	453,134	621,586	524,910	518,032	471,513	640,340	29
2,599,691	2,484,757	2,587,898	2,403,657	2,622,035	2,519,734	2,595,504	2,427,132	30
10,463,921	9,104,345	9,322,854	9,466,849	10,528,319	9,206,873	9,423,184	9,540,674	31
14,207	8,320	14,946	26,807	543,306	677,422	726,306	783,749	32
135,584	228,557	178,471	221,728	320,992	580,250	370,105	478,236	33
1,096,462	1,444,693	1,398,237	1,310,700	1,096,462	1,444,693	1,398,237	1,310,700	34
10,755,655	14,322,714	14,137,774	13,056,057	10,755,655	14,322,714	14,137,774	13,056,057	35
41,105	40,150	8,580	13,379	478,734	410,261	575,125	829,968	36
116,709	206,148	444,069	520,660	127,859	206,835	448,376	524,061	37
84,991,454	100,723,441	90,011,017	95,894,840	103,508,179	126,946,062	109,093,950	115,530,322	38
19,069	30,367	27,738	31,472	70,728	90,636	116,903	165,203	39
2,961,275	3,023,204	2,748,554	3,111,667	2,961,275	3,023,204	2,748,554	3,112,762	40
9,262,393	9,521,234	8,274,645	9,533,887	9,262,393	9,521,234	8,274,645	9,536,898	41
2,968,032	2,971,103	3,042,171	3,161,639	3,182,625	3,224,350	3,410,407	3,769,876	42
12,311,574	12,263,572	11,531,111	12,241,204	13,073,289	13,119,317	12,608,449	14,564,915	43
2,966,755	3,311,540	4,181,717	4,893,000	4,459,028	4,550,227	4,739,768	5,468,677	44
7,684,263	9,015,616	10,804,378	13,283,909	11,098,374	12,401,068	12,417,376	14,902,166	45
3,927,527	4,238,495	4,588,120	5,611,082	6,385,895	6,509,200	5,506,484	7,461,066	46
5,967,306	7,397,834	6,918,111	7,795,431	9,542,892	11,132,177	8,264,771	10,905,891	47
12,853,589	13,544,347	14,500,562	16,777,389	16,988,823	17,306,981	16,405,213	19,812,381	48
35,225,536	38,198,256	37,528,245	42,854,431	42,976,948	46,173,796	41,565,241	49,909,870	49
512	716	191	956	130,195	249,761	198,417	184,082	50
75,353	24,356	34,359	25,550	228,140	211,408	360,906	405,270	51
3,650	192	—	—	482,013	500,074	519,709	558,288	52
617,401	586,596	195,561	158,789	1,135,562	1,306,158	782,058	850,536	53
35,941,521	38,840,483	37,786,094	43,071,198	45,023,586	48,551,833	43,543,234	52,073,249	54
120,932,975	139,563,924	127,797,111	138,966,038	148,531,765	175,497,895	152,637,184	167,603,571	55

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—con.					
	Paper, n.o.p.—				
1	Paper board..... \$	666,202	835,479	788,148	919,321
2	Book paper..... cwt.	1,137	115	915	2,893
 \$	10,362	1,223	9,984	28,895
3	Newsprint..... cwt.	222,963	689	177,335	335,072
 \$	762,245	3,072	540,709	1,195,915
4	Wrapping paper..... cwt.	149,503	136,934	160,547	129,487
 \$	1,214,237	1,094,668	1,269,617	917,747
5	Bond and writing paper..... cwt.	1,857	2,348	1,412	11
 \$	22,604	21,644	16,003	122
6	Wall paper..... roll	548,231	733,292	776,521	919,894
 \$	72,419	85,466	105,436	142,613
7	Roofing paper..... \$	3,982	—	71	3,638
8	Waste paper..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
9	Other paper and manufactures of..... \$	52,620	69,126	77,212	67,001
	Total paper, n.o.p..... \$	2,804,671	2,110,678	2,807,180	3,275,252
	Books and printed matter—				
10	Books..... \$	22,762	60,106	20,947	16,496
11	Newspapers, etc..... \$	110,261	132,270	174,475	132,933
12	Photographs..... \$	2,635	963	1,479	1,107
	Total Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... \$	19,834,368	20,598,494	16,359,997	19,131,234
V. Iron and its Products.					
13	Ore, including chromite..... ton	—	—	2	—
 \$	—	—	17	—
	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets—				
14	Pig iron..... ton	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
15	Billets, ingots and blooms..... ton	93	—	—	585
 \$	2,032	—	—	17,010
16	Ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon..... ton	133	—	—	—
 \$	9,321	—	—	—
	Total pigs, ingots, blooms and billets. \$	11,353	—	—	17,010
17	Scrap iron..... ton	—	—	747	731
 \$	—	—	11,472	12,894
18	Castings..... \$	1,211	9,990	—	135,069
19	Forgings..... \$	145	208	76	—
	Rolling mill products—				
20	Bars and rods..... ton	2	2,050	193	1,107
 \$	127	79,657	8,988	49,456
21	Rails..... ton	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
22	Plates and sheets..... ton	—	—	2	—
 \$	—	—	140	—
23	Structural steel..... ton	—	—	7	—
 \$	—	—	2,500	—
24	Pipe and tubing..... \$	104,000	180,994	195,091	294,674
	Wire—				
25	Barbed..... cwt.	560	—	—	—
 \$	1,631	—	—	—
26	Woven..... \$	82,683	152,854	81,238	79,531
27	Other..... \$	164,084	175,157	173,108	130,448
	Engines and boilers—				
28	Locomotives and parts..... No.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
29	Other..... \$	3,017	17,937	10,464	22,663
	Farm implements and machinery—				
30	Cream separators..... \$	2,802	5,683	25,331	12,371
31	Harvesters..... No.	326	1,265	94	1,191
 \$	54,064	221,288	16,413	196,697
32	Mowers..... No.	400	1,031	171	1,841
 \$	24,611	63,779	10,699	117,071

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
1,534,250	2,288,965	2,173,310	1,934,461	2,411,233	3,389,186	3,327,966	3,273,681	1
65	197	—	549	43,626	42,523	22,604	50,951	2
480	1,066	—	2,605	298,596	310,608	199,264	462,374	3
18,836,245	23,221,367	24,305,341	27,826,169	20,130,455	23,564,808	25,027,889	29,537,366	4
67,742,776	87,346,673	89,121,407	96,072,497	72,667,826	88,711,451	91,808,330	102,238,568	5
53,245	28,506	4,916	1,506	391,100	422,013	442,304	431,745	6
255,248	147,745	16,510	6,956	2,887,376	3,153,515	3,234,560	2,877,770	7
480	7	—	—	18,439	20,694	19,541	12,447	8
5,193	75	—	—	194,280	217,650	198,635	98,197	9
64,017	90,971	92,689	87,065	2,284,781	2,765,137	2,909,139	2,854,269	10
12,297	20,251	18,729	18,345	329,308	361,950	385,161	406,802	11
101,139	2,455	5,460	658	194,210	176,145	160,607	147,259	12
319,583	327,614	395,312	294,863	320,140	327,646	395,312	294,863	13
365,467	373,750	373,732	290,036	366,228	373,798	373,732	290,036	14
37,406	22,792	16,845	77,564	218,884	263,659	253,655	310,242	15
70,054,256	90,203,772	91,725,993	98,403,122	79,567,941	96,957,962	99,941,910	110,104,929	16
87,633	121,192	124,399	134,410	132,123	227,283	174,636	194,879	17
283,580	281,621	398,949	389,211	516,886	661,966	843,774	763,365	18
4,617	7,324	10,536	5,588	7,490	9,672	12,520	8,216	19
191,363,061	230,177,833	220,056,988	237,898,369	228,756,205	273,351,778	253,610,024	278,674,969	20
3,509	10,986	5,834	3,562	3,509	10,986	5,836	3,562	21
28,941	84,616	26,174	16,622	28,941	84,616	26,191	16,622	22
40,813	45,000	12,536	4,163	40,813	45,084	12,817	4,274	23
833,221	1,008,453	243,802	80,352	833,221	1,010,265	248,768	82,269	24
—	—	—	—	148	621	1,622	960	25
23,380	28,695	26,449	30,603	3,754	22,016	54,208	26,053	26
943,006	1,027,285	1,015,382	2,042,397	23,646	28,776	26,449	30,820	27
—	—	—	—	962,528	1,033,685	1,015,382	2,058,850	28
1,776,227	2,035,738	1,259,184	2,122,749	1,799,503	2,065,966	1,318,358	2,167,172	29
164,896	88,439	63,951	61,018	169,966	89,269	65,320	66,313	30
2,065,597	1,221,699	741,578	668,694	2,142,627	1,237,224	763,455	743,653	31
256,176	250,774	157,175	125,860	266,901	259,524	191,345	146,668	32
399,070	309,339	13,694	8,108	402,366	319,367	14,831	143,286	33
557	3,448	1,547	1,720	10,134	34,367	8,140	16,526	34
24,934	187,274	75,885	81,619	404,539	1,503,101	416,350	703,154	35
10,751	12,145	3,724	2,819	14,461	22,193	6,814	4,583	36
290,325	326,442	91,888	67,516	417,613	568,305	188,637	114,076	37
35	37	19	7	41	115	129	103	38
2,829	3,708	3,185	321	3,598	11,475	12,790	8,891	39
220	130	42	408	466	4,057	2,069	10,931	40
12,705	10,231	3,056	33,934	43,071	442,419	206,032	799,699	41
28,101	12,339	12,010	141,693	1,266,306	1,992,155	1,208,061	1,482,333	42
2	—	28	—	123,890	70,400	35,391	25,365	43
6	—	134	—	456,837	278,608	132,067	94,000	44
370	1,017	282	3,860	105,720	204,187	172,619	169,329	45
24,156	22,823	3,289	2,275	1,438,814	1,520,300	850,060	675,892	46
1	1	1	—	11	3	1	—	47
1,584,875	930,747	13,483	4,365	1,669,590	1,023,307	21,021	13,633	48
60,414	20,560	10,853	88,896	78,823	121,092	81,713	287,938	49
90,008	43,052	60,765	63,494	176,190	82,185	108,698	101,685	50
3	3	19	41	5,925	11,066	6,617	12,305	51
608	2,955	2,689	6,348	1,091,206	2,066,038	1,220,186	2,043,445	52
2	115	204	235	8,091	18,889	14,864	27,307	53
93	6,774	11,854	12,926	525,889	1,263,483	957,695	1,704,969	54

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
V. Iron and its Products—concluded.					
Farm implements and machinery—concluded.					
1	Cultivators..... No.	15	1	30	472
	\$	1,185	120	1,343	8,520
2	Drills..... No.	202	13	22	231
	\$	18,343	1,451	2,613	23,112
3	Harrows..... \$	40	13,279	9,679	14,731
4	Ploughs..... \$	9,873	26,495	31,599	45,681
5	Threshing machines..... \$	—	528	—	876
6	Spades and shovels..... \$	10	21	53	30
7	Other..... \$	65,920	122,323	83,385	107,294
8	Parts..... \$	114,133	204,712	165,213	153,564
	Total farm implements and machinery \$	290,981	659,679	346,328	679,955
9	Firearms..... \$	772	1,809	2,318	94
Hardware and cutlery—					
10	Razors..... \$	106,035	90,938	332,752	422,082
11	Nails, wire..... cwt.	27,876	51,007	1,987	1,546
	\$	108,815	197,585	9,062	6,009
12	Nails, other..... cwt.	325	1,201	874	674
	\$	4,215	12,562	9,380	8,194
13	Needles and pins..... \$	12,886	75,868	133,217	183,043
14	Bolts and nuts..... cwt.	3,755	14,862	5,005	6,921
	\$	27,192	106,615	32,498	40,319
15	Other hardware..... \$	38,261	6,862	60,397	89,366
Machinery—					
16	Electric vacuum cleaners..... No.	—	—	23,318	22,959
	\$	—	—	835,613	867,281
17	Sewing machines..... \$	192,166	8,286	2,736	220
18	Adding machines..... No.	270	370	70	1
	\$	35,104	46,126	6,125	240
19	Typewriters..... No.	1,675	2	757	20
	\$	134,119	563	97,149	2,145
20	Metal-working..... \$	—	400	21,010	249
21	Wood-working..... \$	2,587	708	2,100	—
22	Other machinery..... \$	367,262	407,485	253,643	198,921
	Total machinery..... \$	731,238	463,563	1,218,406	1,069,056
23	Tools..... \$	60,754	48,989	30,858	21,103
Vehicles—					
24	Automobiles, freight..... No.	67	2,446	1,341	2,515
	\$	50,612	1,057,541	365,886	437,985
25	Automobiles, passenger..... No.	12,845	8,086	3,751	3,486
	\$	9,110,752	5,575,140	2,656,764	3,496,265
26	Automobile parts..... \$	425,597	663,338	350,738	419,220
27	Railway cars..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	1,725
28	Tractors and parts..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
29	Other..... \$	150	1,240	5,882	5,540
	Total vehicles..... \$	9,587,111	7,297,259	3,379,270	4,360,735
30	Chains..... \$	8,852	8,655	43,996	38,620
31	Stoves..... \$	11,860	8,908	11,123	11,985
32	Other iron and steel..... \$	199,404	276,442	596,470	635,135
	Total Iron and its Products..... \$	11,556,627	9,872,536	6,689,169	8,307,441
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
Aluminium—					
33	Bars, blocks, etc..... cwt.	7,475	16,497	45,572	57,969
	\$	136,929	361,336	1,030,616	1,433,022
34	Manufactures..... \$	1,025	11,637	36,216	45,926
Brass—					
35	Old and scrap..... cwt.	—	564	8,804	3,255
	\$	—	5,156	72,824	34,813
36	Valves..... \$	111,983	106,264	124,950	28,036
37	Other..... \$	15,647	16,738	22,789	117,969

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
980	935	1,152	2,647	1,800	4,077	9,213	10,128	1
88,760	82,232	112,968	258,696	125,685	251,715	579,085	449,737	2
41	3	7	334	3,653	3,355	4,903	6,413	3
5,001	175	706	51,156	603,316	482,398	749,938	968,391	4
72,934	67,600	59,013	101,789	95,966	190,187	285,757	366,326	5
609,476	110,236	184,532	267,669	1,086,411	1,119,827	1,630,908	2,858,266	6
279,548	215,668	340,506	654,740	694,128	1,334,793	2,606,584	1,572,477	7
27,183	2,594	3,722	1,635	177,301	243,460	230,189	212,062	8
18,862	50,928	108,013	80,241	573,293	1,024,120	1,180,613	1,073,389	
154,367	230,066	480,407	1,037,298	917,508	1,281,313	1,793,059	2,277,594	
1,346,840	812,290	1,365,175	2,535,992	6,066,893	9,339,519	11,342,712	13,628,341	
204	210	20	17	1,022	2,244	2,376	523	9
-	-	-	88	205,982	1,122,489	1,267,676	1,704,529	10
8,237	12,844	1,693	1,278	137,507	240,057	61,217	71,486	11
36,401	55,971	6,902	4,968	535,310	963,006	246,803	263,498	12
1,699	1,114	413	701	24,708	32,234	26,948	35,910	13
11,105	6,686	2,830	6,226	151,184	216,672	156,188	210,543	14
8,319	309	126	57	26,005	142,433	174,301	231,362	15
483	496	148	4,236	8,936	23,033	12,480	17,017	16
4,376	4,533	1,210	27,039	64,971	172,618	80,387	104,994	17
62,795	106,927	96,581	95,822	155,606	194,543	225,120	245,712	18
-	-	1	-	-	-	27,916	26,668	19
71,333	16,474	6,493	9,691	876,571	1,515,051	1,014,429	1,005,713	20
15	3	82	5	638	1,299	2,149,436	3,021,741	21
4,625	590	9,904	1,080	119,151	255,081	278,257	201,914	22
25	27	37	39	1,698	74	814	71	23
1,742	2,355	1,978	2,281	138,934	4,848	100,416	5,258	24
12,816	7,157	27,609	59,771	54,547	73,823	168,256	310,721	25
13,858	6,154	11,322	6,605	108,813	115,766	73,475	70,046	26
518,672	922,615	360,597	427,635	1,162,191	1,791,347	1,259,318	1,054,521	27
623,046	955,345	417,916	507,063	2,460,207	3,755,916	5,043,587	5,669,914	28
66,603	39,304	20,989	21,046	268,936	296,418	303,588	299,438	29
5	18	9	14	3,720	15,396	11,773	19,224	30
1,689	12,826	17,565	5,525	1,444,549	5,498,272	4,018,419	6,283,080	31
143	159	132	131	45,108	54,522	44,317	61,499	32
73,402	60,368	41,703	45,520	25,606,350	27,246,025	22,011,970	29,434,358	33
134,957	438,225	119,339	632,848	2,355,066	4,162,787	4,911,736	7,121,747	34
11	350	51	9	11	356	40	17	35
217,167	910,208	91,305	11,371	234,267	950,397	161,311	109,265	36
-	-	10	7	-	-	10	8	37
-	-	182,873	85,479	-	-	182,915	85,629	
45,392	18,440	3,065	12,126	85,109	177,925	115,488	145,946	
472,607	1,437,067	455,850	792,869	29,725,341	38,033,406	31,401,839	43,180,025	
3,220	3,900	2,921	1,390	38,875	83,272	120,402	115,149	
23,766	42,165	44,780	43,174	74,212	106,738	128,775	123,089	
195,057	209,957	235,978	180,570	808,119	914,650	1,308,656	1,391,614	
9,409,265	9,091,971	5,063,148	7,582,833	51,137,912	66,975,571	57,405,940	74,735,077	
121,391	80,999	71,190	128,997	145,155	155,915	226,530	245,683	
2,077,072	1,639,483	1,582,973	3,097,767	2,506,182	3,225,479	5,135,366	6,006,390	
27,398	58,710	73,528	101,308	361,669	996,133	775,181	670,950	
73,733	56,563	66,227	63,359	73,736	57,127	83,132	80,488	
551,614	457,359	491,684	501,992	551,843	462,515	650,609	677,440	
502	1,269	1,061	11,169	167,897	182,575	198,366	128,912	
15,348	13,083	10,686	12,903	42,127	47,427	58,174	162,728	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
Copper—					
1	Fine, in ore, matte, regulus..... cwt.	146,790	117,854	139,363	150,230
	\$	1,203,191	883,702	1,046,513	1,120,985
2	Pigs, bars, sheets and blister..... cwt.	—	179	3,160	697
	\$	—	5,910	60,719	22,889
3	Old and scrap..... cwt.	—	240	863	292
	\$	—	2,311	11,028	3,565
4	Wire, insulated..... \$	11,887	—	36,376	51,931
5	Other..... \$	3,778	638	179	2,076
	Total copper..... \$	1,218,856	892,561	1,154,815	1,210,446
Lead—					
6	In ore..... cwt.	—	—	195,320	—
	\$	—	—	1,482,754	—
7	Pig..... cwt.	17,961	186,784	677,079	868,958
	\$	81,063	1,048,217	4,703,392	6,017,173
Nickel—					
8	In ore..... cwt.	163,683	197,567	217,388	237,564
	\$	2,497,413	3,102,208	3,405,564	3,920,449
9	Fine..... cwt.	7,071	2,873	4,430	2,962
	\$	169,326	61,164	103,993	98,168
Precious metals—					
10	Gold-bearing quartz, dust, etc..... \$	—	1,000	60,651	11,360
11	Silver in ore, concentrates, etc..... oz.	—	—	293,592	707
	\$	—	—	190,005	496
12	Silver bullion..... oz.	4,015,212	4,050,117	4,887,811	1,236,827
	\$	2,729,068	2,624,199	3,266,560	826,892
13	Other..... \$	1,000	3,365	3,483	6,958
	Total Precious Metals..... \$	2,730,068	2,628,564	3,520,699	845,706
Zinc—					
14	Ore..... ton	—	35	—	—
	\$	—	374	—	—
15	Spelter..... cwt.	73,517	107,312	110,902	203,591
	\$	461,264	710,631	680,407	1,528,063
Miscellaneous—					
16	Electric apparatus..... \$	464,958	942,589	215,200	109,282
17	Cobalt and alloys..... lb.	3,426	87,154	47,959	97,294
	\$	13,585	203,626	107,781	236,066
18	Ores, n.o.p..... ton	—	—	53	1
	\$	—	—	5,481	328
19	Other non-ferrous metals..... \$	204,915	155,170	201,446	260,499
	Total Non-Ferrous Metals..... \$	8,107,032	10,246,235	16,868,927	15,885,946
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
20	Asbestos..... \$	274,582	287,785	513,937	574,785
21	Porcelain insulators..... \$	—	—	2,253	1,503
22	Other clay and products..... \$	4,973	7,079	2,493	6,163
23	Coal..... ton	39,259	52,006	31,308	13,251
	\$	320,559	374,235	230,336	96,619
24	Coal products..... \$	—	—	153	—
25	Glass and glassware..... \$	78,865	169,655	90,073	86,899
26	Graphite..... \$	83	170	243	1,378
27	Mica..... \$	19,426	21,584	34,268	15,942
Petroleum and its products—					
28	Oil, coal and kerosene..... gal.	348,095	283,342	1,132,885	2,004,521
	\$	17,740	14,427	55,026	104,254
29	Gasolene and naphtha..... gal.	900	—	—	—
	\$	207	—	—	—
30	Other oil and wax..... \$	580	3,866	1,272	1,926
Stone and its products—					
31	Abrasives, artificial..... \$	3,193	208,190	306,905	142,347
32	Grindstones..... \$	—	—	—	—
33	Cement, Portland..... cwt.	4	4	—	—
	\$	3	3	—	—
34	Gypsum, crude..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
35	Lime..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
67,723	331,798	394,377	460,676	214,513	449,652	533,740	610,906	1
832,320	3,870,711	4,501,335	5,907,221	2,035,511	4,754,413	5,847,848	7,037,206	2
378,601	466,447	442,058	515,561	378,625	466,697	445,538	517,096	3
4,948,607	6,298,500	5,688,056	6,909,495	4,949,171	6,308,854	5,755,444	6,953,126	4
30,738	12,186	41,447	42,187	30,758	12,813	42,755	45,645	5
343,742	136,875	474,482	471,417	343,892	143,348	492,186	506,702	6
40,960	2,374	2,159	3,691	290,595	443,650	584,033	380,346	7
27,610	163,434	16,590	3,826	81,859	251,780	43,166	65,673	8
6,193,239	10,471,894	10,982,622	13,295,650	7,701,028	11,900,045	12,722,677	14,943,053	9
104,258	83,843	183,452	58,599	104,258	83,843	378,772	122,417	10
531,960	563,566	973,676	387,422	531,960	563,566	2,466,430	635,852	11
9	10,001	12,067	330	380,324	614,679	1,148,329	1,856,175	12
68	66,306	105,589	1,097	1,834,507	3,397,649	7,911,700	13,292,720	13
50,321	94,873	104,459	117,474	221,389	324,880	385,443	403,528	14
630,938	880,995	947,923	1,049,086	3,289,693	4,567,228	5,676,848	6,553,113	15
166,251	216,063	196,909	293,554	204,896	244,512	230,054	307,286	16
4,538,567	4,228,596	3,724,791	5,792,265	5,590,948	4,821,283	4,503,397	6,276,131	17
5,449,469	17,383,028	28,732,682	25,956,734	5,449,469	17,384,090	28,793,333	25,968,094	18
6,009,885	4,890,032	4,584,335	4,222,485	6,012,624	4,897,611	4,909,072	4,261,282	19
3,065,121	3,057,126	2,902,528	2,648,644	3,967,030	3,062,001	3,112,591	2,674,483	20
4,230,399	3,472,852	6,230,974	6,060,237	11,098,792	13,050,655	13,675,661	14,121,133	21
2,805,669	2,909,825	4,227,154	4,173,538	7,491,962	8,477,782	9,234,991	9,691,093	22
202,528	377,699	392,338	463,791	203,528	381,064	595,821	470,749	23
12,522,787	23,727,678	36,254,702	33,242,707	17,111,989	29,304,937	41,536,736	38,804,419	24
-	-	28,447	3,129	-	880	80,930	30,992	25
-	-	1,257,852	101,632	-	8,824	2,444,056	956,480	26
-	-	-	-	353,185	396,698	439,674	267,595	27
-	-	-	-	2,136,885	2,544,909	2,900,004	4,876,525	28
75,225	101,309	65,350	106,445	1,199,427	1,883,710	1,581,511	1,405,490	29
172,502	148,374	100,759	169,414	176,672	257,480	156,929	293,917	30
441,601	362,847	224,835	366,336	459,196	599,728	354,896	668,195	31
228	603	497	280	594	1,074	2,385	868	32
8,543	341,751	216,695	7,957	205,443	665,222	735,978	361,639	33
374,937	517,097	420,435	479,907	667,443	739,947	734,859	1,056,233	34
27,889,699	43,431,937	57,334,402	58,555,643	44,358,037	65,911,171	90,370,788	97,476,270	35
5,247,294	6,593,914	5,106,642	6,851,357	7,188,933	8,742,626	7,790,088	9,977,404	36
130,579	184,636	111,164	75,800	364,785	554,739	347,051	89,197	37
1,672,411	632,250	273,555	450,285	2,089,438	1,217,835	719,502	753,842	38
9,929,931	3,673,123	1,565,651	2,136,975	12,956,615	7,842,259	4,388,766	4,083,713	39
205,130	549,383	493,654	691,128	438,659	1,141,725	693,648	764,458	40
255,407	320,425	51,091	57,727	484,204	679,561	292,066	309,897	41
19,012	49,074	69,812	150,444	19,167	50,144	72,606	157,134	42
566,118	704,490	415,108	464,005	589,424	737,851	454,292	482,402	43
2,858,960	336,561	20,519,900	4,653,707	7,296,092	2,756,406	23,406,509	8,132,806	44
133,508	23,425	587,739	210,552	400,555	226,963	827,721	472,111	45
709,459	109,866	72,344	1,014,523	1,996,719	1,217,725	1,438,786	2,383,082	46
211,046	25,091	21,204	242,953	514,435	263,220	263,158	520,505	47
236,174	302,986	238,106	289,718	298,989	386,679	312,629	359,809	48
1,816,731	2,820,664	2,248,815	2,803,862	1,836,022	3,083,166	2,645,140	2,986,376	49
16,780	37,550	53,498	60,476	16,905	37,566	53,620	60,637	50
578,495	1,027,624	193,537	2,643,985	1,544,254	1,563,685	519,328	3,491,875	51
322,233	561,917	84,361	1,180,841	719,882	790,249	206,859	1,498,353	52
343,098	404,110	461,016	547,491	343,098	404,110	461,016	547,491	53
523,296	591,393	737,338	882,341	523,296	591,393	737,338	882,341	54
322,179	565,733	344,922	319,309	329,125	571,695	358,291	336,036	55
304,636	473,535	336,525	306,528	313,666	479,258	346,717	322,659	56

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded.					
Stone and its products—concluded.					
1	Feldspar..... ton	5	3	6	1
	\$	120	18	167	35
2	Sand and gravel..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
3	Other..... \$	4,687	3,340	11,913	27,919
4	Other non-metallic minerals..... \$	3,656	93,960	27,361	160,724
Total Non-Metallic Minerals..... \$		728,674	1,184,312	1,276,405	1,220,494
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
5	Acids..... \$	470,595	1,074,816	1,734,330	1,539,198
6	Alcohols, industrial..... gal.	91,390	118,276	111,223	19,806
	\$	66,956	109,909	91,780	16,512
7	Drugs, medicinal..... \$	215,337	274,176	263,182	264,837
8	Dyeing and tanning materials..... \$	19,623	1,580	—	—
9	Explosives..... \$	32	—	63	—
Fertilizers—					
10	Ammonium sulphate..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
11	Cyanamid..... cwt.	—	—	5	—
	\$	—	—	15	—
12	Other..... \$	—	—	—	—
13	Paints, pigments and varnishes..... \$	177,651	175,237	186,623	133,980
14	Soap..... lb.	1,643,227	3,474,283	3,460,099	3,102,193
	\$	227,965	491,206	488,574	460,841
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—					
15	Arsenic, n.o.p..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
16	Acetate of lime..... cwt.	12,981	22,868	11,594	—
	\$	40,618	72,336	24,251	—
17	Calcium carbide..... cwt.	1,303	—	—	—
	\$	7,860	—	—	—
18	Soda and sodium compounds..... cwt.	11,213	11,648	467	2
	\$	89,472	84,186	1,402	16
19	Cobalt oxide and salts..... lb.	101,946	161,992	230,966	201,777
	\$	172,546	251,186	391,915	313,182
20	Other..... \$	1,995	2,162	1,120	1,400
Total inorganic chemicals, n.o.p..... \$		312,491	409,870	418,688	314,598
21	Other drugs, dyes and chemicals..... \$	493,791	651,393	622,373	588,648
Total Chemicals and Allied Products \$		1,984,441	3,188,187	3,805,628	3,318,614
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
22	Amusement and sporting goods..... \$	1,711	8,068	21,641	17,243
23	Containers..... \$	691	22,215	29,247	20,486
24	Household and personal equipment..... \$	41,953	45,997	39,064	46,034
25	Mineral waters..... \$	—	703	566	141
26	Musical instruments..... \$	42,627	34,087	59,415	108,891
Scientific and educational equipment—					
27	Cameras..... \$	686,980	724,986	850,194	810,842
28	Films..... \$	707,964	2,313,364	1,999,294	1,852,250
29	Other..... \$	8,403	26,288	45,417	32,594
30	Ships and vessels..... \$	2,400	4,031	4,212	2,498
31	Vehicles, n.o.p..... \$	—	279	—	50
32	Works of art..... \$	18,937	127,485	18,514	7,009
Miscellaneous—					
33	Cartridges..... \$	193	507	4,677	9,838
34	Contractors' outfits..... \$	—	—	—	—
35	Settlers' effects..... \$	687,356	614,074	511,111	487,095
36	Other..... \$	121,989	188,605	83,032	74,568
Total Miscellaneous Commodities... \$		2,321,204	4,110,689	3,665,384	3,469,539
Total Exports, Canadian Produce... \$		379,067,445	360,057,782	395,843,433	508,249,576

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
24,674	30,225	35,432	31,872	24,679	30,264	35,479	31,906	1
164,531	203,656	253,832	237,337	164,651	207,303	255,079	238,197	2
683,976	763,514	1,035,079	868,624	683,996	763,514	1,035,079	868,636	3
118,654	182,195	209,028	202,079	118,679	182,185	209,028	202,094	4
382,320	393,741	306,219	329,315	310,887	468,617	367,218	417,160	5
46,934	81,569	53,849	70,963	99,701	310,816	294,491	627,392	6
20,917,685	17,782,983	12,943,809	17,244,986	27,646,704	26,776,330	20,728,986	24,568,845	
110,082	306,758	334,114	599,233	600,937	1,454,327	2,086,125	2,188,472	7
18,201	4,459	197	40,000	125,879	131,636	171,904	141,741	8
18,305	7,268	285	200,000	101,112	127,881	150,893	232,219	9
25,379	13,843	11,913	11,135	420,362	513,362	520,024	501,923	10
4,578	30	84	-	26,172	2,910	1,213	2,457	11
53,209	384	483	1,206	247,476	218,198	280,547	155,688	12
24,518	83,081	66,525	48,986	211,066	371,780	216,941	338,844	13
66,583	199,417	166,147	137,310	654,889	1,071,758	548,891	877,691	14
1,106,462	1,211,641	1,461,301	1,825,731	1,109,664	1,217,846	1,488,309	1,812,543	15
2,895,775	3,218,055	3,389,404	4,374,717	2,903,659	3,236,298	3,460,845	4,419,110	16
335,737	272,633	172,847	97,320	341,248	274,860	186,465	162,287	17
70,360	68,041	39,501	43,244	469,742	547,042	473,159	491,184	18
31,993	2,293	54,040	44,927	2,192,136	4,502,142	4,315,760	4,067,308	19
1,251	310	2,488	7,199	300,890	634,452	594,059	605,655	20
24,566	31,292	26,431	17,640	24,566	31,492	26,431	17,640	21
220,809	334,392	206,378	72,367	220,809	337,092	206,378	72,367	22
4,211	7,902	40,929	45,381	22,416	47,182	60,233	50,323	23
8,962	26,160	102,115	107,573	66,167	155,593	143,460	117,871	24
457,700	107,388	161,233	185,392	590,545	199,824	310,682	403,336	25
1,834,140	403,999	619,058	718,511	2,358,160	762,860	1,199,248	1,566,407	26
189,387	280,984	246,746	279,737	441,856	533,470	533,689	557,714	27
1,296,368	1,916,167	1,716,745	1,815,643	3,244,359	4,021,682	3,641,659	3,682,103	28
265,034	210,662	246,156	273,147	453,203	444,854	600,559	554,844	29
527,446	404,711	475,406	516,129	874,429	802,325	1,119,109	991,921	30
22,372	3,135	-	3,595	107,701	104,832	119,654	105,022	31
3,910,098	3,088,564	3,119,702	3,233,818	6,871,625	6,184,384	6,429,508	6,535,691	32
460,186	423,119	595,108	498,973	1,108,728	1,294,483	1,472,091	1,325,751	33
7,951,543	7,598,432	7,826,076	9,204,155	14,046,940	15,559,956	16,209,820	17,498,128	
27,043	29,588	27,405	28,603	44,227	54,409	64,849	77,184	34
61,555	313,896	394,278	611,148	207,100	477,001	610,517	952,444	35
97,056	87,478	58,752	65,421	269,648	276,884	258,456	336,029	36
105,275	214,300	55,644	698	113,548	219,515	65,956	13,479	37
303,768	310,374	256,422	302,918	561,386	695,680	687,936	887,637	38
25,402	5,847	551	1,467	742,020	764,203	933,056	877,504	39
2,182,715	200,730	363,582	1,726,789	2,948,739	2,578,674	2,473,247	4,018,624	40
16,242	18,876	16,157	39,249	39,401	65,188	90,281	102,206	41
91,793	43,396	204,713	112,046	173,290	88,549	676,326	257,384	42
5,417	907	781	3,310	30,807	14,448	61,271	66,214	43
49,661	88,028	56,453	142,402	69,407	216,188	76,429	151,413	44
49,081	686	131	169	83,811	8,609	9,537	17,425	45
92,896	39,718	69,574	113,472	152,646	332,511	126,052	196,258	46
6,635,357	9,816,503	6,878,990	6,474,054	7,971,002	10,795,941	7,862,105	7,545,351	47
347,885	337,819	494,694	636,075	646,036	774,910	703,755	899,224	48
10,099,156	11,538,146	8,878,087	10,258,431	14,053,068	17,362,733	14,699,783	16,428,376	
369,090,218	430,707,544	417,417,144	474,890,028	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	1,315,192,791	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.					
A. MAINLY FOOD.					
Fruits—					
Fresh—					
1	Apples..... brl.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
2	Bananas..... bunch	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
3	Cranberries..... brl.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
	Grape fruit..... lb.	2,750	-	-	-
	\$	304	-	-	-
5	Grapes..... lb.	704,456	588,165	367,491	552,492
	\$	75,275	80,200	42,297	72,557
6	Lemons..... \$	57,413	14,961	12,241	10,824
7	Melons..... No.	72	-	-	-
	\$	20	-	-	-
8	Oranges..... \$	111,307	18,876	11,723	25,469
9	Peaches..... lb.	216	-	-	-
	\$	88	-	-	-
10	Pears..... lb.	400	-	-	-
	\$	49	-	-	-
11	Pineapples..... \$	-	-	-	-
12	Plums..... bush.	3	-	-	-
	\$	58	-	-	-
13	Strawberries..... lb.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
14	Other..... \$	1,918	4,147	84	-
Dried—					
15	Currants..... lb.	45,599	88,629	10,488	417,012
	\$	4,331	7,993	1,164	28,954
16	Dates..... lb.	925,609	504,811	2,925,181	5,203,940
	\$	74,492	27,587	136,014	236,915
17	Figs..... lb.	166,379	37,168	43,567	260,817
	\$	9,653	3,449	4,046	16,544
18	Peaches..... lb.	10	-	-	-
	\$	1	-	-	-
19	Prunes and plums..... lb.	48	1,892	-	-
	\$	16	265	-	-
20	Raisins..... lb.	105,496	210,949	154,121	635,040
	\$	10,077	15,760	14,431	60,769
21	Other..... \$	298	1,416	11	1,592
Otherwise prepared—					
22	Canned..... lb.	84,217	91,821	85,143	83,979
	\$	5,998	9,726	8,323	8,295
23	Jellies and jams..... lb.	1,504,919	1,369,444	1,979,629	1,661,467
	\$	225,528	207,059	278,207	210,107
24	Other..... \$	12,551	23,240	8,118	13,194
25	Fruit juices and syrups..... gal.	8,915	4,061	23,243	11,666
	\$	19,608	7,832	27,197	20,712
	Total fruits..... \$	608,985	422,511	543,856	705,932
26	Nuts..... \$	137,591	99,221	115,974	92,905
Vegetables—					
27	Onions..... \$	112,547	79,641	57,496	89,134
28	Potatoes (except sweet)..... lb.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
29	Tomatoes, fresh..... bush.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
30	Other fresh..... \$	268	1,249	929	399
31	Dried..... \$	132	176	18	46
32	Canned..... lb.	1,276	925	18,911	1,759
	\$	298	166	3,628	164
33	Sauces and pickles..... gal.	142,565	176,584	195,466	157,768
	\$	310,161	319,172	348,573	288,307
	Total Vegetables..... \$	423,406	400,401	410,644	378,050

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
165,201	195,685	172,101	150,539	165,201	195,693	172,119	150,840	1
775,819	878,333	867,826	796,851	775,819	878,415	868,031	800,059	
2,212,679	2,143,368	2,439,489	2,668,670	2,219,114	2,169,602	2,463,925	2,703,432	2
4,205,719	4,789,907	4,140,867	4,235,747	4,215,766	4,859,460	4,194,017	4,277,828	
20,344	25,727	19,966	20,758	20,344	25,727	19,966	20,758	3
212,894	220,013	194,262	205,204	212,894	220,013	194,263	205,204	
16,098,134	17,984,862	20,196,829	17,651,928	17,290,797	19,001,799	20,908,244	18,655,220	4
796,635	686,308	716,566	878,166	849,055	728,641	742,330	924,558	
6,836,059	10,469,102	9,479,571	11,549,342	7,698,005	11,202,740	10,965,517	12,565,121	5
565,377	773,348	683,603	703,178	661,443	874,941	862,298	826,531	
884,952	724,726	732,375	928,852	1,471,628	1,156,564	1,058,569	1,345,575	6
3,912,782	3,356,442	3,550,956	3,774,596	3,913,076	3,356,682	3,552,771	3,774,596	7
333,792	379,452	320,885	412,600	333,827	379,467	321,285	412,600	
5,394,528	5,529,647	6,196,434	7,086,905	5,840,941	5,871,752	6,409,805	7,406,494	8
10,865,780	13,405,866	14,708,042	14,896,421	10,866,101	13,405,896	14,708,042	14,898,566	9
403,198	510,707	609,318	642,867	403,312	510,710	609,318	643,001	
15,261,313	17,804,789	18,561,087	20,878,477	15,256,255	17,804,789	18,566,117	20,905,150	10
566,421	782,464	807,768	924,256	566,729	782,464	807,959	926,398	
505,766	515,739	472,351	511,720	508,231	530,304	478,989	520,169	11
111,081	140,208	120,314	190,690	111,086	140,208	102,314	190,754	12
303,408	374,450	358,212	494,753	303,498	374,450	358,212	495,035	
6,122,758	5,014,267	5,186,110	3,168,975	6,122,758	5,014,267	5,186,110	3,168,975	13
785,150	740,699	764,593	607,345	785,150	740,699	764,593	607,345	
381,501	279,059	223,968	255,420	426,869	345,567	258,103	312,491	14
1,641,136	503,880	1,137,418	305,208	5,193,976	5,598,777	5,883,464	4,889,109	15
199,748	55,224	109,667	26,775	634,465	554,310	494,500	334,263	
6,239,534	6,963,248	6,476,554	6,061,209	7,225,012	7,538,801	9,772,011	11,727,978	16
622,145	584,716	593,129	526,856	701,963	618,679	748,404	792,204	
2,016,140	2,186,092	2,042,583	2,454,427	3,612,481	3,965,443	3,939,473	4,694,301	17
199,976	212,634	181,567	220,583	296,771	355,124	317,712	418,504	
2,065,398	1,819,162	2,235,506	1,621,878	2,065,408	1,819,162	2,235,656	1,621,878	18
268,562	152,791	195,974	171,216	268,563	152,791	196,001	171,216	
13,806,997	13,274,311	15,742,327	14,759,262	13,993,275	13,370,621	15,779,427	14,776,062	19
1,324,294	965,329	1,047,739	1,105,976	1,335,200	971,290	1,051,148	1,109,827	
30,646,915	35,690,194	41,232,094	31,006,435	32,044,480	38,792,039	44,421,632	33,811,732	20
3,426,146	2,899,499	2,845,649	2,048,729	3,644,419	3,222,162	3,157,677	2,325,285	
241,130	322,919	284,979	244,280	270,590	349,019	311,701	270,469	21
9,535,186	9,288,614	10,268,376	11,651,350	12,480,511	14,731,445	15,253,675	18,133,917	22
993,702	991,055	1,030,786	1,116,068	1,248,531	1,427,157	1,375,322	1,526,488	
170,036	72,830	62,209	67,983	1,777,685	1,688,797	2,350,078	2,283,599	23
30,631	21,309	15,799	15,893	282,198	285,532	361,160	332,615	
65,960	83,326	38,510	37,990	197,958	224,249	183,275	222,331	24
40,147	41,193	21,029	31,284	98,682	75,799	79,583	66,816	25
135,315	101,467	45,726	62,905	173,418	121,242	86,142	106,690	
23,622,769	23,575,121	23,478,547	24,261,135	26,409,235	26,535,002	26,210,814	27,313,170	
1,431,994	1,212,292	1,418,757	1,518,468	3,728,475	3,884,448	4,191,477	4,522,489	26
243,205	211,946	214,632	155,620	487,009	393,578	401,814	423,546	27
20,980,020	24,856,528	62,060,171	26,109,191	21,050,340	24,867,896	62,091,945	26,129,680	28
450,006	575,642	824,634	481,236	451,480	576,664	835,497	481,933	
395,183	305,799	331,278	297,564	397,189	313,591	345,712	329,781	29
959,578	1,010,759	875,716	1,009,938	965,941	1,033,154	917,859	1,110,587	
1,564,595	1,871,494	1,965,232	2,168,365	1,676,640	1,960,784	2,063,182	2,250,582	30
4,545	2,458	2,496	5,786	4,712	1,905	2,673	6,176	31
5,572,932	6,481,066	9,612,344	8,702,717	7,890,537	9,270,126	13,608,542	13,756,578	32
471,911	626,417	802,319	737,724	806,286	965,449	1,240,616	1,235,560	
81,205	87,393	89,675	98,631	339,986	410,600	429,642	395,134	33
128,751	137,193	144,342	158,978	518,666	548,766	569,156	529,805	
3,822,591	4,434,909	4,839,371	4,717,647	4,904,734	5,479,700	6,030,797	6,038,189	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—continued.					
Grains and farinaceous products—					
Grains—					
1	Beans.....bush.	68,804	31,354	5,831	11,633.
	\$	150,817	70,495	21,700	38,330.
2	Corn.....bush.	5	96	39	36
	\$	8	271	103	113
3	Oats.....bush.	581	3	—	1,138
	\$	597	9	—	1,096
4	Rice.....lb.	989,495	2,083,944	3,632,084	3,058,322
	\$	40,494	82,020	154,588	110,266
5	Other.....\$	4,776	4,246	6,169	3,470
Milled products—					
6	Wheat flour.....brl.	4	220	22	40
	\$	36	1,459	63	527
7	Other.....\$	38,660	34,050	23,385	20,647
Prepared foods and bakery products—					
8	Biscuits.....lb.	611,603	603,557	740,983	982,161
	\$	77,192	85,107	103,165	129,682
9	Macaroni, etc.....lb.	290	2,800	—	246
	\$	32	231	—	30
10	Cereal foods, prepared.....\$	12,458	25,031	19,902	22,977
11	Other.....\$	44,342	98,394	65,826	117,010
12	Other grains and farinaceous products....\$	20,796	26,284	27,996	21,612
	Total grains and farinaceous products.. \$	390,208	427,597	422,813	465,760
Oils, vegetable, for food—					
13	Cocoonut oil, n.o.p.....gal.	11,122	38,744	28,602	30,552
	\$	13,700	47,464	33,403	37,302
14	Cotton-seed oil for canning fish.....gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
15	Cotton-seed oil, n.o.p.....gal.	1,443	—	280	—
	\$	1,661	—	420	—
16	Olive oil, n.o.p.....gal.	3,021	2,171	2,525	7,573
	\$	7,727	5,003	5,854	15,830
17	Palm oil and shea butter.....lb.	2,838	—	—	—
	\$	276	—	—	—
18	Peanut and soya-bean oil, n.o.p.....gal.	3,952	226	1,164	474
	\$	3,706	274	1,055	452
	Total Oils, vegetable, for food..... \$	27,070	52,741	40,732	53,584
Sugar and its products—					
19	Molasses, 56 degrees or less, imported under Preferential tariff.....gal.	—	—	—	100
	\$	—	—	—	24
20	Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S.....lb.	50	25	25	—
	\$	77	51	51	—
21	Sugar, above No. 16.....lb.	21,316	1,367,983	12,163,551	94,990
	\$	1,700	94,020	718,643	3,972
22	Candy (incl. chocolate).....lb.	1,507,945	1,588,536	1,961,440	3,000,352
	\$	347,954	374,998	463,722	771,685
23	Other.....\$	88,985	140,249	193,010	150,674
Tea, coffee, cocoa and spices—					
Cocoa—					
24	Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed, or ground.....cwt.	24,751	28,307	33,695	50,121
	\$	223,340	217,313	294,095	502,781
25	Cocoa butter.....lb.	188,305	107,895	314,586	194,112
	\$	52,406	24,023	59,585	52,638
26	Other.....\$	13,735	24,824	18,634	45,508
Coffee and chicory—					
27	Coffee, green.....lb.	547,541	620,459	583,146	432,898
	\$	110,206	121,556	138,447	125,021
28	Other coffee and chicory.....\$	17,840	13,657	14,414	19,888
29	Spices.....\$	517,658	507,261	445,699	494,938
30	Tea.....lb.	9,440,856	10,304,072	12,472,095	14,968,563
	\$	2,833,134	3,671,459	4,556,379	5,311,634
31	Yeast.....lb.	—	1,152	665	—
	\$	—	248	167	—

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
32,140	43,587	14,128	16,746	329,974	298,647	150,524	146,405	1
97,045	135,268	64,499	83,954	777,214	754,090	350,369	362,064	2
10,974,962	9,027,037	5,464,694	7,379,343	11,000,321	9,226,416	8,192,881	8,321,434	3
7,773,081	7,819,974	5,973,448	6,675,421	7,795,320	7,993,099	8,655,225	7,801,697	4
1,062,656	185,120	933,323	1,870,803	1,033,336	185,362	933,323	1,872,242	5
412,732	91,143	513,602	860,967	413,406	91,400	513,602	862,276	6
19,648,824	29,668,076	10,943,669	4,082,247	54,985,567	72,822,839	54,179,376	60,264,543	7
849,614	1,194,332	570,309	204,070	2,020,596	2,553,392	2,293,245	2,534,034	8
215,174	189,782	344,176	686,786	269,146	225,771	405,275	737,463	9
54,012	87,144	76,036	46,342	54,060	87,878	76,100	46,426	10
337,764	464,368	526,102	403,721	338,197	465,977	526,592	404,778	11
279,357	348,786	453,420	378,217	347,698	401,388	495,026	437,747	12
418,908	586,991	960,229	1,781,321	1,084,476	1,237,951	1,790,262	2,837,390	13
72,757	92,682	136,853	214,321	161,235	186,495	255,970	355,536	14
1,123,016	1,255,616	1,191,361	1,299,251	1,249,498	1,626,614	1,632,276	1,664,822	15
102,514	109,269	112,477	120,584	115,638	133,418	159,396	166,159	16
110,476	115,103	154,879	204,110	124,977	142,345	177,637	229,335	17
372,041	318,375	323,182	296,678	419,989	418,076	390,285	415,641	18
478,011	469,929	550,411	782,690	640,017	723,999	796,863	968,591	19
11,100,566	11,349,011	9,723,358	10,911,519	13,423,433	14,089,450	15,019,485	15,275,321	20
72,456	44,214	27,127	15,488	85,658	82,958	55,729	46,040	21
72,343	50,680	33,673	23,918	87,894	98,144	67,076	61,220	22
49,158	57,985	78,658	84,647	49,158	57,985	78,658	84,647	23
53,595	69,720	88,007	97,215	53,595	69,720	88,007	97,215	24
52,280	16,788	12,583	11,433	53,736	16,788	12,863	11,433	25
56,236	21,404	17,386	18,330	57,912	21,404	17,806	18,330	26
51,958	27,365	12,908	8,427	186,106	217,067	215,425	249,374	27
100,257	55,570	22,831	16,863	357,921	360,471	363,994	417,378	28
57,449	2,485	—	1,505	60,287	2,595	—	1,505	29
5,110	237	—	147	5,386	258	—	147	30
102,476	57,763	7,226	52,149	199,867	200,790	58,243	128,263	31
63,293	47,597	8,524	54,571	147,627	178,020	61,830	143,329	32
350,834	245,208	170,421	211,044	710,335	728,017	598,713	737,619	33
—	—	—	—	5,034,942	4,394,072	4,221,812	5,159,578	34
—	—	—	—	2,319,916	2,694,415	2,644,296	2,200,743	35
119,414,235	132,884,776	69,644,057	60,858,184	1,143,455,455	839,420,000	838,742,661	1,158,544,069	36
3,400,636	7,099,263	3,147,296	1,547,444	36,061,064	47,278,635	35,905,791	32,121,839	37
610,528	14,536,350	22,403,409	8,861,057	3,087,893	20,730,157	43,586,833	15,899,235	38
31,386	1,117,326	1,425,251	375,969	126,751	1,501,824	2,611,091	618,811	39
1,294,762	867,419	705,857	1,168,855	2,974,027	2,620,870	2,991,655	4,665,199	40
191,633	183,720	146,054	164,238	582,560	595,168	681,582	1,068,089	41
398,880	537,262	380,032	401,162	521,565	737,509	624,744	584,471	42
47,131	52,292	27,569	38,513	160,856	174,949	101,796	165,996	43
521,536	490,099	317,445	474,425	1,617,986	1,482,565	984,075	1,754,972	44
2,518,283	829,130	1,276,203	2,204,659	4,438,882	4,812,116	5,163,726	5,148,026	45
742,719	217,563	320,974	615,445	1,254,535	1,107,571	1,083,026	1,404,880	46
88,444	79,970	81,813	105,147	116,481	117,165	120,573	184,550	47
489,031	327,235	112,208	121,229	20,970,557	21,436,969	21,412,011	387,109	48
81,923	55,889	28,477	31,725	3,296,139	3,367,417	4,622,196	5,163,592	49
267,956	248,469	285,018	361,993	287,871	363,305	205,629	387,109	50
407,537	407,300	536,524	424,688	1,146,345	1,143,429	1,370,687	1,431,884	51
450,706	299,910	135,805	67,893	46,278,205	39,725,559	36,255,149	37,378,910	52
78,570	87,527	29,506	23,525	10,356,757	12,504,104	11,727,343	12,188,046	53
1,895,130	1,750,298	2,029,692	2,455,994	1,895,707	1,751,500	2,030,477	2,456,000	54
568,374	530,124	572,056	666,862	568,429	530,396	572,264	666,868	55

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—concluded.					
Other vegetable products, mainly food—					
1	Hops..... lb.	66,145	78,649	50,531	102,749
	\$	47,542	43,456	26,610	54,009
2	All other agricultural and vegetable products, mainly food..... \$	60,342	74,329	92,743	82,785
Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products—					
A. MAINLY FOOD..... \$					
		5,902,179	6,709,921	8,556,218	9,311,788
B. OTHER THAN FOOD.					
Beverages, alcoholic—					
3	Brewed (beer, etc.)..... gal.	51,653	94,875	86,362	117,457
	\$	116,808	212,423	171,591	240,580
4	Distilled spirits..... gal.	902,580	869,241	796,548	1,033,744
	\$	17,335,936	17,529,772	15,519,367	21,052,393
5	Wines..... \$	94,401	83,040	79,849	56,844
	Total beverages..... \$	17,547,145	17,825,235	15,770,807	21,349,817
Gums and Resins—					
6	Chicle gum, crude..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
7	Lac, crude..... lb.	2	1,630	1,134	3,658
	\$	2	420	85	905
8	Resin or rosin..... cwt.	—	839	139	1,386
	\$	—	2,487	1,185	7,184
9	Other..... \$	75,189	51,621	37,564	34,383
	Total gums and resins..... \$	75,191	54,528	38,834	42,472
10	Oilcake and meal..... cwt.	545	304	—	—
	\$	1,063	510	—	—
Oils, vegetable, not food—					
11	Chinawood..... lb.	5,880	39,992	2,215	—
	\$	854	7,367	430	—
12	Cocoanut, palm, etc., not edible, peanut, etc., for manufacture of soap..... gal.	62,235	46,453	43,086	58,271
	\$	52,352	42,703	41,577	63,872
13	Cotton-seed, crude, for refining..... lb.	—	190,243	—	239,613
	\$	—	16,789	—	20,497
14	Essential (except peppermint)..... lb.	47,490	66,856	71,564	98,730
	\$	79,196	84,196	83,408	117,707
15	Flaxseed or linseed..... lb.	930,294	1,699,811	707,321	299,461
	\$	76,570	162,220	60,532	29,233
16	Peanut for refining for food..... lb.	—	674,758	—	1,347,103
	\$	—	72,235	—	133,164
17	Other..... \$	131,470	129,998	145,115	197,859
	Total oils, vegetable, not food..... \$	340,442	515,508	331,062	562,332
18	Plants, trees, shrubs and vines..... \$	24,162	24,149	26,342	28,706
Rubber—					
19	Raw (incl. balata)..... lb.	4,107,154	4,473,268	5,587,604	2,558,382
	\$	873,671	1,385,797	1,605,597	1,349,252
20	Recovered..... lb.	—	—	—	22,511
	\$	—	—	—	16,346
21	Elastic..... \$	153,218	82,892	53,312	48,054
22	Tires..... \$	21,493	18,847	8,293	14,972
23	Other..... \$	634,278	550,303	534,387	625,163
	Total rubber..... \$	1,682,660	2,037,839	2,201,589	2,053,787

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
3,121,909 605,406	2,625,667 867,877	2,569,282 725,358	2,302,981 756,806	3,380,265 697,814	2,831,828 930,723	2,873,791 826,690	2,713,205 883,929	1
401,235	421,978	512,701	533,598	537,418	550,217	624,599	626,460	2
48,114,589	53,230,908	48,138,959	48,102,840	108,701,762	125,671,060	116,655,869	115,113,033	
1,635 2,425	400 959	108 201	103 147	54,241 120,362	96,647 214,092	91,928 181,891	152,255 316,446	3
28,045	10,582	3,623	3,130	1,210,413	1,291,847	1,194,500	1,449,361	4
438,914	111,641	14,755	20,708	19,743,448	20,188,247	17,814,620	23,546,330	5
11,349	9,073	2,532	627	1,071,488	1,083,200	1,127,118	1,391,297	6
452,688	121,673	17,488	21,482	20,935,298	21,486,439	19,123,629	25,254,073	7
527,660 260,757	412,558 161,672	610,299 257,609	664,846 279,884	668,153 332,183	751,100 329,371	776,806 338,577	1,050,935 474,087	8
1,278,052	1,065,734	916,209	1,107,921	1,412,711	1,099,838	925,933	1,111,829	9
851,746	680,231	576,140	578,185	946,049	703,098	581,599	579,243	10
270,625	311,719	271,879	319,103	271,489	313,389	272,346	321,145	11
556,478	595,013	588,743	1,241,277	558,907	599,707	591,172	1,251,719	12
494,995	534,764	494,777	574,825	611,253	635,359	605,464	674,690	13
2,163,976	1,971,680	1,917,269	2,674,171	2,448,392	2,267,535	2,116,812	2,979,739	14
38,955 88,991	34,460 73,566	78,202 171,069	87,839 171,735	47,222 103,231	36,787 78,298	84,602 180,645	95,174 185,169	15
3,229,676 408,216	3,927,257 844,669	3,305,691 456,749	3,193,714 397,340	3,235,630 409,159	4,049,830 870,187	3,323,935 459,114	3,261,812 405,658	16
1,819,474	1,650,465	1,636,549	2,387,731	1,928,336	1,886,162	1,692,744	2,591,232	17
1,215,860	1,297,397	1,368,138	2,076,104	1,300,405	1,446,353	1,420,140	2,278,984	18
25,838,070	21,417,968	21,320,146	33,335,919	25,838,070	21,608,211	21,320,146	33,575,632	19
2,239,174	2,115,738	1,970,605	3,054,176	2,239,174	2,132,527	1,970,605	3,074,673	20
318,691	246,843	199,275	233,716	413,665	392,097	356,206	450,280	21
435,780	404,636	334,602	426,507	620,223	626,108	577,586	726,048	22
158,401	103,613	98,755	188,086	1,173,454	1,848,259	855,454	513,873	23
19,404	14,676	13,682	24,829	102,595	181,791	79,499	57,495	24
-	9,616,855	15,639,284	6,161,590	181,305	20,745,229	26,180,820	14,687,842	25
-	1,000,942	1,485,102	556,534	176,698	2,004,077	2,347,059	1,312,412	26
345,724	468,434	453,169	699,283	500,296	623,376	628,860	942,686	27
4,664,158	6,146,492	6,082,047	7,234,773	5,349,550	7,884,419	7,482,872	8,797,956	28
411,451	403,856	388,483	378,381	1,064,311	1,094,937	1,161,927	1,239,909	29
14,541,151	19,835,969	26,290,494	37,053,261	25,395,735	28,884,737	34,450,863	46,815,557	30
3,395,262	5,360,073	7,535,175	25,887,854	5,623,980	8,053,921	9,820,256	31,984,635	31
1,983,593	2,762,444	3,165,182	7,932,509	1,983,593	2,762,444	3,165,182	7,955,020	32
178,770	264,771	236,918	965,417	178,770	264,771	336,918	981,763	33
239,312	190,996	194,811	174,464	395,303	279,235	239,960	223,699	34
1,296,592	932,320	662,937	532,584	1,322,050	1,013,298	680,199	551,512	35
1,728,592	2,226,419	2,321,802	2,743,794	2,396,734	2,868,748	2,900,600	3,441,249	36
6,838,528	8,974,579	11,041,703	30,304,113	9,916,837	12,420,973	13,977,933	37,182,858	37

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded.					
Seeds—					
1	Clover..... lb.	335,363	1,709,037	833,006	201,309
 \$	87,260	324,738	282,995	79,800
2	Flax..... bush.	—	—	—	16
 \$	—	—	—	57
3	Timothy..... lb.	75	—	—	—
 \$	23	—	—	—
4	Other..... \$	95,375	159,082	203,753	206,593
	Total seeds..... \$	182,658	483,820	486,748	286,450
Tobacco—					
5	Unmanufactured..... lb.	14,857	4,879	98,432	12,819
 \$	4,944	1,733	27,940	3,198
6	Manufactured..... \$	861,340	899,740	755,094	854,082
Other agricultural and vegetable products, not food—					
7	Broom corn..... \$	—	—	—	—
8	Hay..... ton	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
9	Starch, including farina, corn starch, etc... lb.	126,496	87,722	196,416	180,842
 \$	10,675	5,216	12,365	12,466
10	Turpentine, spirits of..... gal.	3	343	57	5
 \$	4	261	130	35
11	Other agricultural and vegetable products, not food..... \$	33,700	44,065	58,851	98,368
	Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. OTHER THAN FOOD.... \$	20,763,984	21,892,604	19,709,762	25,291,713
	Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products..... \$	26,666,163	28,602,525	28,265,980	34,603,501
II. Animals and Animal Products.					
Animals—					
12	For exhibition..... \$	—	—	—	—
13	For improvement of stock..... \$	62,860	196,839	104,753	117,258
14	Other..... \$	6,205	5,247	25,552	12,204
15	Bone, ivory and shell products..... \$	116,090	110,118	98,386	57,164
16	Feathers and quills..... \$	24,202	34,489	49,729	41,812
Fishery products, n.o.p. ² —					
Fresh—					
17	Halibut..... lb.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
18	Oysters..... \$	—	—	—	—
19	Other fresh fish..... \$	3,163	3,049	3,263	3,664
Canned—					
20	Sardines..... box	140,584	116,891	76,160	71,955
 \$	15,100	7,996	6,218	5,895
21	Other canned..... \$	46,637	54,206	68,356	75,697
22	Dried, salted, smoked or pickled, n.o.p.—				
	Cod..... lb.	150	36,000	212,863	25,500
 \$	23	4,534	21,699	3,714
23	Herrings..... lb.	1,038,393	789,823	1,084,465	677,509
 \$	62,706	39,416	59,762	52,485
24	Other..... \$	638	4,392	24,882	1,029
25	Other fishery products..... \$	5,527	5,406	4,162	4,659
	Total fishery products, n.o.p. ² \$	133,794	118,999	188,342	147,143
Furs and fur skins—					
Unmanufactured—					
26	Undressed (including marine)..... \$	231,926	604,893	575,982	800,912
27	Other..... \$	63,187	113,358	113,440	174,239
28	Manufactured..... \$	27,852	34,439	25,456	38,899
	Total furs and fur skins..... \$	322,965	752,690	714,878	1,014,050

¹ Subject to revision. ² Not including turtles, shell products, seal skins, fish oils and ambergris.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
1,912,102	546,090	1,478,549	919,613	2,248,016	2,465,137	2,667,239	1,852,947	1
372,139	112,970	329,013	210,096	459,639	467,706	707,848	432,025	2
7,323	42,801	374	18,581	58,949	761,479	394,977	19,032	3
15,006	105,571	1,179	37,177	115,773	1,716,580	786,050	38,280	4
13,469,151	10,734,349	10,114,291	7,398,329	13,469,226	10,734,349	10,114,291	7,398,329	5
975,857	920,500	787,398	604,540	975,880	920,500	787,398	604,540	6
654,059	527,762	527,091	525,253	976,819	862,860	940,931	1,010,122	7
2,017,061	1,666,803	1,644,681	1,377,066	2,528,111	3,967,646	3,222,227	2,084,967	8
13,063,379	14,421,145	12,335,687	14,000,926	14,548,694	15,941,339	13,712,885	14,943,864	9
4,686,642	5,595,874	4,592,936	5,361,251	5,854,405	7,166,989	5,944,699	6,311,782	10
227,493	209,961	181,866	215,431	1,235,056	1,237,782	1,069,840	1,213,694	11
685,819	766,158	523,197	483,425	685,819	764,180	523,197	483,425	12
36,994	13,855	10,281	8,493	37,040	13,870	10,282	8,510	13
614,761	219,368	156,515	141,669	616,148	219,940	156,556	142,249	14
3,032,625	2,485,929	2,285,372	2,026,169	4,322,479	3,550,845	4,465,246	3,989,183	15
121,713	116,443	115,199	119,956	170,982	151,951	201,231	205,167	16
975,807	961,290	946,112	897,236	975,810	962,360	946,206	897,732	17
1,210,109	1,043,103	819,322	879,417	1,210,114	1,043,682	819,482	879,882	18
737,183	834,039	771,121	1,064,895	849,768	1,012,854	948,920	1,343,528	19
24,920,573	28,137,595	28,422,890	50,427,765	52,968,022	60,797,625	56,929,970	88,304,398	20
73,035,162	81,368,503	76,561,849	98,530,605	161,669,784	186,468,685	173,585,839	203,417,431	21
1,722,107	1,752,888	1,743,331	1,632,906	1,722,107	1,752,888	1,743,405	1,685,491	22
263,063	231,012	264,356	277,654	326,187	428,151	382,895	396,959	23
306,852	264,359	231,027	321,340	318,571	271,685	261,518	344,841	24
220,633	165,171	250,947	302,274	431,613	326,715	376,888	412,532	25
181,707	195,969	182,402	135,826	242,305	288,117	298,697	268,370	26
956,827	459,066	600,736	466,024	2,644,343	656,629	986,470	1,469,907	27
77,331	49,037	56,759	39,504	225,854	71,749	102,496	141,595	28
327,429	324,846	290,008	308,635	327,429	324,846	290,008	308,635	29
239,712	132,766	156,617	134,347	375,431	245,204	360,954	254,279	30
133,396	162,364	57,937	51,787	4,509,579	5,527,286	6,912,830	5,221,677	31
17,759	19,541	8,418	6,685	427,542	467,301	546,567	414,124	32
215,964	175,002	160,289	162,470	429,141	452,185	373,188	365,786	33
44,066	33,646	42,590	34,662	6,737,755	5,307,178	5,406,178	2,767,751	34
6,127	4,268	5,482	4,351	392,599	262,255	357,664	159,346	35
664,150	431,948	502,360	915,129	10,121,778	4,308,902	5,886,794	7,594,119	36
53,011	39,664	53,449	78,651	298,761	183,342	269,282	307,596	37
33,714	34,747	32,528	30,274	186,252	176,183	216,501	201,956	38
114,564	110,225	91,886	99,853	150,098	159,496	130,163	140,558	39
1,085,611	890,096	855,436	864,770	2,813,107	2,342,561	2,646,823	2,293,875	40
5,093,701	6,106,063	5,673,156	7,181,964	5,763,534	7,553,373	6,542,337	8,284,549	41
636,443	443,335	820,181	967,537	1,371,211	1,177,323	1,670,980	2,263,686	42
82,311	61,266	85,975	67,042	111,179	102,862	120,254	112,273	43
5,806,495	6,610,664	6,579,312	8,216,543	7,245,924	8,833,559	8,333,571	10,660,508	44

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
	Hides and skins—				
1	Calf..... lb.	68,466	-	-	-
	\$	8,015	-	-	-
2	Cattle..... lb.	498,507	719,695	231,138	230,495
	\$	76,275	103,676	26,308	33,450
3	Sheep..... lb.	73,181	181,017	273,990	56,502
	\$	15,242	43,745	64,807	18,565
4	Other..... \$	50,238	49,495	7,667	30,090
	Total hides and skins..... \$	149,770	196,916	98,782	82,105
	Leather—				
5	Unmanufactured..... \$	711,093	775,895	603,873	617,177
	Manufactured—				
6	Boots and shoes..... \$	414,564	712,863	1,051,046	804,500
7	Gloves..... \$	108,610	114,422	132,273	157,147
8	Other..... \$	204,379	269,793	282,307	357,194
	Total leather..... \$	1,438,646	1,872,973	2,069,499	1,936,018
9	Hair and bristles..... \$	132,289	82,649	64,764	32,080
	Meats—				
10	Beef, fresh..... lb.	-	-	-	240
	\$	-	-	-	13
11	Mutton, fresh..... lb.	-	-	-	26,320
	\$	-	-	-	2,802
12	Pork, fresh..... lb.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
13	Other fresh meats..... \$	12,085	1,325	1,133	2,997
14	Bacon and hams..... lb.	2,803	1,193	2,058	1,133
	\$	1,242	496	746	472
15	Pork, barrelled in brine..... lb.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
16	Soups, all kinds..... \$	7,107	1,966	1,045	1,289
17	Other meats..... \$	190,525	347,346	186,755	294,942
	Total meats..... \$	210,959	351,136	189,679	302,515
	Milk and its products—				
18	Butter..... lb.	280,982	94,228	11,245	2,062,893
	\$	109,613	42,062	3,698	759,162
19	Cheese..... lb.	22,519	648,403	3,092,192	5,189,360
	\$	10,109	136,856	661,754	1,044,214
20	Other..... \$	35,226	32,099	9,400	9,409
	Oils, fats, greases and waxes—				
21	Grease, rough, for manufacture of soaps and oils..... lb.	26,486	46,909	25,918	62,427
	\$	1,092	1,375	1,634	4,876
22	Lard..... lb.	-	1,434	2	2,300
	\$	-	179	1	284
23	Lard compound..... lb.	198,811	102,780	56	27,279
	\$	22,134	12,461	7	4,185
24	Other..... \$	27,483	19,601	29,741	48,730
	Total oils, fats, etc..... \$	50,709	33,616	31,383	57,575
	Other animal products—				
25	Eggs in shell..... doz.	80	250	10	48
	\$	137	686	52	20
26	Eggs, n.o.p..... lb.	-	-	198,011	109,964
	\$	-	-	35,201	17,047
27	Gelatine..... lb.	365,708	485,152	328,261	355,546
	\$	108,404	112,060	67,147	79,680
28	Glue..... \$	196,044	158,362	143,459	135,082
29	Sausage casings..... \$	-	3,820	32,168	41,342
30	Other..... \$	35,201	45,838	64,993	75,052
	Total Animals and Animal Products \$	3,143,223	4,287,455	4,653,919	5,960,932

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1924.	1926. ¹	
4,353,582	4,127,181	5,055,323	6,455,132	5,226,788	4,671,656	5,282,358	6,703,533	1
1,102,171	1,041,929	1,412,967	1,749,955	1,258,042	1,189,535	1,474,798	1,820,638	
12,827,313	15,350,862	18,141,003	27,754,659	35,011,886	35,213,900	39,779,880	41,810,804	2
2,010,433	1,960,668	2,393,895	3,836,272	5,554,281	4,711,284	5,342,085	5,935,214	
960,603	1,741,511	2,956,467	2,734,902	2,129,224	3,436,713	3,519,105	3,205,099	3
140,320	356,668	894,090	889,181	350,200	722,551	1,038,908	1,065,052	
494,779	371,856	368,962	369,838	784,887	674,380	424,082	508,639	4
3,747,703	3,731,121	5,069,914	6,839,246	7,947,410	7,297,750	8,279,873	9,329,543	
3,082,660	3,342,616	3,294,551	3,408,885	3,822,586	4,170,628	3,954,482	4,070,949	5
797,444	789,942	697,507	811,556	1,220,734	1,546,216	1,788,909	1,661,277	6
39,933	49,006	40,729	23,753	349,094	352,219	519,093	562,611	7
865,573	861,196	767,249	846,998	1,075,103	1,138,066	1,061,604	1,223,160	8
4,785,610	5,042,760	4,800,036	5,091,192	6,467,517	7,207,129	7,324,088	7,517,997	
431,908	544,606	531,693	499,032	607,236	653,817	639,400	561,738	9
115,064	160,858	128,043	133,248	115,064	165,858	129,400	133,488	10
33,943	38,776	39,569	35,910	33,943	39,276	39,638	35,923	
1,147,018	1,376,403	1,039,039	1,072,134	1,466,130	1,561,528	1,301,637	1,382,657	11
226,384	252,425	193,426	229,361	261,382	271,100	221,596	269,145	
33,098,670	22,039,955	7,860,831	5,701,418	33,098,701	22,040,155	7,860,831	5,701,418	12
5,134,045	2,764,474	1,095,778	1,042,403	5,134,061	2,764,489	1,095,778	1,042,403	
79,603	77,083	47,012	109,646	93,531	78,872	54,882	119,280	13
4,661,262	6,162,996	2,674,040	1,185,959	4,664,217	6,167,951	2,680,574	1,190,626	14
671,754	754,539	293,463	205,578	673,025	756,337	295,727	207,424	
12,621,800	9,067,483	5,435,930	7,771,161	12,622,600	9,067,583	5,476,730	7,771,761	15
1,379,423	948,556	651,271	1,174,478	1,379,536	948,613	651,375	1,174,568	
923,973	1,122,079	1,141,271	1,236,793	932,015	1,125,505	1,142,804	1,241,172	16
536,682	594,972	424,952	507,856	840,198	1,145,777	762,276	1,027,972	17
8,985,807	6,552,904	3,886,742	4,542,025	9,347,701	7,129,969	4,264,076	5,117,887	
1,523,381	165,801	23,853	73,930	3,767,573	1,558,102	198,341	7,029,084	18
578,775	57,564	10,567	29,118	1,349,819	613,041	74,289	2,649,108	
614,872	592,196	909,597	877,036	916,517	1,688,296	4,544,485	6,678,757	19
179,543	181,931	237,302	256,712	327,022	541,279	1,125,118	1,541,546	
91,778	55,013	44,757	29,111	167,371	129,831	104,292	71,871	20
13,345,853	13,754,584	12,108,168	10,542,804	13,435,359	13,943,815	12,136,791	10,837,926	21
934,799	1,136,273	1,011,645	1,000,488	938,123	1,147,297	1,013,414	1,025,267	
10,551,570	10,401,725	4,974,916	3,398,201	10,551,616	10,403,159	4,975,028	3,400,501	22
1,144,120	1,193,853	638,128	498,889	1,144,141	1,194,032	638,151	494,173	
2,316,922	1,602,559	1,163,474	891,327	2,516,069	1,765,339	1,163,530	920,886	23
221,582	165,958	129,628	105,286	243,748	178,419	129,635	109,808	
543,328	452,705	264,791	311,762	649,913	604,082	549,779	527,650	24
2,843,829	2,948,789	2,044,192	1,911,425	2,975,925	3,123,830	2,330,979	2,156,898	
8,256,168	6,454,313	2,564,551	3,266,508	8,319,622	6,512,812	2,695,047	3,341,591	25
2,494,650	1,961,477	917,100	952,608	2,508,504	1,975,707	945,819	977,127	
-	-	413,383	54,707	-	-	1,171,951	1,370,468	26
-	-	90,729	15,940	-	-	215,480	242,470	
207,526	196,180	253,911	355,697	787,649	963,419	952,372	1,164,857	27
160,492	136,845	181,011	267,298	348,931	354,654	364,075	480,576	
126,700	102,447	124,045	154,144	363,054	295,540	299,035	308,365	28
277,151	290,398	135,139	108,275	414,621	564,324	841,510	1,309,731	29
521,953	641,859	408,176	549,391	812,389	896,187	640,137	932,125	30
34,812,367	32,357,873	28,588,214	32,996,830	46,736,774	45,026,734	41,491,969	49,259,558	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
III. Fibres and Textiles.					
Cotton—					
1	Raw..... lb.	40,708	178,245	25,469	34,335
	\$	2,183	39,715	2,582	4,591
Yarns, thread and cordage—					
2	Sewing thread..... \$	636,957	671,227	413,969	582,162
3	Yarn, No. 40 and finer..... lb.	1,311,865	1,246,773	827,901	789,393
	\$	1,111,889	1,076,607	793,264	775,191
4	Other yarn, etc..... \$	377,989	342,762	243,803	286,565
Fabrics—					
5	Canton flannel, etc..... yd.	1,653,156	1,589,650	1,077,391	1,227,862
	\$	264,714	305,602	200,968	197,772
6	Damask of cotton, table cloths, etc.... \$	398,388	356,736	242,751	219,139
7	Duck over 8 oz. per sq. yd..... yd.	237,336	257,330	191,434	104,561
	\$	266,378	247,237	190,462	93,561
8	Dyed fabrics..... yd.	20,856,181	25,686,877	28,036,521	21,803,705
	\$	5,465,739	6,762,942	7,848,937	5,894,685
9	Printed, n.o.p..... yd.	8,702,664	7,296,228	5,280,617	4,788,546
	\$	1,805,488	1,507,035	1,193,998	1,131,837
10	Grey, unbleached..... yd.	4,524,104	5,399,880	5,404,667	7,192,716
	\$	475,864	602,025	632,854	743,024
11	Towelling in the web..... yd.	2,900,808	2,465,605	2,094,937	2,073,239
	\$	373,593	312,904	261,293	257,226
12	Velveteens..... yd.	742,909	884,220	737,145	744,398
	\$	462,700	643,846	519,293	468,299
13	White or bleached..... yd.	3,390,570	5,293,028	4,839,706	3,903,977
	\$	689,686	978,371	1,052,688	772,860
14	Bed quilts..... \$	393,220	456,723	399,238	389,031
15	Handkerchiefs..... \$	736,474	784,292	821,421	870,698
16	Towels..... \$	514,509	533,827	521,937	515,398
17	Other fabrics..... \$	1,253,274	1,082,060	905,770	855,343
18	Embroideries..... \$	57,629	36,713	53,418	27,995
19	Lace, net and manufactures of..... \$	1,793,027	1,594,776	1,498,242	1,343,107
Wearing apparel—					
20	Socks and stockings..... doz. pr.	20,319	30,536	36,879	18,776
	\$	72,743	96,250	113,442	60,245
21	Undershirts and drawers..... \$	30,651	16,528	12,109	22,730
22	Other..... \$	466,337	479,648	492,522	366,013
23	Other manufactures of cotton..... \$	227,743	280,446	282,161	251,228
	Total Cotton..... \$	17,877,175	19,208,272	18,697,122	16,128,699
Flax, hemp and jute—					
24	Hemp, dressed or undressed..... cwt.	2,361	—	—	62
	\$	19,766	—	—	511
25	Jute or hemp yarn, for weaving, etc..... lb.	3,559,150	3,119,205	2,674,035	3,136,463
	\$	364,206	295,309	262,191	417,415
26	Uncoloured damask of linen in the piece, tablecloths, etc..... \$	790,937	818,898	943,757	918,532
27	Linen, hemp, etc., fabrics..... \$	1,780,942	1,855,380	2,180,415	2,035,097
28	Jute cloth or canvas..... yd.	13,439,115	12,307,841	13,399,180	15,782,422
	\$	1,474,408	1,338,182	1,486,699	1,943,862
29	Other flax, hemp and jute..... \$	694,739	725,070	640,224	699,502
	Total flax, hemp and jute..... \$	5,124,998	5,032,839	5,513,286	6,014,919
Silk—					
30	Raw or as reeled from cocoon..... lb.	—	10	—	250
	\$	—	91	—	1,103
31	Other manufactured..... \$	59,200	80,647	92,969	111,237
Fabrics—					
32	For neckties..... \$	28,043	33,470	26,157	26,564
33	Ribbons..... \$	177,502	156,074	121,648	87,115
34	Velvets..... yd.	418,917	552,020	498,248	652,192
	\$	611,503	1,032,326	624,121	873,936
35	Other..... \$	995,258	1,167,420	1,016,533	896,256
36	Wearing apparel..... \$	222,927	277,709	299,399	322,696
37	Other silk and manufactures of..... \$	135,959	162,344	149,964	187,545
	Total silk..... \$	2,230,392	2,910,081	2,330,791	2,506,452

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
125,159,943	95,155,757	100,700,362	135,426,812	125,261,470	95,596,606	100,879,251	135,573,803	1
28,318,681	28,332,723	24,903,707	29,425,426	28,324,704	28,391,278	24,938,251	29,461,717	
412,152	478,118	319,627	364,099	1,050,903	1,151,968	736,512	948,953	2
1,655,601	1,454,767	1,508,090	1,942,456	2,967,806	2,708,290	2,335,991	2,732,069	3
1,577,215	1,478,015	1,376,447	1,804,495	2,690,034	2,565,639	2,169,711	2,580,014	
835,657	572,604	438,939	378,579	1,321,939	1,037,790	853,370	869,363	4
1,059,337	1,235,826	342,009	686,118	2,715,291	2,834,283	1,420,624	1,914,304	5
124,597	146,861	59,507	93,843	389,933	454,409	260,871	291,735	
89,579	85,251	51,802	44,404	608,056	574,856	431,508	426,406	6
1,735,543	767,012	551,020	693,636	1,973,256	1,024,342	742,554	798,197	7
1,353,719	723,393	550,615	442,913	1,620,451	970,630	741,124	536,474	
20,934,594	12,957,589	11,784,117	12,426,388	43,163,243	40,313,617	41,578,118	35,992,827	8
4,328,475	3,130,634	2,480,200	2,896,125	10,383,106	10,517,150	10,955,951	9,315,132	
6,524,017	4,073,912	2,931,401	3,416,892	15,332,503	11,541,290	8,400,223	8,389,887	9
1,271,659	941,403	594,002	693,331	3,128,862	2,508,498	1,839,313	1,871,806	
8,952,413	10,533,423	9,856,544	13,166,071	13,487,895	15,937,804	15,265,790	20,361,632	10
1,011,971	1,515,722	1,072,698	1,337,908	1,493,445	2,119,944	1,767,241	2,081,364	
347,453	257,062	175,261	245,342	3,249,705	2,726,522	2,274,726	2,236,382	11
36,340	35,455	24,319	38,051	410,035	349,565	286,379	296,789	
418,003	242,277	113,567	106,391	1,377,875	1,504,807	1,034,426	1,013,695	12
356,470	205,792	75,745	76,009	1,012,980	1,148,887	776,725	696,043	
7,352,507	4,481,760	5,513,614	5,515,637	11,143,215	10,079,893	10,589,008	9,616,237	13
1,113,354	795,939	866,759	833,180	1,922,705	1,859,915	1,975,393	1,649,035	
146,568	119,493	98,602	136,505	545,407	584,330	511,918	544,897	14
36,999	27,341	16,574	11,482	1,007,926	1,068,351	1,233,683	1,232,725	15
356,801	340,955	249,746	237,897	875,664	879,216	777,235	764,560	16
1,504,839	1,359,631	1,164,188	1,501,773	2,814,359	2,487,125	2,108,902	2,389,739	17
64,981	45,881	56,424	45,470	663,103	468,536	389,081	243,115	18
728,685	500,761	391,454	415,487	3,300,685	2,613,592	2,520,280	2,328,128	19
544,538	471,295	381,751	477,102	585,712	515,217	430,594	512,261	20
962,020	806,382	671,804	783,226	1,056,816	916,074	804,663	876,336	
445,857	299,446	140,468	101,698	488,229	333,800	176,347	164,345	21
1,487,182	1,031,129	760,026	657,494	2,158,007	1,846,127	1,645,249	1,222,455	22
1,146,710	1,198,759	1,080,480	1,280,041	1,452,923	1,580,619	1,504,653	1,683,743	23
47,710,511	44,171,688	37,444,133	43,599,436	68,720,272	56,428,299	59,344,360	62,474,874	
196,956	331,173	245,176	274,591	203,844	340,402	249,032	281,639	24
1,370,147	2,547,685	2,139,423	3,222,650	1,418,072	2,613,314	2,173,380	3,293,472	
767,823	749,095	830,621	672,222	4,497,210	4,498,793	3,632,392	4,044,659	25
114,656	128,039	116,271	123,607	513,550	532,638	405,733	608,927	
6,310	11,992	8,846	8,956	825,730	882,919	1,034,973	1,000,369	26
332,929	356,440	252,152	346,219	2,297,480	2,476,190	2,659,512	2,595,428	27
9,285,538	6,464,589	11,215,511	11,353,726	84,154,081	82,429,094	85,664,744	93,084,711	28
666,872	444,602	980,613	1,122,753	5,944,247	5,604,676	6,655,055	8,360,346	
193,800	216,418	287,325	261,774	943,889	982,683	964,307	1,028,651	29
2,684,714	3,705,176	3,784,636	5,085,959	11,942,968	13,092,420	13,892,860	16,887,193	
367,755	332,143	276,362	470,416	368,026	335,495	361,403	529,446	30
2,731,479	2,719,236	1,698,441	3,076,427	2,733,599	2,745,482	2,189,013	3,448,502	
117,314	113,571	92,124	87,709	191,020	207,325	192,770	218,963	31
280,012	346,934	376,963	641,442	636,094	607,023	684,573	1,028,334	32
512,204	516,044	334,629	272,347	1,575,726	1,529,179	1,340,721	1,112,772	33
164,339	75,234	21,737	37,909	888,626	1,161,714	996,230	1,177,406	34
347,445	196,218	49,064	56,449	1,349,697	1,968,342	1,216,362	1,462,957	
2,836,265	1,594,869	1,058,095	2,032,793	12,109,886	12,091,866	11,306,820	14,758,707	35
1,613,738	1,465,175	1,352,215	1,685,441	2,123,159	2,333,674	2,582,689	3,023,555	36
154,666	152,750	139,085	172,615	346,695	358,531	362,318	487,573	37
8,593,063	7,104,797	5,100,616	8,025,223	21,155,876	21,841,422	19,875,266	25,541,363	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
III. Fibres and Textiles—concluded.					
Wool—					
1	Raw..... lb.	8,913,109	9,215,522	6,681,245	5,081,522
 \$	2,733,725	3,382,525	3,425,004	2,365,883
2	Noils, waste and tops..... \$	3,638,230	3,711,372	3,139,494	3,565,175
3	Yarns..... lb.	3,148,700	3,065,445	2,732,165	2,729,082
 \$	3,958,716	3,693,796	3,455,529	3,620,547
4	Carpets..... \$	1,080,404	1,250,107	1,143,633	1,021,856
Fabrics—					
5	Flannels, plain..... yd.	1,048,832	1,411,499	870,123	666,347
 \$	473,572	667,811	388,019	249,249
6	Lustres, mohairs, alpacas, etc..... yd.	2,630,955	2,115,383	1,945,205	1,945,410
 \$	1,447,793	1,120,891	1,045,794	1,089,624
7	Tweeds..... yd.	3,479,248	4,269,602	3,269,625	3,261,378
 \$	3,414,791	3,893,632	2,945,970	3,108,563
8	Women's dress goods, undyed..... sq. yd.	4,839,382	4,444,700	5,505,973	3,341,812
 \$	1,938,349	1,949,066	2,323,011	1,479,286
9	Worsted, serges, coatings, etc..... yd.	7,344,721	6,710,684	8,464,631	8,162,807
 \$	11,007,787	9,304,703	11,158,395	11,184,906
10	Blankets..... pair	68,965	146,598	136,893	109,306
 \$	301,995	508,037	549,656	548,714
11	Other fabrics..... \$	366,111	500,343	476,977	433,548
Wearing apparel—					
12	Knitted goods, n.o.p..... \$	400,218	546,000	603,357	690,761
13	Socks and stockings..... doz. pr.	593,639	631,478	518,762	526,373
 \$	2,737,424	2,728,422	2,230,284	2,485,562
14	Women's and children's outside garments \$	235,087	259,067	219,247	220,625
15	Other wearing apparel..... \$	1,712,837	1,972,626	1,817,010	2,060,076
16	Felt, pressed..... lb.	93,563	101,013	82,565	112,218
 \$	77,400	63,328	56,404	75,076
17	Other wool fabrics and manufactures..... \$	2,238,244	2,193,367	2,000,372	2,105,283
	Total wool..... \$	37,762,683	37,745,096	36,978,156	36,304,734
Other fibres and their products—					
Artificial silk—					
18	Unmanufactured..... lb.	469,201	945,788	1,321,698	947,150
 \$	1,159,837	1,661,957	1,898,021	1,502,923
19	Fabrics and manufactures..... \$	—	254,506	667,039	1,439,752
20	Binder twine..... lb.	3,062,720	2,213,480	1,020,000	6,545
 \$	379,453	252,028	230,166	946
21	Manila and sisal grass..... cwt.	29,949	26,160	23,963	26,133
 \$	226,975	220,179	202,901	262,281
22	Other fibres and their products, n.o.p..... \$	43,306	52,748	56,071	65,259
	Total other fibres and their products. \$	1,809,571	2,441,418	3,054,198	3,271,161
Mixed textile products—					
23	Rags..... cwt.	137,326	138,418	110,700	123,336
 \$	171,627	220,080	370,445	363,804
24	Fish lines and nets..... \$	948,562	801,935	912,236	1,036,615
25	Cordage, n.o.p., and manufactures of..... \$	275,476	246,545	282,363	295,799
26	Oilcloth, etc..... sq. yd.	451,444	523,287	538,853	582,787
 \$	411,716	469,362	443,404	442,125
27	Oiled silk..... \$	146,847	185,426	189,831	231,585
28	Curtains and shams..... \$	247,671	232,023	308,841	387,701
29	Plush, n.o.p..... yd.	—	—	319,083	276,745
 \$	—	—	506,416	426,871
Wearing apparel—					
30	Braids of straw, etc., for hats..... \$	46,192	17,196	21,088	10,927
31	Hat materials, n.o.p..... \$	48,337	48,358	69,023	132,945
32	Hats, felt..... \$	377,362	363,340	401,150	515,531
33	Hats, straw..... \$	335,032	306,224	294,606	257,879
34	Hats, caps, n.o.p..... \$	204,137	191,370	198,715	299,720
35	Gloves (textile)..... \$	534,731	710,150	465,841	535,577
36	Knitted goods, n.o.p..... \$	346,642	512,312	561,563	455,235
37	All other mixed textile products..... \$	787,315	642,339	527,417	535,199
	Total mixed textile products..... \$	4,535,005	4,946,660	5,552,939	5,927,513
	Total Fibres and Textiles..... \$	69,339,824	72,284,366	72,126,492	70,153,478

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
3,225,871	5,071,086	5,581,043	5,212,137	18,273,344	19,321,730	14,362,890	13,449,506	1
773,653	1,790,157	2,500,779	2,061,251	5,078,929	6,837,781	6,867,497	5,669,486	
222,684	333,468	388,362	128,863	4,525,784	4,503,408	4,079,990	4,097,256	2
164,392	64,941	22,470	39,925	3,401,211	3,283,700	2,879,457	2,847,394	3
137,340	54,955	33,021	31,351	4,237,874	3,950,493	3,670,827	3,753,462	
191,188	131,714	179,677	143,477	1,525,623	1,788,258	1,885,979	1,793,091	4
8,785	6,341	4,072	2,322	1,063,164	1,443,297	919,051	686,322	5
4,065	4,008	1,294	2,473	479,867	682,261	413,973	261,911	
6,358	2,733	2,182	27,781	2,640,376	2,120,139	1,948,369	1,976,024	6
6,279	4,966	1,996	22,259	1,456,062	1,127,193	1,048,999	1,113,949	
73,536	27,452	13,683	7,860	3,568,098	4,315,435	3,327,760	3,321,069	7
115,443	64,836	22,528	16,829	3,551,511	3,978,384	3,029,582	3,194,626	
315	—	65	—	5,132,410	5,788,875	7,604,577	5,254,415	8
303	—	20	—	2,157,075	2,683,949	3,572,176	2,434,628	
205,117	153,108	146,481	109,110	7,763,661	7,522,956	9,757,954	9,461,372	9
356,959	350,888	194,798	129,436	11,630,159	10,308,252	12,684,360	12,806,128	
4,976	11,802	11,262	11,302	74,429	159,045	148,727	125,429	10
23,062	41,654	48,335	45,456	326,485	550,772	599,806	601,110	
29,569	36,029	29,283	23,609	426,789	551,273	535,772	490,401	11
62,701	41,271	18,571	32,394	472,861	625,900	655,556	769,394	12
12,928	7,246	7,860	17,301	606,867	640,880	527,384	544,665	13
46,114	29,534	24,419	63,934	2,786,031	2,767,395	2,261,060	2,558,446	
888,754	743,316	459,023	391,971	1,145,193	1,061,050	727,369	688,337	14
400,208	273,643	284,877	216,605	2,131,107	2,272,294	2,146,186	2,339,232	15
424,873	147,720	156,527	173,004	671,069	414,444	413,943	507,166	16
193,909	112,328	88,487	95,259	372,955	290,820	247,957	311,076	
585,941	496,549	424,403	442,428	3,430,076	3,338,885	3,187,814	3,153,649	17
4,038,172	4,509,316	4,699,873	3,847,595	45,734,381	47,318,368	47,614,903	46,036,182	
178,446	180,393	208,754	142,713	933,791	1,331,343	1,770,306	1,958,455	18
427,595	274,812	281,266	127,244	2,248,997	2,332,591	2,542,400	2,740,346	
—	104,956	149,950	373,038	—	477,754	1,180,500	2,418,901	19
46,927,667	52,159,403	24,735,749	39,184,480	49,990,387	54,427,211	26,576,587	47,629,886	20
4,820,569	5,641,454	5,441,827	5,448,706	5,200,022	5,799,586	3,227,847	6,710,477	
172,378	237,678	215,956	349,113	216,818	268,722	255,317	439,699	21
1,179,025	1,798,931	1,841,427	3,605,346	1,497,148	2,042,972	2,183,277	4,347,116	
175,205	163,841	201,928	181,114	339,952	395,302	385,289	401,685	22
6,602,394	7,883,994	5,376,398	9,635,448	9,286,119	11,055,205	9,519,313	16,618,525	
165,630	194,448	238,939	200,157	317,059	336,413	371,828	345,098	23
682,108	766,460	960,334	1,091,781	873,798	992,188	1,390,657	1,580,321	
1,061,342	961,827	1,207,377	1,254,238	2,040,753	1,816,127	2,189,483	2,405,002	24
152,329	157,942	208,341	178,098	437,860	424,261	505,572	494,106	25
410,883	417,170	572,851	507,304	862,494	941,591	1,111,878	1,091,213	26
228,546	296,639	255,562	273,359	640,421	766,327	699,069	716,325	
650,356	810,320	683,795	909,757	799,278	1,000,485	884,153	1,151,298	27
100,861	144,698	132,429	86,576	406,389	459,034	543,304	560,560	28
—	—	95,858	162,996	—	—	526,863	520,948	29
—	—	164,175	275,031	—	—	816,821	811,354	
229,180	264,330	229,258	234,784	479,607	512,002	490,981	504,440	30
704,111	553,005	591,968	576,998	850,324	659,654	759,635	801,781	31
614,143	362,898	312,127	312,254	1,231,864	985,489	1,000,885	1,228,103	32
519,510	563,813	469,936	406,173	883,733	915,873	823,615	749,943	33
763,264	725,179	650,775	696,506	1,000,630	971,059	917,832	1,094,640	34
180,360	86,012	66,475	144,399	990,780	1,296,149	1,034,378	1,279,584	35
680,803	318,385	229,189	200,772	1,076,135	979,920	949,184	824,954	36
1,768,499	1,377,457	1,435,204	2,281,077	1,595,770	2,281,378	2,188,486	3,001,283	37
7,654,618	7,388,865	7,596,945	8,921,803	13,307,342	14,059,946	15,191,055	17,203,694	
77,283,472	74,763,836	64,002,595	79,115,164	170,146,958	173,795,660	165,440,757	184,761,831	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
1	Wood, unmanufactured or partially manufactured— Railroad ties..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Saw-mill products—				
2	Lumber, dressed on one side— Cherry, chestnut, and hickory..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
3	Gumwood..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
4	Oak..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
	\$	7	—	—	—
5	Pitch pine..... M ft.	—	—	—	16
	\$	—	—	—	434
6	Whitewood..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
7	Other..... \$	4,281	9,024	3,572	11,522
8	Lumber, dressed one side and edges..... M ft.	—	—	1	—
	\$	—	59	87	—
9	Veneers..... \$	—	734	2,860	3,676
10	Other saw-mill products..... \$	1,046	900	25	13
11	Other unmanufactured or partially manu- factured wood..... \$	9,035	11,213	8,800	5,281
	Total wood, unmanufactured or partially manufactured..... \$	14,369	21,930	15,344	20,926
	Wood, manufactured—				
12	Cooperage..... \$	1,185	10,486	19,298	20,728
13	Corkwood manufactures..... \$	9,428	28,479	60,794	57,336
14	Turned and carved wood..... \$	8,959	11,755	11,953	16,754
15	Wood pulp..... cwt.	60	—	8	13
	\$	978	—	51	68
16	Doors..... \$	—	—	—	—
17	Fibre, kartavert, and manufactures of.... \$	2,011	2,155	2,104	1,112
18	Furniture..... \$	144,297	158,719	153,781	168,042
19	Other wood manufactures..... \$	161,726	168,828	157,743	188,772
	Total wood, manufactured..... \$	328,584	380,422	405,724	452,812
	Total wood and wood products..... \$	342,953	402,352	421,068	473,738
	Paper—				
20	Cardboard..... \$	16,583	28,732	26,312	31,895
21	Printing paper..... \$	135,040	165,916	185,420	164,128
22	Wrapping paper..... lb.	368,863	411,373	324,623	180,052
	\$	36,369	44,431	36,371	16,226
23	Writing paper and stationery..... \$	65,306	100,760	113,551	126,210
24	Wall paper..... roll	66,687	129,636	336,244	375,429
	\$	34,257	46,895	82,437	85,487
25	Other paper..... \$	248,958	268,324	375,800	380,681
26	Paper boxes and containers..... \$	17,040	14,246	15,214	19,674
27	Other manufactures of paper..... \$	303,343	300,459	329,252	312,807
	Total paper..... \$	856,896	969,763	1,164,357	1,137,108
	Books and printed matter—				
28	Newspapers and magazines..... \$	25,767	11,357	9,280	7,986
29	Photographs, chromos, engravings, prints. \$	115,137	96,594	110,143	122,355
30	Advertising pamphlets, cards, etc..... lb.	197,447	398,053	500,006	473,836
	\$	84,318	163,743	200,442	193,451
31	Labels, tags, tickets, etc..... \$	41,787	49,146	52,001	62,622
32	Bibles, hymn books, etc..... \$	200,183	170,665	143,251	158,198
33	Text books..... \$	328,006	404,272	493,123	447,466
34	Other books and printed matter..... \$	713,291	793,327	844,436	870,740
	Total books and printed matter..... \$	1,508,489	1,689,104	1,852,676	1,862,818
	Total Wood, Wood Products and Paper \$	2,708,338	3,061,219	3,438,101	3,473,664

¹Subject to revision.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
508,807	803,777	581,097	614,228	511,491	815,560	581,097	614,228	1
607,741	1,072,760	755,877	749,250	609,888	1,080,094	755,877	749,250	
10,777	8,800	7,407	8,766	10,777	8,800	7,407	8,766	2
922,176	729,583	522,186	620,117	922,176	729,583	522,186	620,117	
11,536	13,348	10,459	16,382	11,536	13,432	10,480	16,550	3
492,676	672,330	456,809	855,114	492,676	670,215	458,654	875,027	
84,406	36,365	33,574	35,575	84,441	35,993	33,591	35,667	4
2,286,744	2,678,983	2,237,777	2,404,979	2,288,968	2,683,431	2,243,870	2,412,876	5
26,788	42,711	25,004	21,600	26,788	42,718	25,004	21,616	
1,048,129	1,665,873	957,587	819,723	1,048,129	1,665,970	957,587	820,157	6
3,033	4,616	3,811	5,978	3,033	4,616	3,811	5,978	
250,685	368,116	269,619	345,344	250,729	368,116	269,619	345,344	7
2,552,631	2,835,332	2,393,478	2,553,517	2,577,814	2,863,944	2,436,861	2,630,757	8
5,683	4,384	3,697	4,562	5,708	4,398	3,707	4,641	
310,931	228,233	168,986	223,715	312,364	228,875	169,299	228,724	9
306,029	464,443	460,034	639,748	306,029	465,177	462,894	643,424	
580,683	432,769	479,970	424,604	285,008	457,483	497,811	424,715	10
645,172	801,860	474,964	623,485	664,832	941,525	566,859	723,301	11
9,697,568	11,950,285	9,177,287	10,259,596	9,758,613	12,163,413	9,341,517	10,473,692	
474,852	679,210	703,805	933,135	478,745	699,741	731,320	962,770	12
289,036	304,529	254,585	358,738	422,247	524,998	498,209	620,996	13
624,902	944,926	744,327	884,881	635,281	957,767	761,865	905,716	14
349,376	338,950	466,737	426,287	349,438	390,126	497,857	429,962	15
980,341	941,464	1,366,367	1,150,509	981,344	1,035,433	1,422,372	1,157,362	
702,358	431,625	314,338	358,135	702,422	431,649	314,338	358,135	16
355,817	356,873	334,520	320,254	357,521	359,426	339,892	323,365	
1,039,634	946,400	972,776	941,914	1,326,114	1,284,465	1,813,723	1,291,183	17
1,925,672	2,201,076	2,208,817	2,386,738	2,200,070	2,505,996	2,572,042	2,757,334	18
6,392,112	6,806,103	6,899,535	7,334,304	7,103,744	7,749,475	7,953,761	8,376,861	
16,089,680	18,756,388	16,076,822	17,593,900	16,862,357	19,912,888	17,295,278	18,850,553	
762,488	840,498	922,727	1,077,754	780,183	873,232	954,330	1,116,896	20
468,045	461,766	408,658	310,732	607,677	636,796	603,292	489,121	21
7,502,482	6,824,872	6,756,429	6,769,516	8,496,402	8,729,956	8,609,663		

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
V. Iron and Its Products.					
1	Iron ore..... ton	88	314	—	—
	\$	2,889	4,851	—	—
2	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets— Pig iron..... ton	34,436	11,212	6,706	4,077
	\$	715,608	281,378	133,847	77,125
3	Ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese..... cwt.	70,161	135,029	133,904	68,263
	\$	227,665	523,796	448,107	267,132
4	Other pigs, ingots, blooms and billets..... \$	6,194	50,328	27,951	18,614
	Total pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.. \$	949,467	855,562	609,905	362,871
5	Scrap iron or steel..... \$	—	2,000	4,825	5
6	Castings and forgings— Axles, parts and blanks..... \$	16,329	10,579	15,323	14,520
7	Locomotive and car wheel tires..... cwt.	39,515	108,973	118,953	64,526
	\$	216,482	530,992	542,092	304,175
8	Other castings and forgings..... \$	25,291	48,741	27,670	57,698
	Total castings and forgings..... \$	258,102	590,312	585,085	376,393
9	Rolling mill products— Band and hoop..... cwt.	95,558	191,698	135,364	202,082
	\$	642,914	1,308,049	551,006	658,833
10	Bars and rails— Railway rails..... ton	540	580	151	35
	\$	15,658	17,451	5,366	2,518
11	Other bars and rails..... \$	209,374	376,724	821,446	668,651
12	Plates and sheets— Boiler plate..... cwt.	5,665	1,313	1,746	—
	\$	13,263	3,807	4,201	—
13	Canada plates..... cwt.	119,884	111,427	92,945	90,786
	\$	470,486	445,709	390,939	338,320
14	Tinned plates..... cwt.	700,586	591,480	695,918	865,596
	\$	3,051,884	3,238,525	3,682,066	4,266,014
15	Plates not less than 30 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. n.o.p.. cwt.	6,561	64,451	78,767	11,260
	\$	12,512	132,863	146,459	19,266
16	Sheets, No. 14 gauge and thinner, n.o.p.. cwt.	138,286	128,812	138,911	99,214
	\$	504,805	469,202	489,900	337,816
17	Galvanized..... cwt.	296,229	137,763	264,771	197,814
	\$	1,214,844	668,882	1,270,569	876,835
18	Skelp for pipe..... cwt.	2,150	43,857	71,212	56,296
	\$	3,011	113,064	184,057	156,594
19	Other plates and sheets..... cwt.	18,316	91,156	61,015	29,904
	\$	41,463	237,110	146,221	74,550
20	Rods..... cwt.	6,519	526	69,750	36,264
	\$	11,520	2,365	94,148	47,772
21	Structural iron..... \$	80,152	865,309	650,940	198,849
	Total rolling mill products..... \$	6,271,886	7,879,000	8,437,258	7,646,018
22	Tubes, pipes and fittings— Boiler tubes..... \$	40,224	85,028	42,841	21,703
23	Other tubes, pipes, etc..... \$	142,674	515,316	241,558	291,289
24	Wire— Barbed fencing..... cwt.	112	—	14	2
	\$	506	—	109	8
25	Galvanized, No. 9. 12 and 13 gauge, not telegraph or telephone..... cwt.	—	—	20	808
	\$	—	—	96	2,357
26	Wire rope, twisted wire, clothes lines, wire cable, etc., n.o.p..... \$	493,047	800,538	244,191	198,130
27	Other..... \$	504,039	864,807	669,484	720,096
28	Chains..... \$	143,211	235,746	209,704	201,933
29	Engines and boilers— Engines, automobile..... No.	15	8	7	15
	\$	12,370	6,213	5,386	7,764
30	Engines, internal combustion, other..... No.	161	115	188	217
	\$	33,089	54,057	234,708	443,751

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
701,493 2,059,109	1,296,253 4,360,298	685,990 1,798,719	692,030 1,607,739	1,044,999 2,588,536	1,807,223 5,437,004	911,586 2,333,107	1,053,593 2,020,285	1
29,762 702,909 21,113 76,159 505,652	28,213 679,952 51,806 326,325 486,215	19,685 385,070 19,832 98,165 475,397	21,984 410,509 7,796 114,737 366,001	64,960 1,435,623 91,323 303,973 537,839	39,564 964,560 187,087 851,340 646,319	27,509 539,538 158,427 567,970 649,818	27,779 516,238 83,559 413,824 638,050	2 3 4
1,284,720	1,492,492	958,632	891,247	2,277,435	2,462,219	1,757,326	1,568,112	
236,517	689,121	466,356	554,135	242,632	729,301	496,862	671,435	5
1,693,561 74,298 340,604 1,012,109	2,406,649 177,731 788,284 1,151,875	2,057,925 103,061 440,214 806,532	3,499,370 79,988 352,411 862,082	1,709,890 115,813 557,086 1,037,619	2,417,228 287,275 1,321,225 834,511	2,073,248 222,034 982,391 834,511	3,513,890 144,700 657,639 202,215	6 7 8
3,046,274	4,346,808	3,304,671	4,713,863	3,304,595	4,939,282	3,890,150	5,091,744	
1,062,721 4,602,710	1,635,989 7,487,007	907,873 3,639,255	1,020,968 3,656,943	1,166,085 5,431,530	1,839,961 8,901,349	1,051,059 4,339,135	1,236,716 4,408,557	9
30,910 1,149,411 3,873,041	57,084 2,093,164 3,978,918	10,718 433,988 3,359,282	18,782 616,402 4,989,151	31,674 1,172,171 4,116,710	57,867 2,116,057 4,387,617	13,165 505,045 4,396,413	21,197 674,704 6,079,273	10 11
138,834 346,145 187,531 765,887 367,751	168,181 512,321 170,328 817,331 704,910	136,540 354,565 68,327 327,142 509,075	89,022 195,095 128,883 547,380 740,408	144,499 359,408 307,415 1,236,372 1,068,337	171,377 520,636 281,890 1,263,615 1,296,390	138,353 359,616 161,272 718,081 1,204,993	89,176 195,369 220,080 887,225 1,602,038	12 13 14
1,748,242 588,174 1,148,095 926,078 3,752,046 423,706 1,854,897 1,839,061 3,439,559 400,367 1,011,996 362,858 775,815 5,496,861	3,860,437 739,093 1,970,083 765,371 3,742,319 455,703 2,236,923 1,915,285 4,672,309 428,969 1,302,623 303,428 747,842 7,649,481	2,812,833 471,578 977,845 575,700 2,475,866 316,067 1,505,754 1,736,580 3,525,186 372,058 974,706 240,163 548,605 4,519,137	3,934,732 747,337 1,403,059 921,400 3,501,906 397,958 1,721,217 1,887,717 3,723,586 588,464 1,427,240 241,419 499,296 5,168,410	4,800,126 595,824 1,163,292 1,064,416 4,256,952 719,978 3,069,973 1,841,211 3,442,570 419,402 1,054,663 423,528 881,826 5,587,987	1,234,629 818,929 7,098,962 1,134,690 894,583 593,466 2,905,805 1,959,142 4,755,373 527,001 1,554,545 304,505 751,709 8,581,510	1,204,993 6,494,839 565,821 1,152,628 715,502 2,969,630 580,838 2,776,323 1,807,792 3,709,243 436,441 1,126,920 450,094 846,940 5,261,745	1,602,038 8,200,879 799,273 1,485,454 1,026,687 3,852,778 595,841 2,598,562 1,944,013 3,880,180 942,491 1,540,250 800,518 1,243,823 5,534,438	15 16 17 18 19
29,965,515	41,070,758	25,451,164	31,384,417	36,573,581	49,215,218	34,656,558	40,581,492	
705,674 1,744,948	1,070,739 2,281,272	613,502 1,320,583	799,364 1,964,015	747,098 1,909,893	1,163,818 2,900,042	684,725 1,739,650	893,993 2,588,113	22 23
105,319 376,355	133,466 568,715	104,322 367,387	57,879 202,286	105,436 376,885	133,466 568,715	104,916 369,121	76,035 253,617	24
210,053 599,135	206,117 664,645	133,524 389,688	188,974 504,034	210,053 599,135	206,117 664,645	133,556 389,831	220,153 577,275	25
116,797 979,298 398,200	113,382 1,043,760 466,513	81,727 774,538 421,660	52,982 865,007 515,873	609,960 1,492,952 541,539	921,796 1,911,212 704,810	328,506 1,464,865 633,778	257,848 1,701,291 725,593	26 27 28
20,210 4 141,556 6,425 831,536	33,736 5,050,089 6,532 985,301	30,725 4,308,217 5,606 720,292	76,624 9,237,154 9,319 1,098,312	26,225 4,153,926 6,537 871,571	33,744 5,050,302 6,650 1,015,614	30,732 4,313,598 5,802 957,298	76,639 9,245,218 9,556 1,510,315	29 30

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
V. Iron and Its Products—continued.					
Engines and boilers—concluded.					
1	Locomotives and parts..... No.	—	—	—	—
2	Other boilers, engines, etc..... \$	207,951	248,722	227,170	15,050
	Total engines and boilers..... \$	253,410	308,992	723,258	262,381
Farm implements and machinery—					
3	Dairy machinery..... \$	110	14,078	5,048	26,323
4	Harvesting implements and machinery.... \$	3,803	7,868	6,205	7,397
Planting and tillage—					
5	Ploughs and parts..... \$	75	193	153	170
6	Other..... \$	700	769	2,763	2,957
Seed separation—					
7	Threshing machine separators..... No.	—	2	2	—
8	Threshing machine separator parts..... \$	—	2,425	148	—
9	Fanning mills..... \$	39	—	223	15
10	Traction engines for farm purposes..... No.	—	50	—	109
11	Traction engine repairs..... \$	2,066	—	534	158
12	Other farm implements..... \$	24,248	48,156	51,363	59,246
	Total farm implements and machinery \$	31,041	104,519	66,437	96,375
13	Firearms..... \$	73,973	141,811	118,918	84,094
Hardware and cutlery—					
14	Cutlery..... \$	646,983	686,790	672,083	713,753
Hardware—					
15	Nails, spikes, tacks..... \$	2,029	2,870	6,638	12,313
16	Needles and pins..... \$	213,340	222,532	163,192	180,304
17	Nuts and bolts..... cwt.	464	3,203	4,218	778
18	Screws..... \$	4,065	11,945	18,126	5,821
19	Other hardware..... \$	338	885	1,438	2,811
	Total hardware and cutlery..... \$	4,065	138,924	130,812	152,041
Machinery (except agricultural)—					
20	Sewing machines and parts..... \$	44,573	91,165	283,353	330,878
21	Washing machines, domestic..... No.	3	52	1	—
22	Other household machinery..... \$	249	4,585	315	—
23	Mining and metallurgical..... \$	758	1,261	467	354
24	Office or business—	104,656	142,042	237,450	272,176
Adding..... No.					
25	Typewriting..... No.	1	—	9	—
26	Other..... \$	640	—	11,367	—
27	Printing and bookbinding—	65	13	13	5
28	Printing presses..... \$	4,456	856	581	361
29	Typesetting machines..... \$	45	482	1,451	4,285
30	Other printing and bookbinding..... \$	23,345	48,773	44,056	41,150
31	Coke and gas machinery..... \$	728	816	98	75
32	Cranes and derricks..... No.	27,911	13,276	8,263	22,950
33	Logging equipment..... \$	—	—	281,165	150,601
34	Metal-working, n.o.p..... \$	—	23	11	20
35	Paper and pulp-mill..... \$	—	100,794	41,991	57,056
36	Pumps, power, and parts..... No.	—	—	253,865	291,769
37	Rolling mill machines..... \$	50,219	129,641	83,614	50,491
38	Shovels, steam and electric..... No.	230,488	647,849	252,522	1,312,044
39	Textile..... \$	163	63	124	60
40	Other machinery..... \$	15,216	35,859	61,756	36,861
41	Total machinery (except agricultural). \$	720	—	2,831	326
42		—	—	—	1
43		359,716	1,291,730	705,526	870,168
44		461,869	817,811	963,947	839,048
45		1,325,589	3,326,940	3,234,618	4,291,073

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
22	96	48	65	22	96	48	65	1
213,022	636,145	423,996	572,661	213,022	636,145	651,166	587,711	2
1,543,333	1,681,948	1,156,472	1,210,343	1,751,294	1,950,839	1,419,279	1,488,348	
6,732,447	8,353,483	6,608,912	12,108,770	6,989,613	8,688,900	7,341,341	12,861,592	
219,898	484,627	296,497	610,351	249,227	577,187	446,393	810,351	3
383,969	750,213	332,624	556,965	388,146	760,245	339,892	566,160	4
708,694	849,210	613,756	1,123,324	708,769	849,403	613,998	1,123,687	5
198,032	292,322	226,476	719,698	198,833	293,115	229,415	730,575	6
1,932	3,074	1,234	2,281	1,932	3,076	1,236	2,281	7
1,646,704	2,778,743	1,008,689	1,930,539	1,646,704	2,781,168	1,008,837	1,930,539	8
611,452	715,630	472,380	514,761	611,452	715,630	472,380	514,776	9
13,489	71,012	44,962	51,051	13,722	71,012	45,866	51,448	10
5,507	5,186	2,200	6,895	5,507	5,236	2,200	6,895	11
2,986,597	3,620,472	1,410,554	5,153,120	2,986,597	3,651,502	1,410,554	5,153,120	12
885,728	1,064,217	828,252	1,118,692	887,825	1,064,331	828,798	1,118,850	
697,508	943,568	1,035,951	1,273,102	732,720	1,002,692	1,098,853	1,337,144	
8,352,071	11,570,014	6,270,141	13,051,503	8,423,995	11,766,285	6,494,986	13,336,650	
373,561	364,123	254,980	256,803	469,831	633,066	492,377	429,152	13
410,733	393,236	319,519	313,719	1,251,415	1,584,556	1,351,547	1,430,080	14
109,853	120,809	65,630	99,972	115,782	127,738	77,633	147,312	15
214,676	189,141	149,305	159,894	434,843	419,379	325,417	353,901	16
25,768	24,898	18,270	28,459	26,268	28,105	22,493	29,705	17
329,760	344,370	232,949	315,828	333,886	356,322	251,329	324,191	18
109,944	138,892	116,853	108,041	110,282	139,356	118,579	114,041	19
1,040,998	1,058,364	843,356	916,352	1,160,275	1,220,704	1,000,809	1,114,227	
2,216,014	2,244,812	1,727,612	1,913,806	3,406,483	3,848,055	3,125,314	3,483,752	
389,738	617,025	552,588	724,016	434,366	708,922	837,370	1,055,394	20
6,716	9,126	10,909	13,295	6,719	9,181	10,910	13,297	21
391,014	560,859	642,735	792,071	391,263	565,723	643,050	792,131	22
139,184	133,018	162,653	127,035	140,639	134,394	163,264	131,310	23
1,515,287	1,746,074	1,326,667	1,981,518	1,619,943	1,888,789	1,564,157	2,253,697	24
2,062	3,308	3,568	3,752	2,068	3,312	3,607	3,790	25
397,842	608,066	498,751	510,626	400,331	607,256	518,010	520,044	26
12,345	12,205	8,451	11,390	12,410	12,219	8,753	11,411	27
728,859	661,363	486,192	685,273	733,315	662,234	487,687	686,030	28
248,724	429,243	438,175	512,003	248,769	429,725	439,626	516,288	29
1,174,076	912,334	1,382,906	1,211,163	1,205,772	978,895	1,462,758	1,307,922	30
1,037,753	795,234	660,690	487,923	1,038,511	796,050	660,788	487,958	31
557,600	489,858	458,222	577,088	587,045	505,351	470,828	608,295	32
—	—	228,979	110,727	—	—	510,144	261,328	33
86	124	120	170	86	147	131	190	34
476,369	511,194	539,704	548,530	476,369	611,988	581,695	605,586	35
—	—	550,344	676,470	—	—	813,489	980,291	36
1,181,335	2,068,976	1,002,534	1,946,339	1,280,670	2,364,652	1,154,075	2,021,897	37
987,507	493,253	669,733	1,192,726	1,231,113	1,150,692	922,255	2,534,693	38
5,039	4,861	4,222	6,143	5,203	4,928	4,348	6,206	39
641,801	850,700	594,507	948,579	657,085	887,437	656,482	987,999	40
238,318	201,587	150,531	159,208	239,038	201,587	153,362	159,534	41
55	27	28	54	55	27	28	55	42
422,427	242,150	300,833	469,714	422,427	242,150	300,833	480,194	43
2,688,637	2,103,671	2,117,290	2,434,880	3,122,014	3,412,840	2,865,276	3,383,649	44
9,336,745	11,213,830	9,447,311	11,081,177	9,839,909	12,120,202	10,617,066	12,257,389	45
22,553,246	24,636,435	22,211,345	27,177,066	24,068,579	28,268,927	25,822,215	32,031,669	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
V. Iron and Its Products—concluded.					
1	Springs..... \$	2,508	2,012	2,118	1,733
Stamped and coated products—					
2	Tin cans..... \$	8,997	10,299	23,452	28,095
3	Other..... \$	68,381	117,664	126,337	146,090
4	Tools and hand implements..... \$	134,282	234,902	208,706	240,410
Vehicles—					
5	Automobiles, freight..... No.	23	18	37	30
 \$	77,169	52,227	80,155	75,760
6	Automobiles, passenger..... No.	34	30	30	87
 \$	135,275	150,382	111,399	166,909
7	Automobile parts..... \$	59,521	41,910	53,573	56,313
8	Railway cars, all kinds..... No.	—	45	68	30
 \$	—	5,852	4,118	4,709
9	Railway cars, parts of..... \$	—	11,279	47,504	106,586
10	Other vehicles of iron..... \$	72,934	73,789	70,825	77,906
Total vehicles..... \$		344,899	335,439	367,574	488,183
11	Drums, tanks, cylinders..... \$	9,074	12,692	22,402	32,508
12	Furniture..... \$	6,775	3,821	3,781	7,601
13	Pumps, hand..... No.	305	442	629	315
 \$	1,971	2,525	2,974	1,523
14	Stoves..... \$	2,669	2,412	4,774	1,669
15	Valves..... \$	4,325	33,229	37,658	52,838
16	Articles for ship-building..... \$	85,162	65,518	134,762	140,856
17	Other iron and steel..... \$	548,740	642,545	679,314	675,326
Total Iron and Its Products..... \$		12,671,433	18,241,866	17,794,428	17,905,166
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
18	Alumina and cryolite..... cwt.	986	27	22	—
 \$	749	970	21	—
19	Aluminium and its products..... \$	175,650	179,932	190,459	270,229
Brass—					
20	Scrap..... cwt.	7,609	1,764	410	213
 \$	75,769	19,954	3,597	1,291
21	Bars and rods..... cwt.	4,663	5,893	2,859	2,205
 \$	61,080	89,756	40,197	34,789
22	Strips, sheets, plates..... cwt.	296	1,648	1,152	493
 \$	5,582	33,050	24,974	10,670
23	Tubing..... lb.	71,477	416,838	403,461	336,144
 \$	18,093	98,759	85,865	80,601
24	Wire cloth..... \$	145,004	116,134	63,675	61,987
25	Other..... \$	177,924	208,645	236,745	320,427
Total brass..... \$		483,452	566,298	455,053	509,765
Copper—					
26	Bars and rods..... cwt.	24	235	566	119
 \$	540	5,257	10,274	2,193
27	Blocks, pigs, ingots..... lb.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
28	Strips, sheets, plates..... cwt.	2,196	8,771	3,190	528
 \$	50,718	209,174	66,968	12,188
29	Tubing..... lb.	73,829	213,963	91,132	108,420
 \$	19,471	56,463	21,655	25,660
30	Other..... \$	47,605	118,305	57,858	141,489
Total copper..... \$		118,334	389,199	156,755	181,530

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
222,778	291,363	164,202	194,775	225,525	293,541	166,787	196,527	1
452,247	544,691	555,588	643,500	461,931	558,582	579,786	673,910	2
801,697	793,343	817,351	964,563	888,754	935,896	1,016,158	1,157,614	3
1,374,149	1,651,996	1,325,072	1,580,225	1,540,909	1,964,791	1,645,117	2,053,815	4
1,059	1,308	890	1,153	1,082	1,340	934	1,189	5
1,811,936	1,841,485	1,277,662	1,692,920	1,889,105	1,910,808	1,364,664	1,772,414	6
11,362	9,517	8,797	14,844	11,402	9,549	8,835	14,935	7
11,710,972	9,378,494	8,602,104	13,850,260	11,857,165	9,532,350	8,726,714	14,022,814	8
14,065,719	16,747,228	14,114,959	23,010,491	14,134,874	16,808,323	14,188,715	23,111,109	9
1,144	1,121	790	393	1,144	1,166	858	462	10
439,279	596,859	390,693	330,813	439,279	602,711	394,811	336,813	11
246,485	1,272,973	616,511	519,674	246,485	1,284,252	664,015	626,508	12
484,467	480,457	357,479	379,006	557,996	555,013	430,642	460,710	13
28,758,858	30,317,496	25,359,408	39,783,164	29,124,904	30,693,457	25,769,561	40,330,368	14
563,950	662,004	410,749	517,598	661,191	753,752	525,512	684,312	15
316,725	395,177	427,483	496,532	324,420	400,008	432,793	507,999	16
26,880	21,194	15,081	24,124	28,226	22,729	17,185	27,554	17
338,366	244,850	231,459	571,773	343,505	251,560	240,521	583,703	18
303,565	318,831	318,837	370,427	310,824	324,211	328,236	376,652	19
394,268	663,215	433,989	579,919	398,618	696,444	472,082	637,465	20
292,780	356,532	694,434	1,237,342	278,492	449,707	902,043	1,440,020	21
8,810,929	10,599,881	9,778,735	12,527,254	9,442,700	11,328,259	10,585,133	13,480,802	22
124,370,193	152,176,749	113,541,924	158,029,982	138,724,455	173,473,503	134,684,441	181,196,800	23
791,224	1,266,752	1,357,848	1,336,509	792,210	1,266,799	1,358,148	1,336,538	24
1,551,662	2,343,267	2,566,587	2,675,186	1,552,411	2,344,463	2,568,617	2,675,361	25
1,141,567	1,074,056	879,323	944,252	1,394,350	1,380,048	1,187,071	1,359,701	26
17,722	15,451	31,459	30,494	25,452	18,097	32,889	33,092	27
179,599	158,372	289,951	304,798	256,206	183,489	299,017	323,666	28
12,662	6,040	3,572	6,287	17,325	11,933	6,431	8,492	29
197,100	127,970	63,024	128,647	258,180	217,726	103,221	163,436	30
16,729	10,691	6,024	9,877	17,025	12,339	7,176	10,370	31
314,948	230,954	117,657	161,004	320,530	264,004	142,631	171,674	32
1,476,117	1,399,356	1,240,576	1,709,032	1,547,594	1,816,194	1,644,252	2,045,176	33
358,311	385,225	303,035	425,737	376,404	483,984	388,937	506,338	34
151,408	83,592	24,328	31,805	316,885	228,724	127,568	141,035	35
2,225,927	2,722,028	2,125,385	2,527,470	2,447,634	3,003,041	2,473,541	3,069,726	36
3,427,293	3,708,141	2,923,380	3,579,461	3,975,839	4,380,968	3,534,915	4,375,875	37
274,938	269,240	200,467	254,331	274,962	269,475	201,033	254,817	38
4,039,846	4,216,002	2,847,340	3,740,435	4,040,386	4,221,259	2,857,614	3,747,343	39
2,984,363	12,214,651	8,716,301	8,621,899	2,984,363	12,214,651	8,716,301	8,621,899	40
452,748	1,703,283	1,185,658	1,227,315	452,748	1,703,283	1,185,658	1,227,315	41
22,163	12,512	19,088	15,893	24,359	21,283	22,278	16,421	42
475,684	285,115	374,625	340,291	526,402	494,319	441,593	352,479	43
875,625	1,452,559	1,403,123	1,706,666	949,454	1,666,522	1,496,049	1,815,086	44
214,814	380,883	333,112	422,772	234,285	437,346	355,242	448,432	45
995,368	1,090,536	1,049,201	1,476,024	1,047,607	1,226,052	1,123,182	1,639,503	46
6,178,460	7,675,849	5,789,536	7,206,827	6,301,128	8,082,259	5,963,289	7,415,072	47

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
1	Lead and its products..... \$	174,547	173,100	133,477	125,783
	Nickel—				
2	Nickel-plated ware..... \$	98,282	107,165	139,523	132,995
3	Other..... \$	26,107	16,671	35,604	38,489
	Precious metals—				
4	Electro-plated ware..... \$	302,564	355,241	440,539	560,153
5	Silver in bars, blocks, etc..... \$	318	1,317	161	2,363
6	Other..... \$	198,516	228,581	182,085	266,646
	Tin—				
7	Blocks, bars, pigs..... cwt.	19,692	19,901	15,171	18,646
 \$	677,762	858,916	770,260	1,069,540
8	Foil..... lb.	32,489	10,164	15,577	2,448
 \$	18,303	7,790	8,139	1,729
9	Other (collapsible tubes)..... \$	7,981	7,278	3,058	12,101
10	Zinc and its products..... \$	25,890	15,443	15,629	21,126
	Other non-ferrous metal products—				
11	Clocks and watches..... \$	52,780	47,599	49,684	62,602
	Electric apparatus—				
12	Batteries..... \$	134,267	221,816	335,925	464,792
13	Dynamos, generators..... \$	21,055	148,777	73,792	176,300
14	Incandescent lamps..... No.	254,047	157,919	67,601	9,959
 \$	40,842	21,953	6,305	3,608
15	Electric light fixtures..... \$	8,783	5,945	9,998	7,874
16	Meters..... \$	52,976	49,141	28,426	29,494
17	Motors..... \$	93,796	108,130	203,781	344,353
18	Spark plugs, etc..... \$	3,668	5,832	3,465	4,364
19	Switches, etc..... \$	18,551	42,733	37,664	133,349
20	Telegraph instruments..... \$	90,193	108,418	10,977	10,673
21	Telephone instruments..... \$	346,763	59,727	27,345	74,056
22	Wireless apparatus..... \$	—	—	127,439	193,222
23	Other..... \$	157,069	172,234	223,542	215,707
	Total electric apparatus..... \$	967,963	944,706	1,088,659	1,657,792
24	Gas apparatus..... \$	7,012	4,860	4,517	7,257
25	Printing materials (except machinery)..... \$	17,967	24,920	19,703	23,282
26	Ores, n.o.p..... \$	2,584	—	235	8,312
27	Lamps, sidelights, etc..... \$	34,100	12,852	23,494	27,241
28	Other non-ferrous metals..... \$	204,777	266,668	293,388	324,937
	Total Non-Ferrous Metals..... \$	3,595,638	4,209,506	4,010,443	5,303,872
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
29	Asbestos, other than crude..... \$	94,162	72,663	55,938	80,816
	Clay and clay products—				
30	Clays, unmanufactured..... \$	114,807	112,706	107,579	119,013
31	Bricks, fire..... \$	211,096	214,483	168,442	196,855
32	Brick and tile, n.o.p..... \$	216,950	274,818	229,925	248,363
33	Pottery and chinaware..... \$	2,457,365	2,844,568	2,766,338	2,889,266
34	Artificial teeth..... \$	7,012	7,118	1,902	2,615
35	Bath tubs, etc..... \$	270,952	299,436	360,632	320,372
36	Other..... \$	149,800	44,159	16,056	29,539
	Total clay and clay products..... \$	3,313,175	3,797,288	3,590,874	3,806,023
	Coal and coal products—				
37	Coal, anthracite..... ton	247,833	205,848	299,061	654,553
 \$	2,350,292	2,070,865	2,705,775	6,112,668
38	Coal, bituminous..... ton	650,331	269,871	13,417	55,628
 \$	3,380,533	1,127,406	46,374	254,086
39	Coke..... ton	2,907	820	1,701	11,200
 \$	23,371	9,661	11,913	83,186
40	Lignite and coal products..... \$	519,074	379,740	529,199	319,601
	Total coal and coal products..... \$	6,273,270	3,587,672	3,293,261	6,769,541

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
176,284	130,446	122,878	139,358	412,721	364,312	328,181	316,441	1
1,216,008	1,119,626	1,086,357	1,222,588	1,349,159	1,277,478	1,271,328	1,411,766	2
489,722	384,072	335,600	428,636	517,669	438,776	372,323	472,518	3
129,529	154,015	169,514	122,161	438,472	519,053	635,784	714,172	4
653,263	722,954	740,936	1,078,483	653,581	724,271	741,097	1,080,846	5
288,254	448,839	403,627	490,516	504,845	712,946	624,277	791,029	6
13,365	11,760	14,916	14,672	39,258	39,837	43,535	44,409	7
453,024	550,674	738,022	877,143	1,324,777	1,745,915	2,200,779	2,577,974	8
2,017,829	1,360,820	1,004,314	523,946	2,050,318	1,372,104	1,021,686	527,094	9
444,760	374,849	336,767	229,731	463,063	383,328	345,539	231,836	10
8,590	18,014	12,081	23,155	16,974	25,345	15,298	35,262	11
381,376	383,168	404,530	631,894	493,733	526,490	525,592	786,545	12
897,397	1,084,890	850,229	1,008,036	1,680,481	2,387,788	2,451,425	2,344,751	13
591,012	582,691	610,840	619,562	725,336	804,918	947,573	1,086,570	14
1,271,810	1,063,610	809,760	827,320	1,316,732	1,214,221	978,170	1,055,050	15
689,783	601,076	636,540	715,179	5,558,042	5,349,033	3,325,676	4,465,393	16
131,488	106,830	92,973	101,575	757,952	689,407	386,906	484,906	17
415,344	520,444	504,991	548,777	448,124	546,487	516,357	585,758	18
174,247	220,546	181,354	251,005	227,223	269,892	209,795	280,580	19
1,480,135	1,811,321	1,535,685	1,843,617	1,581,547	1,928,600	1,815,710	2,239,020	20
386,203	561,813	437,320	676,233	389,871	567,645	440,785	680,657	21
710,695	999,038	908,544	1,009,295	733,728	1,059,296	948,740	1,145,370	22
735,165	931,744	143,744	93,864	978,669	1,043,547	154,804	104,537	23
449,744	422,391	275,936	427,593	796,507	483,232	303,281	501,699	24
—	—	2,354,721	3,247,449	—	—	2,499,687	3,463,501	25
3,979,611	5,069,422	4,672,153	4,098,475	4,154,086	5,369,340	5,057,063	4,388,355	26
10,375,454	12,289,850	12,528,021	13,744,765	12,109,775	13,976,635	14,288,871	16,016,003	27
192,703	211,751	163,627	164,167	203,932	217,421	171,639	177,137	28
275,334	284,309	266,834	303,546	298,125	311,280	288,884	329,452	29
1,113,399	519,895	324,026	294,988	1,115,983	519,895	330,261	303,300	30
653,255	821,022	669,452	700,695	704,434	850,546	720,445	751,447	31
1,701,207	1,904,431	1,985,495	3,045,702	1,980,852	2,263,400	2,545,935	3,526,497	32
31,748,601	36,204,118	33,297,222	38,911,300	37,492,604	43,432,617	41,111,550	47,692,985	33
447,108	704,117	406,610	372,678	543,132	781,162	465,400	468,362	34
280,001	463,476	377,826	306,990	394,895	576,223	485,978	426,637	35
1,148,827	1,679,654	1,196,391	1,279,753	1,359,923	1,895,028	1,366,799	1,481,315	36
457,773	414,879	349,753	349,802	690,692	706,057	613,950	641,563	37
388,585	363,686	198,594	234,497	3,541,388	4,051,722	3,847,793	4,218,973	38
317,826	325,777	308,122	373,812	324,838	332,895	310,151	376,427	39
83,900	75,210	49,114	44,630	354,853	374,747	351,166	365,060	40
450,874	150,726	97,082	54,847	207,033	195,518	114,569	85,775	41
2,847,785	3,473,408	2,576,882	2,644,331	6,873,622	8,132,190	7,090,409	7,595,750	42
2,913,054	4,643,524	3,834,054	2,584,678	3,162,113	4,849,372	4,133,675	3,262,631	43
25,795,606	41,634,241	34,129,530	20,852,269	28,159,041	44,005,106	36,838,790	27,256,806	44
10,515,702	15,367,937	11,494,846	13,321,097	11,169,937	15,637,812	11,510,053	13,377,204	45
40,639,950	43,254,520	25,685,530	28,525,651	44,025,436	44,382,011	25,750,817	28,781,771	46
440,976	690,821	577,142	928,046	443,883	691,641	578,843	939,246	47
4,267,603	4,973,926	3,494,804	6,421,886	4,290,974	4,983,587	3,506,717	6,505,072	48
382,080	492,260	483,365	587,223	1,230,594	1,012,599	1,012,599	1,110,541	49
71,085,239	90,654,947	63,803,229	56,387,029	77,706,045	94,242,712	67,108,863	63,654,190	50

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—continued.					
	Glass and glassware—				
1	Carboys, bottles, jars, etc..... \$	30,007	36,793	47,206	58,641
2	Tableware..... \$	38,696	45,594	43,884	39,462
3	Common window glass.....sq. ft.	8,329,689	4,017,147	2,295,244	7,173,154
4	Plate glass..... \$	373,150	215,324	120,789	276,909
5	Incandescent lamp bulbs and tubing for... \$	703,101	726,457	666,252	793,880
6	Other glass and glassware..... \$	142	4,301	7,670	—
		165,833	192,388	184,669	195,175
	Total glass and glassware..... \$	1,810,929	1,220,857	1,070,470	1,364,067
7	Graphite and its products..... \$	31,281	44,243	36,383	36,800
	Petroleum, asphalt and their products—				
8	Asphalt and asphalt oil..... \$	6,969	3,660	738	2,466
	Crude petroleum—				
9	For refining..... gal	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
10	Other..... gal	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
11	Coal and kerosene oil, refined..... gal	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
12	Gasolene—				
	Under .725 sp. gr..... gal	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
13	Other..... gal	—	—	1,021	—
		—	—	432	—
14	Lubricating oils..... gal	14,159	11,813	27,564	21,426
		14,392	7,445	16,465	12,667
15	Other oils..... \$	1,465	2,342	9,939	1,494
16	Other petroleum products..... \$	9,628	14,869	16,952	37,933
	Total petroleum, asphalt and their products..... \$	32,454	28,256	44,526	54,560
	Stone and its products—				
17	Abrasives..... \$	110,138	193,544	156,365	217,942
18	Building and paving stone..... \$	66,434	102,676	129,202	115,055
19	Lime, plaster, cement..... \$	11,942	13,222	14,485	6,979
20	Marble, slate and other..... \$	187,706	223,685	182,434	214,156
	Total stone and its products..... \$	376,220	532,527	482,486	554,132
	Miscellaneous—				
21	Carbons, electric..... \$	150	3,397	2,790	2,332
22	Diamonds, unset..... \$	604,158	797,445	696,914	1,196,825
23	Insulators, electric..... \$	3,202	4,331	2,127	7,329
24	Salt..... cwt.	714,477	512,916	780,950	563,006
		412,643	276,408	332,661	304,290
25	Sulphur..... lb.	1,232	10,447	2,254	600
		67	323	55	18
26	Other non-metallic minerals..... \$	56,944	86,306	40,239	50,066
	Total Non-Metallic Minerals..... \$	12,508,655	10,451,716	9,648,724	14,226,799
VIII. Chemicals and Allied products—					
27	Acids..... \$	87,367	103,900	98,753	116,309
28	Alcohols, industrial..... gal	—	2	23	1
		—	33	482	41
29	Cellulose products..... \$	57,637	91,697	91,323	79,270
30	Drugs and medicinal preparations..... \$	897,925	1,060,342	993,281	1,119,116
	Dyeing and tanning materials—				
31	Coal tar dyes..... lb.	330,657	275,320	337,340	151,209
		169,135	134,265	115,964	87,496
32	Logwood, oak, quebracho extracts..... lb.	567,329	446,414	522,256	194,312
		27,784	18,411	21,716	12,104
33	Other dyeing and tanning articles..... \$	14,171	19,782	31,477	51,014
	Total dyeing and tanning materials... \$	211,090	172,458	169,157	150,614

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
819,711	978,552	1,045,953	868,979	895,487	1,110,860	1,189,017	1,055,594	1
516,371	472,302	439,725	467,459	672,363	645,926	644,537	706,754	2
461,294	210,593	92,133	79,298	26,873,869	23,961,200	23,559,813	38,694,185	3
48,196	12,403	0 10,051	11,740	1,205,639	1,030,946	1,030,803	1,334,068	4
245,420	97,581	58,773	124,134	2,328,191	2,540,949	1,858,726	2,005,074	5
280,924	368,101	237,870	398,047	394,960	516,264	343,670	441,669	6
1,222,906	1,199,731	1,062,972	1,195,424	1,575,119	1,610,933	1,570,827	1,714,059	7
3,133,528	3,128,670	2,878,912	3,106,483	7,071,759	7,548,874	6,661,148	7,297,918	8
57,672	84,319	53,963	113,632	89,939	129,669	90,573	151,711	9
559,724	276,311	331,095	312,834	566,741	280,431	333,290	316,647	10
261,750,905	330,825,705	363,300,243	356,148,699	397,603,716	418,791,375	440,671,846	470,616,511	11
13,001,891	13,990,554	16,166,950	19,132,867	20,051,248	17,440,768	19,834,683	25,675,071	12
80,214,293	107,588,498	95,946,059	89,823,164	80,303,615	111,021,631	96,919,195	98,023,025	13
3,165,388	4,172,747	4,306,854	3,894,164	3,167,336	4,345,248	4,401,779	4,311,824	14
3,426,575	4,398,141	5,473,953	4,632,707	3,431,332	4,398,821	5,474,153	5,019,355	15
296,168	347,123	447,078	390,923	297,595	347,341	447,131	453,579	16
26,575,137	36,831,624	58,291,880	58,606,255	28,028,341	36,831,720	58,291,880	58,606,255	17
5,614,671	4,932,304	7,386,396	8,409,686	5,932,923	4,932,370	7,386,396	8,409,686	18
18,461,922	12,092,700	19,346,894	24,393,860	18,462,274	12,096,705	19,352,161	24,405,812	19
3,548,003	1,575,980	2,381,773	3,224,501	3,548,195	1,576,729	2,383,149	3,226,750	20
7,308,740	8,807,915	7,900,346	8,758,660	7,322,916	8,819,388	7,929,463	8,782,802	21
2,136,641	2,465,066	2,306,776	2,542,556	2,151,072	2,472,870	2,323,998	2,556,960	22
199,634	145,244	266,942	260,699	201,730	148,922	276,756	264,644	23
788,358	784,045	698,454	789,100	798,235	800,046	718,296	844,649	24
29,310,478	28,689,374	34,291,870	38,957,320	36,715,069	32,344,725	38,105,478	46,059,810	25
1,326,941	1,459,071	1,391,224	2,083,421	1,446,558	1,683,525	1,562,934	2,223,155	26
425,143	406,824	250,236	250,037	494,905	515,997	402,598	426,991	27
255,306	304,400	228,819	245,045	218,717	321,716	256,647	268,667	28
1,532,120	1,795,314	1,314,640	1,460,955	1,900,626	2,237,390	1,731,336	1,888,782	29
3,489,510	3,965,609	3,184,919	4,039,458	4,060,806	4,758,628	3,953,515	4,907,595	30
493,523	851,059	800,941	875,198	493,765	858,776	811,387	885,358	31
48,960	5,322	18,402	35,018	1,955,495	2,377,534	2,168,525	3,212,565	32
631,803	677,026	564,684	459,502	647,277	689,837	589,898	496,531	33
2,031,523	2,027,029	2,141,393	2,335,564	3,959,077	3,412,053	3,595,991	4,029,515	34
687,123	678,583	675,874	612,656	1,267,722	1,072,343	1,097,548	1,091,937	35
245,867,692	258,380,934	281,264,701	291,212,417	246,020,164	258,673,230	281,613,320	291,683,184	36
1,670,736	1,725,425	1,849,243	2,019,365	1,673,662	1,730,712	1,855,085	2,026,807	37
808,395	1,063,525	865,377	1,063,590	890,719	1,232,231	1,015,465	1,185,406	38
114,711,860	135,701,384	111,970,906	110,686,261	139,989,012	155,899,393	131,013,294	139,033,940	39
340,622	274,800	267,314	349,544	538,009	511,880	481,882	610,552	40
14,024	2 759	9,689	6,540	18,413	4 634	13,581	8 035	41
23,733	3,426	35,762	24,092	35,579	10,250	47,988	29,310	42
770,637	963,858	948,605	1,704,364	892,868	1,118,068	1,158,595	1,939,280	43
1,095,881	1,196,850	1,161,859	1,400,780	2,354,606	2,655,544	2,617,241	2,992,150	44
2,518,141	2,094,226	1,528,765	1,813,987	3,735,286	3,686,679	2,629,090	2,919,794	45
1,343,146	1,169,547	876,743	888,080	2,377,325	2,209,906	1,548,015	1,632,348	46
29,026,130	30,020,748	41,429,745	26,169,281	32,866,699	32,604,441	47,198,719	36,368,992	47
1,118,345	1,213,663	1,422,497	964,829	1,254,787	1,311,745	1,621,708	1,310,744	48
353,727	227,706	283,734	270,378	422,018	265,307	351,304	393,841	49
2,815,218	2,610,916	2,582,704	2,123,287	4,054,130	3,786,958	3,521,027	3,336,933	50

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—con.					
1	Explosives..... \$	45,874	63,446	31,025	35,094
2	Fertilizers, n.o.p.— Potash, muriate of..... lb.	—	56,489	—	—
3	Soda nitrate..... lb.	24,140	43,456	70,892	19,570
4	Other..... \$	916	1,699	2,531	765
5	Paints, pigments and varnishes..... \$	4,154	36,137	33,707	12,567
6	Perfumery, cosmetics..... \$	620,603	696,921	635,189	774,791
7	Soaps..... \$	75,668	155,120	211,791	224,221
8	Soda and sodium compounds..... lb.	91,926	100,667	120,549	120,502
9	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p..... \$	14,060,462	15,607,470	31,230,603	24,661,733
10	Other chemicals and allied products..... \$	228,698	296,459	396,856	409,926
		418,605	372,722	267,432	255,829
		895,550	1,050,755	1,093,985	983,444
	Total Chemicals and Allied Products \$	3,636,013	4,203,326	4,146,061	4,282,489
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Amusement and sporting goods—					
11	Films for motion pictures..... ft.	296,241	924,495	309,150	286,158
12	Toys and dolls..... \$	21,463	72,293	23,870	23,089
13	Other..... \$	205,956	210,991	169,258	189,826
14	Brushes..... \$	82,197	64,446	65,950	77,306
15	Containers..... \$	114,395	131,388	109,332	128,204
		1,154,871	1,282,793	1,251,486	1,283,575
Household and personal equipment—					
16	Buttons..... \$	80,668	63,016	55,897	43,644
17	Combs..... \$	95,708	84,118	67,752	84,550
18	Jewelry..... \$	108,155	148,431	177,283	123,716
19	Pocket books, etc..... \$	172,609	221,690	257,059	280,369
20	Tobacco pipes..... \$	602,882	481,949	408,974	425,872
21	Other..... \$	445,372	497,755	539,773	637,211
22	Mineral and aerated waters..... \$	19,494	15,634	13,768	16,380
Musical instruments—					
23	Phonographs and parts..... \$	8,471	12,742	26,807	24,522
24	Other..... \$	71,646	97,054	59,291	86,994
25	Scientific and educational equipment..... \$	266,333	230,148	250,361	274,426
26	Ships and materials for, n.o.p..... \$	45,146	110,144	97,065	172,099
27	Vehicles, n.o.p..... \$	89,508	187,916	38,189	58,479
28	Works of art, n.o.p..... \$	275,997	190,282	139,070	231,345
Miscellaneous imports under special conditions—					
29	For army and navy..... \$	21,488	79,601	23,745	13,293
30	Re-imported..... \$	626,709	742,005	394,986	699,062
31	For exhibition..... \$	95,566	338,992	301,924	124,358
32	Ex-warehoused for ships' stores..... \$	269,727	343,066	197,377	209,463
33	Other..... \$	167,815	244,356	159,540	160,651
	Total miscellaneous imports under special conditions..... \$	1,181,365	1,748,020	1,077,572	1,206,827
34	Pencils, lead..... \$	47,142	64,660	70,706	87,775
35	Precious stones..... \$	30,311	67,113	117,982	252,708
36	Settlers' effects..... \$	1,041,121	1,168,213	958,491	920,053
37	Waste paper, etc..... cwt.	94,625	61,675	51,066	69,182
38	All other articles imported..... \$	122,146	172,233	131,894	219,116
		777,960	921,682	891,974	952,444
	Total Miscellaneous Commodities..... \$	7,060,856	8,244,711	6,999,798	7,800,530
	Grand Total Imports for Consumption \$	141,330,143	153,586,690	151,083,946	163,710,431

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1923-1926—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	
293,953	550,811	254,322	293,900	601,744	753,457	336,510	364,071	1
4,462,782	1,003,363	2,194,905	2,848,892	24,539,382	11,862,191	19,474,134	27,779,059	2
77,914	19,014	41,586	48,568	463,431	183,604	289,268	402,774	3
31,337,703	27,165,404	23,707,021	28,360,599	31,702,506	27,859,115	42,811,457	58,446,869	4
795,199	708,062	608,165	753,612	809,538	727,198	1,051,697	1,462,424	5
700,270	801,119	951,353	1,441,224	779,006	928,051	1,047,005	1,554,426	6
2,526,472	2,499,665	2,060,068	2,719,125	3,550,455	3,666,437	3,300,511	3,997,612	7
507,021	457,761	491,404	505,296	871,568	834,396	1,011,344	1,029,178	8
1,093,664	1,132,234	945,959	828,510	1,280,654	1,323,618	1,173,121	1,068,067	9
190,379,748	195,783,669	157,280,312	180,625,320	205,091,551	218,170,484	193,776,648	210,055,396	10
2,592,406	2,515,933	1,997,497	2,156,167	2,851,118	2,936,987	2,496,114	2,633,443	
2,446,608	2,074,167	1,773,270	1,976,958	3,256,113	2,763,352	2,518,091	2,776,987	
2,326,364	2,601,196	2,246,297	2,429,575	3,454,282	3,858,241	3,709,843	4,157,069	
18,414,962	18,409,812	16,366,165	18,754,942	25,793,101	26,088,041	24,760,237	28,404,276	
18,875,452	19,848,022	22,291,820	23,593,221	19,227,686	20,817,776	22,675,050	23,904,034	11
1,524,069	1,626,644	1,797,689	1,898,698	1,549,892	1,702,661	1,827,487	1,923,615	12
1,025,171	935,669	787,190	668,113	1,703,823	1,856,594	1,771,758	1,647,554	13
144,749	215,653	617,085	451,151	235,278	290,961	695,574	538,458	14
306,797	301,833	259,797	227,724	601,593	794,997	565,055	594,273	15
800,962	938,820	664,060	881,793	2,354,200	2,703,605	2,452,926	2,823,319	16
406,743	372,237	326,955	335,690	683,460	633,154	679,555	686,863	17
189,807	135,789	125,567	61,993	324,154	296,380	314,759	233,380	18
723,028	941,170	813,581	856,861	986,321	1,405,036	1,364,817	1,255,176	19
468,790	378,380	317,656	361,752	722,127	733,129	759,941	776,658	20
68,439	66,878	25,765	23,176	969,104	872,215	788,806	799,388	21
1,879,236	1,793,166	1,615,192	1,738,416	2,770,696	2,599,306	2,492,451	2,716,114	22
52,155	56,216	58,676	53,076	156,866	166,366	183,873	188,566	23
1,247,418	1,041,465	667,636	329,179	1,258,507	1,057,480	708,367	367,841	24
1,049,699	990,470	892,399	1,143,761	1,262,956	1,265,371	1,168,628	1,498,256	25
2,401,716	2,640,851	2,626,347	2,832,507	2,905,080	3,126,247	3,173,451	3,400,240	26
1,859,064	383,445	369,798	696,620	2,183,759	892,417	489,241	879,092	27
511,782	615,144	486,833	680,769	602,387	803,186	527,209	746,210	28
172,831	156,061	161,679	211,548	604,643	446,951	410,671	574,883	29
1,299	1,940	2,055	845	39,910	90,219	43,430	42,259	30
1,824,454	2,099,014	1,824,979	2,310,244	2,660,550	3,046,035	2,675,687	3,530,806	31
1,052,140	1,396,315	1,242,378	2,916,155	1,158,788	1,747,849	1,639,410	3,059,739	32
3,921,143	3,670,918	2,653,423	3,806,230	4,365,565	4,629,222	3,947,653	5,397,081	33
1,008,767	1,064,943	2,036,597	2,098,847	1,276,077	1,483,210	2,482,161	2,716,812	34
7,807,803	8,233,130	7,759,432	11,132,321	9,500,890	10,996,535	10,788,341	14,746,697	35
546,455	518,306	434,686	495,937	620,991	641,116	623,413	739,632	36
73,861	107,122	89,079	80,239	259,686	390,046	400,859	503,993	37
4,985,266	4,788,583	5,202,903	5,132,184	6,205,085	6,114,702	6,342,517	6,271,891	38
426,342	692,786	804,643	892,292	553,483	786,869	860,739	962,375	39
950,360	1,361,302	1,146,709	1,411,247	1,151,487	1,586,889	1,287,493	1,635,584	40
5,542,522	5,613,069	5,550,829	6,379,980	6,568,033	6,810,057	6,841,875	7,685,222	41
34,768,723	34,211,103	32,797,543	38,084,735	46,181,012	48,205,401	46,659,067	53,232,815	
540,989,738	601,256,447	509,780,009	609,825,350	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537	927,402,732	

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1921-1925.

Classes.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).					
Dutiable.....	183,169,503	123,822,535	115,146,037	132,547,496	120,036,907
Free.....	76,261,607	48,842,988	46,523,747	53,921,189	53,548,932
Total.....	259,431,110	172,665,523	161,669,784	186,468,685	173,585,839
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres).					
Dutiable.....	36,407,665	28,670,084	27,529,688	24,649,153	20,287,546
Free.....	25,314,725	17,975,705	19,207,086	20,377,581	21,204,423
Total.....	61,722,390	46,645,789	46,736,774	45,026,734	41,491,969
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.					
Dutiable.....	171,058,642	96,223,007	110,237,810	111,763,032	110,803,970
Free.....	72,549,700	43,774,130	59,909,148	62,032,628	54,636,787
Total.....	243,608,342	139,997,137	170,146,958	173,795,660	165,440,757
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Dutiable.....	33,969,792	22,308,046	22,291,718	24,008,063	23,887,672
Free.....	23,479,592	13,483,441	13,553,826	16,968,770	14,297,711
Total.....	57,449,384	35,791,487	35,845,544	40,976,833	38,185,383
Iron and its Products.					
Dutiable.....	202,323,458	98,075,016	123,542,391	151,704,435	119,558,332
Free.....	43,302,245	12,135,523	15,182,064	21,769,068	15,126,109
Total.....	245,625,703	110,210,539	138,724,455	173,473,503	134,684,441
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.					
Dutiable.....	39,923,514	22,608,912	25,858,276	31,075,329	29,062,665
Free.....	15,727,805	7,164,501	11,634,328	12,357,288	12,048,885
Total.....	55,651,319	29,773,413	37,492,604	43,432,617	41,111,550
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals).					
Dutiable.....	122,636,171	63,710,543	71,455,000	74,108,597	53,790,421
Free.....	83,458,942	73,893,597	68,534,012	81,790,796	77,222,873
Total.....	206,095,113	137,604,140	139,989,012	155,899,393	131,013,294
Chemicals and Allied Products					
Dutiable.....	21,636,986	14,866,591	14,693,505	15,112,471	13,782,902
Free.....	16,250,463	9,763,742	11,099,596	10,975,570	10,977,335
Total.....	37,887,449	24,630,333	25,793,101	26,088,041	24,760,237
Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Dutiable.....	36,435,675	25,341,589	26,504,357	26,330,518	24,804,040
Free.....	36,252,397	25,144,382	19,676,655	21,874,883	21,855,027
Total.....	72,688,072	50,485,971	46,181,012	48,205,401	46,659,067
Total Imports.					
Dutiable.....	847,561,406	495,626,323	537,258,782	591,299,094	516,014,455
Free.....	392,597,476	252,178,009	265,320,462	302,067,773	280,918,082
Total Imports.....	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537
Duty collected.....	179,667,683¹	121,487,394¹	133,803,370¹	135,122,345	120,222,454

¹Includes war tax.

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1921-1925—concluded.

Classes.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
EXPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).					
Canadian Produce.....	482,140,444	317,578,963	407,760,092	430,932,150	443,298,877
Foreign Produce.....	1,818,545	2,231,217	3,180,058	2,026,788	1,603,678
Total.....	483,958,989	319,810,180	410,940,150	432,958,938	444,902,555
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres).					
Canadian Produce.....	188,359,937	135,798,720	135,841,642	140,423,284	163,031,415
Foreign Produce.....	1,433,501	1,434,161	1,654,518	1,684,513	1,790,095
Total.....	189,793,438	137,232,881	137,496,160	142,107,797	164,821,510
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.					
Canadian Produce.....	18,783,884	4,585,987	7,850,843	8,055,083	9,711,720
Foreign Produce.....	2,626,801	1,105,798	1,421,780	1,555,639	2,217,273
Total.....	21,410,685	5,691,785	9,272,623	9,610,722	11,928,993
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Canadian Produce.....	284,561,478	179,925,887	228,756,205	273,354,778	253,610,024
Foreign Produce.....	551,189	378,344	409,011	498,111	419,992
Total.....	285,112,667	180,304,231	229,165,216	273,852,889	254,030,016
Iron and its Products.					
Canadian Produce.....	76,500,741	28,312,272	51,137,912	66,975,571	57,405,940
Foreign Produce.....	8,582,412	3,400,751	3,235,261	3,345,889	2,713,317
Total.....	85,083,153	31,713,023	54,373,173	70,321,460	60,119,257
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.					
Canadian Produce.....	45,939,377	27,885,996	44,358,037	65,911,171	90,370,788
Foreign Produce.....	846,500	822,034	617,461	572,560	484,726
Total.....	46,785,877	28,708,030	44,975,498	66,483,731	90,855,514
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals).					
Canadian Produce.....	40,121,892	22,616,684	27,646,704	26,776,330	20,728,986
Foreign Produce.....	888,775	772,058	670,930	731,566	780,468
Total.....	41,010,667	23,388,742	28,317,634	27,507,896	21,509,454
Chemicals and Allied Products.					
Canadian Produce.....	20,366,279	9,506,170	14,046,940	15,559,956	16,209,820
Foreign Produce.....	1,111,680	427,338	196,864	173,012	349,012
Total.....	21,477,959	9,933,508	14,243,804	15,732,968	16,558,832
Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Canadian Produce.....	32,389,669	14,030,001	14,053,068	17,362,733	14,699,783
Foreign Produce.....	3,405,015	3,114,628	2,458,511	2,824,163	1,935,729
Total.....	35,794,684	17,144,629	16,511,579	20,186,896	16,635,512
Total Exports.					
Canadian Produce.....	1,180,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353
Foreign Produce.....	21,264,418	13,686,329	13,844,394	13,412,241	12,294,290
Total Exports.....	1,210,428,119	753,927,009	945,295,837	1,058,763,297	1,081,361,643
Total Trade.					
Imports merchandise.....	1,240,158,682	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537
Exports merchandise.....	1,210,428,119	753,927,009	945,295,837	1,058,763,297	1,081,361,643
Total Trade.....	2,450,587,001	1,501,731,341	1,747,875,081	1,952,130,164	1,878,294,180

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, according to Origin, year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

Origins.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Farm Origin—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1.—Canadian farm products—						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	738,519	23,880,395	31,367,140	228,907,689	25,269,604	322,898,196
Partly manufactured..	10,277	1,121,569	1,143,064	122,303	176,844	641,617
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	20,178,355	8,614,427	32,082,933	26,431,384	16,956,970	100,694,625
Total Canadian field crops..	20,927,151	33,616,391	64,593,137	255,461,376	42,403,418	424,234,438
Animal husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	3,749,763	12,781,685	20,891,460	12,492,621	24,796,402	39,960,151
Partly manufactured.....	3,856,323	5,267,784	10,672,161	1,658,157	5,930,989	8,182,113
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	33,665,626	8,083,639	47,763,853	53,756,149	3,545,154	65,473,305
Total Canadian animal husbandry.....	41,271,712	26,133,108	79,327,474	67,906,927	34,272,545	113,615,569
All Canadian farm products—						
Raw materials.....	4,488,282	36,662,080	52,258,600	241,400,310	50,066,006	362,858,347
Partly manufactured.....	3,866,600	6,389,353	11,815,225	1,780,460	6,107,833	8,823,730
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	53,843,981	16,698,066	79,846,786	80,187,533	20,502,124	166,167,930
Total Canadian farm products.....	62,198,863	59,749,499	143,920,611	323,368,303	76,675,963	537,850,007
2.—Foreign farm products—						
Field crops—						
Raw materials.....	2,541,748	49,833,256	61,331,963	61,477	463	65,506
Partly manufactured..	81,432	11,399,156	45,286,129	12,584	171,772	215,247
Full or chiefly manufactured.....	31,975,842	31,587,436	88,635,960	9,542,726	1,671,861	22,162,391
Total foreign field crops.....	34,599,022	92,819,848	195,254,052	9,616,787	1,844,096	22,443,144
Animal husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	39,115	1,850,897	2,428,866	—	—	—
Partly manufactured.....	106,579	118,337	1,031,782	—	—	—
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	2,362,626	3,314,471	16,828,772	217,468	13,085	392,981
Total foreign animal husbandry.....	2,508,320	5,283,705	20,289,420	217,468	13,085	392,981
All foreign farm products—						
Raw materials.....	2,580,863	51,684,153	63,760,829	61,477	463	65,506
Partly manufactured....	188,011	11,517,493	46,317,911	12,584	171,772	215,247
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	34,338,468	34,901,907	105,464,732	9,760,194	1,684,946	22,555,372
Total foreign farm products.....	37,107,342	98,103,553	215,543,472	9,834,255	1,857,181	22,836,125
3.—All farm products—						
All field crops—						
Raw materials.....	3,280,267	73,713,651	92,699,103	228,969,166	25,270,067	322,963,702
Partly manufactured....	91,709	12,520,725	46,429,193	134,887	348,616	856,864
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	52,154,197	40,201,863	120,718,893	35,974,110	18,628,831	122,857,016
Total all field crops.....	55,526,173	126,436,239	259,847,189	265,078,163	44,247,514	446,677,582

¹In this classification the expression "Canadian Farm Products" refers, in the case of exports, to commodities actually produced, in their original state, on Canadian farms. In the case of imports it covers all commodities of which the basic raw materials are such as Canadian farms produce. "Foreign Farm Products" covers, in both imports and exports, materials or commodities such as Canada does not produce in their original form, e.g.—cane sugar, tea, rubber, cotton, silk, etc.

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, according to Origin, year ended Mar. 31, 1925—concluded.

Origins.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Farm Origin—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All animal husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	3,788,878	14,632,532	23,320,326	12,492,621	24,796,402	39,961,151
Partly manufactured....	3,962,902	5,386,121	11,703,943	1,658,157	5,930,989	8,182,113
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	36,028,252	11,398,110	64,592,625	53,973,617	3,553,239	65,866,286
Total all animal husbandry.	43,780,032	31,416,813	99,616,894	68,124,395	34,285,630	114,008,550
All farm products—						
Raw materials.....	7,069,145	88,346,233	116,019,429	241,461,767	50,066,469	362,923,853
Partly manufactured....	4,054,611	17,906,846	58,133,136	1,793,044	6,279,605	9,038,977
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	88,182,449	51,599,973	185,311,518	89,947,727	22,187,070	188,723,302
Total farm origin.....	99,306,205	157,853,052	359,464,083	333,202,558	78,533,144	560,686,132
Wild life origin—						
Raw materials.....	650,047	5,658,232	6,600,153	6,360,141	11,770,616	18,384,704
Partly manufactured....	49,922	626,671	1,181,542	10,196	10,071	48,446
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	75,150	187,336	330,636	28,612	29,161	110,860
Total wild life origin.....	775,119	6,472,239	8,112,331	6,398,949	11,809,848	18,544,010
Marine origin—						
Raw materials.....	9,536	643,860	939,808	380,528	9,495,453	10,000,728
Partly manufactured....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	182,614	388,903	2,128,029	6,329,423	4,469,859	24,036,939
Total marine origin.....	192,150	1,032,763	3,067,837	6,709,951	13,965,312	34,037,667
Forest origin—						
Raw materials.....	8,800	474,964	566,859	99,138	21,084,163	22,772,305
Partly manufactured....	6,621	9,953,918	10,082,975	12,496,417	86,519,272	107,866,193
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	3,447,851	23,689,386	29,224,407	3,857,342	112,599,797	123,270,775
Total forest origin.....	3,463,272	34,118,268	39,874,241	16,452,897	220,203,232	253,909,273
Mineral origin—						
Raw materials.....	2,952,823	89,270,178	96,775,045	7,028,514	48,491,033	63,387,284
Partly manufactured....	1,632,959	9,484,867	12,224,577	10,452,809	21,979,170	42,993,361
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	28,517,585	168,142,852	210,165,172	7,807,855	11,882,350	72,877,351
Total mineral origin.....	33,103,367	266,897,897	319,184,794	25,289,178	82,352,553	179,257,996
Mixed Origin—						
Raw materials.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partly manufactured....	2,306,854	1,339,822	4,073,174	281,988	1,021,450	1,429,054
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	11,936,979	42,065,968	63,156,077	7,507,912	9,531,605	21,203,221
Total mixed origin.....	14,243,833	43,405,790	67,229,251	7,789,900	10,553,055	22,632,275
Recapitulation—						
Raw materials.....	10,690,351	184,393,467	220,901,294	255,330,108	140,907,734	477,468,874
Partly manufactured....	8,050,967	39,312,124	85,715,404	25,034,454	115,809,568	161,376,031
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	132,342,628	286,074,418	490,315,839	115,478,871	160,699,842	430,222,448
Grand Total.....	151,083,946	509,780,009	796,932,537	395,843,433	417,417,144	1,069,067,353

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foods, Beverages and Smokers' Supplies.						
Foods.....	5,321,660	56,028,841	113,532,051	331,578,070	43,414,330	519,316,613
Animals for food.....	—	140,248	140,248	9,125,667	5,773,192	15,386,159
Breadstuffs.....	328,846	8,176,004	13,078,726	244,443,740	9,836,227	370,050,280
Grains.....	182,476	6,671,433	11,343,410	220,687,453	9,513,850	294,910,430
Flour and other milled products.....	23,303	971,321	1,013,272	22,580,935	302,799	73,811,498
Flour and meal.....	8,612	816,785	844,040	22,580,935	302,799	73,811,498
Other milled products.....	14,691	154,536	169,232	—	—	—
Bakery products and prepared foods.....	123,067	533,250	722,044	1,175,352	19,578	1,328,352
Other farinaceous substances.....	93,822	735,271	1,048,826	—	—	221,351
Cocoa and chocolate.....	353,692	665,108	2,103,731	—	—	—
Fish.....	184,180	763,550	2,516,660	6,573,622	13,291,110	33,174,491
Fresh or frozen.....	3,263	503,384	753,458	354,227	9,305,782	9,736,925
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled.....	106,343	91,459	843,447	28,871	2,658,282	9,491,274
Canned or otherwise preserved.....	74,574	168,707	919,755	6,190,524	1,327,046	13,946,292
Fruits.....	516,659	23,432,827	26,124,672	6,506,366	715,007	7,802,567
Fresh.....	66,345	17,089,028	17,927,772	5,679,011	656,803	6,761,431
Dried.....	155,666	5,258,704	6,277,143	48,643	—	164,529
Canned or otherwise preserved.....	294,648	1,085,095	1,919,757	778,712	58,204	876,557
Meats.....	189,679	3,886,742	4,264,076	24,613,041	2,801,467	29,032,978
Lard, lard compound and substitutes.....	8	767,756	767,786	670,301	237	1,920,249
Milk and its products.....	675,152	273,411	1,244,020	29,731,744	8,467,999	44,098,436
Milk and cream, fresh.....	20	13,865	14,891	—	6,079,168	6,079,168
Milk preparations and products.....	675,132	259,546	1,229,129	29,731,744	2,388,831	38,019,268
Nuts.....	115,974	1,418,757	4,191,477	28	47	183
Oils.....	40,732	1,655,523	2,945,772	—	—	—
Salt.....	332,661	675,874	1,067,548	—	6,299	14,967
Spices.....	445,699	536,524	1,370,684	—	—	—
Sugar and sugar products..	1,375,426	5,098,633	42,367,504	6,630,731	650,171	9,061,074
Vegetables.....	410,644	4,839,371	6,080,797	1,515,605	1,167,316	5,406,503
Vinegar.....	57,733	41,079	103,820	328	22,757	24,008
Yeast.....	167	572,056	572,264	—	—	—
Other articles of food.....	200,586	2,350,107	3,563,440	1,766,897	682,501	3,123,367
Beverages and infusions.....	20,539,634	520,009	36,132,755	143,538	11,672,228	16,329,726
Beverages, alcoholic.....	15,770,807	17,488	19,123,629	123,859	11,610,169	16,225,533
Beverages, non-alcoholic..	40,965	104,396	270,015	19,260	55,644	86,700
Lime and other fruit juices.....	27,197	45,720	86,142	18,694	—	20,744
Mineral waters.....	13,768	58,676	183,873	566	55,644	65,956
Infusions.....	4,727,862	398,125	16,739,111	419	6,415	17,493
Cocoa and chocolate.....	18,622	55,124	83,943	—	—	—
Coffee and chicory.....	152,861	313,495	4,927,825	419	6,415	17,493
Tea.....	4,556,379	29,506	11,727,343	—	—	—
Smokers' supplies.....	1,296,271	286,386	2,312,006	2,665	54,525	125,983
Tobacco, manufactured...	755,094	181,860	1,069,840	2,665	54,525	125,983
Other smokers' supplies...	541,177	104,526	1,242,166	—	—	—
Personal and Household Utilities.						
Books, printed matter, stationery and educational supplies.....	2,399,638	10,780,936	14,116,608	287,805	622,275	1,504,783
Books, pamphlets, printed matter and maps.....	1,580,878	8,261,885	10,266,803	195,422	523,348	1,018,410
Books.....	1,279,630	2,724,960	4,377,160	20,947	124,399	174,636
Charts and maps.....	8,823	56,726	67,520	—	—	—
Newspapers.....	9,280	2,759,402	2,776,719	174,475	398,949	843,774
Printed matter, n.o.p....	283,145	2,720,797	3,045,404	—	—	—
Stationery.....	460,589	1,003,470	1,676,621	26,973	15,781	307,143
Educational equipment (except text books).....	102,886	597,579	823,446	45,417	16,157	90,281
Works of art.....	255,285	918,002	1,349,738	19,993	66,989	88,949

6.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925—continued.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Personal and Household Utilities—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Clothing.....	10,559,444	7,135,452	21,490,017	1,764,282	170,149	4,948,601
Blouses and shirtwaists...	14,223	124,160	233,738	—	—	—
Boots and shoes.....	1,257,672	978,225	2,307,526	1,098,204	112,503	3,162,385
Gloves and mitts.....	598,654	122,466	1,569,333	98	195	172,161
Handkerchiefs.....	1,275,899	18,403	1,902,340	—	—	—
Hats and caps.....	894,492	1,433,969	2,744,606	1,581	692	71,569
Hosiery.....	2,385,881	1,133,619	3,557,621	—	—	—
Shawls.....	83,932	6,115	103,948	—	—	—
Shirts.....	106,781	54,685	173,152	—	—	—
Underwear.....	326,270	145,331	509,347	107,644	5,036	318,403
Miscellaneous clothing....	3,615,640	3,118,479	8,388,406	556,755	51,723	1,224,083
Household utilities.....	11,173,214	8,846,103	22,994,709	1,645,251	170,334	5,100,934
Bedding.....	1,192,089	284,005	1,504,058	13,238	913	50,513
Cutlery.....	309,960	142,229	538,047	—	—	—
Floor coverings.....	1,574,497	273,532	2,460,731	1,254	2,776	90,680
Wool carpets.....	1,143,633	179,677	1,885,979	1,254	2,741	5,589
Other floor coverings....	430,864	93,855	574,752	—	35	85,091
Furniture.....	157,562	1,400,259	1,746,516	107,278	34,557	416,580
Glassware, chinaware and pottery.....	2,808,774	638,260	4,490,427	1,293	12,116	20,523
Glassware.....	43,884	439,725	644,537	—	—	—
Chinaware and pottery..	2,764,890	198,535	3,845,890	1,293	12,116	20,523
Household linen.....	3,116,776	408,151	3,892,588	—	—	—
Household machinery....	284,135	1,357,976	1,643,684	868,527	7,155	3,199,217
Kitchen equipment.....	150,214	1,443,209	1,715,232	12,046	45,742	145,606
Soap.....	119,698	942,080	1,168,391	488,574	2,488	594,059
Window curtains and fixtures.....	392,457	206,767	701,985	—	—	—
Miscellaneous household utilities.....	1,067,052	1,749,635	3,133,050	153,041	64,587	603,756
Jewelry, personal ornaments and timepieces...	1,078,329	1,848,671	6,577,112	2,741	5,241	19,017
Jewelry and personal ornaments.....	1,028,645	998,442	4,125,687	2,741	5,241	19,017
Timepieces.....	49,684	850,229	2,451,425	—	—	—
Personal utilities.....	867,612	1,429,835	3,377,463	332,752	—	1,267,687
Toilet articles.....	376,327	856,609	1,908,662	332,752	—	1,267,687
Other personal utilities....	491,285	573,226	1,468,801	—	—	—
Recreation equipment and supplies.....	475,829	4,990,723	6,535,845	2,080,350	647,409	3,226,032
Musical instruments and accessories.....	118,448	1,625,663	1,962,868	59,415	256,422	687,936
Picture machines and accessories.....	25,418	1,855,646	1,891,325	1,999,294	363,582	2,473,247
Equipment for indoor games.....	75,638	33,032	127,578	—	—	—
Miscellaneous articles for amusement.....	256,325	1,476,382	2,554,074	21,641	27,405	64,849
Electrical Equipment.						
Batteries.....	335,925	610,840	947,573	62,140	18,192	313,772
Dynamos and motors.....	277,573	2,345,445	2,793,880	3,383	10,905	27,581
Lighting equipment.....	25,365	801,626	1,161,662	—	—	—
Transmission equipment....	53,252	478,803	535,651	36,376	2,967,510	3,561,990
Other electric apparatus....	454,713	10,135,735	10,787,041	151,930	45,433	1,745,310
Producers' Equipment.						
Abrasives.....	159,918	1,435,588	1,610,896	306,905	2,302,789	2,699,236
Containers, wrapping and packing materials.....	2,027,863	5,398,985	8,588,640	1,386,504	511,698	4,320,976
Bags and sacks.....	99,496	551,776	701,783	70,290	86,895	337,612
Barrels.....	19,162	223,422	250,729	—	4,251	53,964

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925—continued.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Producers' Equipment —continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Containers, wrapping and packing materials—conc.						
Cordage (except binder twine).....	334,922	227,965	578,999	17,350	9,764	93,323
Wrapping paper.....	113,501	560,550	848,859	1,269,617	16,510	3,234,560
Miscellaneous containers, etc.....	1,460,782	3,835,272	6,208,270	29,247	394,278	610,517
Farm equipment.....	390,705	7,616,425	8,934,936	518,281	3,835,296	14,372,372
Agricultural implements and machinery.....	76,495	6,303,021	6,541,544	346,328	1,548,048	11,525,627
Dairying equipment.....	15,106	329,365	492,939	25,331	60,765	108,698
Engines for farm purposes.....	534	2,239,125	2,239,671	—	182,873	182,915
Planting and tillage implements.....	2,916	840,232	843,413	45,234	357,219	3,273,781
Harvesting equipment.....	6,205	332,636	339,904	30,647	18,151	2,404,148
Seed separation machinery.....	371	1,526,031	1,527,083	—	340,506	2,606,584
Other agricultural implements and machinery and parts of.....	51,363	1,035,632	1,098,534	245,116	588,534	2,949,501
Animals (except animals for food).....	130,238	348,370	497,333	83,528	1,693,826	1,910,343
Animals for improvement of stock.....	104,753	172,639	291,178	81,048	1,451,584	1,614,546
Other animals.....	25,485	175,731	206,155	2,480	242,242	295,797
Fencing.....	13,394	402,658	417,740	87,872	548,807	873,556
Harness and horse equipment.....	144,124	175,174	320,675	166	6,976	19,327
Plants, trees and shrubs.....	26,229	252,770	1,022,987	387	37,639	43,519
Miscellaneous farm equipment.....	225	134,432	134,657	—	—	—
Industrial equipment.....	4,841,411	25,942,721	31,418,595	1,385,986	668,025	4,111,984
Fisheries equipment.....	919,668	1,207,826	2,237,662	—	63,254	63,254
Industrial and trade machinery (except mining, electrical and printing machinery, boilers and engines).....	2,583,457	16,242,501	19,138,994	337,560	405,313	1,798,161
Office or business machinery.....	14,937	1,460,668	1,484,656	103,274	11,882	378,848
Metal-working machinery.....	134,501	1,432,751	1,635,956	21,040	27,609	168,256
Pulp and paper-making machinery.....	252,522	669,733	922,255	—	—	—
Textile and cordage machinery.....	705,526	2,117,290	2,865,276	—	—	—
Other industrial machinery.....	1,475,971	10,562,059	12,230,851	213,246	365,822	1,251,057
Mining and metallurgical equipment.....	266,928	1,495,054	1,762,022	—	—	—
Printing equipment.....	72,120	2,781,461	2,896,067	2,187	33,485	40,721
Photographic equipment.....	63,759	301,522	392,055	850,194	551	933,056
Tools, n.o.p.....	208,706	1,325,072	1,645,117	30,858	20,989	303,588
Transmission equipment (except electrical).....	209,593	517,795	731,378	33,849	4,630	451,619
Miscellaneous industrial equipment.....	517,190	2,071,490	2,615,300	131,338	139,803	521,585
Light, heat and power equipment and supplies (except electrical and transportation).....	3,339,968	81,349,673	84,925,005	273,512	2,746,954	6,746,156
Boilers and engines (except for farms).....	455,230	1,616,827	2,090,204	10,464	10,853	81,713
Fuel.....	2,764,704	77,781,788	80,655,125	230,456	2,114,757	5,188,349
Coal.....	2,752,149	59,945,986	62,710,473	230,336	1,665,651	4,388,766
Fuel oils.....	501	14,198,367	14,294,737	—	21,204	263,158
Other fuels.....	12,054	3,637,435	3,649,915	120	527,902	536,425

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925—continued.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Producers' Equipment —concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Light, heat and power—con.						
Illuminants.....	2,744	544,473	554,410	—	619,673	1,364,978
Other light, heat and power equipment.....	107,290	1,406,585	1,625,266	32,592	1,671	111,116
Lubricating oils and greases.	19,626	2,477,492	2,497,896	1,272	89,288	163,584
Producers' Materials.						
Building and construction materials.....	3,029,885	18,578,067	24,837,150	11,545,910	71,758,955	91,793,487
Asphalt and its products..	738	331,095	333,290	—	—	—
Brick and tile.....	398,271	1,629,629	2,065,554	—	98,288	154,621
Cement, lime and plaster.	12,099	160,046	185,288	—	460,422	629,995
Glass for building.....	825,546	71,800	2,931,672	—	—	—
Structural iron.....	475,491	4,337,322	4,902,065	2,500	3,056	206,032
Iron piping.....	208,490	997,017	1,379,660	195,091	12,010	1,208,061
Nails.....	6,624	44,124	56,113	18,442	9,732	402,991
Lumber and timber.....	1,526	6,201,790	6,252,043	10,123,393	67,893,976	83,583,446
Paints and painters' materials.....	627,980	2,024,403	3,256,781	186,623	39,501	473,159
Paints and varnishes....	204,818	540,936	760,778	150,095	11,311	374,511
Painters' materials....	423,162	1,483,467	2,496,003	36,528	28,190	98,648
Stone, marble and slate....	139,180	597,880	805,169	400	163,513	168,218
Railway materials.....	12,668	1,453,932	1,533,820	231,242	690,382	1,255,978
Miscellaneous construction materials.....	321,272	729,029	1,135,715	788,219	2,388,075	3,710,986
Farm materials.....	825,943	6,888,221	9,677,156	1,195,068	16,288,341	19,578,609
Fertilizers.....	41,862	1,812,367	2,618,809	15	3,732,590	4,206,393
Fodders.....	2,919	421,496	435,124	866,171	8,405,942	10,360,094
Seeds.....	486,748	1,634,861	3,211,026	317,682	2,801,893	3,449,180
Miscellaneous farm materials.....	294,414	3,019,497	3,412,197	11,200	1,347,916	1,562,942
Manufacturers' materials....	72,594,811	173,179,105	286,382,310	32,973,674	249,519,518	311,253,524
For explosives and ammunition.....	337,709	277,511	736,870	—	—	—
For textiles, cordage and clothing.....	53,891,475	49,193,322	128,080,978	1,087,067	2,133,573	4,173,651
Fibres for spinning or cordage manufacture..	6,848,468	33,809,364	42,925,139	653,134	2,058,864	2,834,570
Yarn for weaving or knitting.....	6,797,903	2,276,287	9,849,756	—	—	—
Piece goods for clothing.	35,424,908	7,675,118	58,132,862	218,161	18,798	414,682
Thread for sewing.....	872,619	364,415	1,245,144	—	—	—
Buttons and materials for.....	55,174	294,060	658,518	1,285	197	1,918
Corset materials.....	31,294	256,993	289,993	—	—	—
Hat materials.....	181,899	1,268,764	2,161,063	—	—	—
Other textile, clothing and cordage materials	3,679,210	3,248,321	12,818,503	214,487	55,714	922,481
For dyeing and tanning....	169,886	2,615,337	3,561,558	—	35,948	37,077
For fur and leather goods.	1,349,830	15,202,640	20,522,688	8,240,830	22,251,859	31,575,164
Furs.....	633,873	6,318,147	7,752,672	6,308,741	10,464,405	17,009,121
Hides.....	98,757	5,069,558	8,279,492	273,932	6,476,270	7,182,155
Leather.....	603,873	3,294,551	3,954,482	1,658,157	5,311,184	7,383,888
Other materials.....	13,327	520,384	536,042	—	—	—
For smelters and metal refineries.....	296,803	4,741,560	5,581,932	6,194,468	45,883,296	55,115,279
For foundries.....	599,996	2,802,584	3,486,961	5,506,141	3,131,713	14,122,526
For machinery, implements, tools and cutlery	112,922	3,012,570	3,143,703	21,738	56,469	102,472
For electrical goods.....	24,752	564,000	695,873	—	—	—
For furniture and wood wares.....	13,227	2,966,590	3,011,768	683,139	190,637	1,682,545
Cabinet woods.....	5,345	1,829,613	1,854,781	33,233	143,041	321,651
Other materials.....	7,882	1,136,977	1,156,987	649,906	47,596	1,360,894
For musical instruments..	35,478	293,888	348,737	—	—	—
For wood pulp.....	248,390	2,191,894	2,462,866	—	14,137,774	14,137,774

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925—concluded.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Producers' Materials—con.						
Manufacturers' Materials—concluded.						
For paper-making.....	377,705	2,398,474	2,892,867	1,572,865	38,923,427	43,368,027
For paper goods, printing and bookbinding.....	338,460	1,796,407	2,151,583	550,693	89,121,407	92,007,594
For rubber-working industries.....	1,624,858	8,958,965	11,272,486	—	112,001	113,544
For vehicles (not including complete parts).....	559,265	3,034,118	3,593,468	—	—	—
For vessels.....	344,099	973,750	1,393,112	—	31,877	35,218
Other materials for chemical-using industries.....	483,356	3,652,702	4,794,670	2,244,798	3,125,526	7,648,590
Other materials for metal-working industries.....	9,786,395	28,457,883	39,922,159	4,587,129	10,390,136	20,068,832
Other materials for wood-using industries.....	1,869	164,697	237,562	533,474	3,559,351	5,720,594
Other manufacturers' materials.....	1,998,336	39,880,213	48,490,469	1,751,332	16,434,524	21,344,637
Transportation.						
Vehicles.....	646,612	31,241,386	31,941,733	4,895,290	311,994	38,710,824
Automobiles and parts.....	250,513	28,302,937	28,593,691	3,373,388	178,607	30,942,125
Other motor vehicles, not for railways.....	7,043	230,583	237,626	2,750	485	4,592
Bicycles and tricycles.....	63,782	60,684	126,804	100	689	47,481
Railway rolling stock.....	278,792	1,497,412	1,776,204	—	104,788	182,332
Locomotives.....	227,170	423,996	651,166	—	33,483	21,021
Motor cars.....	—	66,212	66,212	—	91,305	161,311
Other cars.....	51,622	1,007,204	1,058,826	—	—	—
Other vehicles.....	38,189	486,833	527,209	3,032	2,672	124,686
Rubber tires.....	8,293	662,937	680,199	1,516,020	24,753	7,409,608
Vessels.....	147,795	575,761	746,981	4,212	204,713	676,336
Ships and boats.....	73,937	276,705	373,020	4,212	204,713	676,336
Equipment for ships.....	73,858	299,056	373,961	—	—	—
Medical Supplies.						
Alkaloids and their salts....	83,411	69,353	193,570	—	—	—
Biological medicines.....	1,322	203,211	287,735	—	—	—
Drugs, crude.....	5,540	152,452	192,773	62,774	276,320	407,960
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	907,589	1,337,028	2,716,815	263,182	11,913	526,024
Oils and gums, chiefly for medicinal use.....	131,705	123,636	359,056	—	104,027	108,504
Medical, surgical and dental equipment and materials..	233,679	1,868,280	2,181,932	—	—	—
Arms, Explosives and War Stores.						
Arms.....	118,936	258,392	497,160	2,318	20	2,376
Military equipment.....	16,258	2,055	43,430	—	—	—
Ammunition and explosives..	75,397	659,591	765,747	4,740	614	290,084
Goods for Exhibition.						
Animals.....	—	1,743,331	1,743,406	5,575	411,650	417,225
Other goods.....	301,924	1,242,378	1,639,410	—	—	—

17.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Consumption, and the Duty collected thereon at certain Ports, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926.

NOTE.—The values of imports and exports at the several ports of entry given in the following table indicate that merchandise of the value as stated was entered inwards or passed outwards at the ports mentioned, but do not imply that the imports were all for consumption at such ports or that the exports originated there.

Ports.	1925.			1926 ² .		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
P. E. Island.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	570,406	930,719	136,562	1,227,445	1,061,274	143,302
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax.....	30,203,015	15,106,817	2,040,331	36,914,812	14,437,382	2,415,282
Sydney.....	2,678,997	1,590,129	113,362	2,225,145	2,004,437	170,269
Yarmouth.....	2,442,407	1,548,979	46,949	2,198,667	1,595,930	63,820
Total	43,467,392	22,068,105	2,646,111	59,496,594	21,367,022	3,027,639
New Brunswick.						
McAdam Jet.....	13,523,383	103,575	10,062	14,351,719	223,845	23,871
Fredericton.....	—	1,707,182	466,831	—	1,643,403	298,372
Moncton.....	169,856	1,776,034	307,554	286,736	1,785,987	326,173
Saint John.....	58,303,713	19,245,490	3,349,831	76,469,674	20,151,989	5,136,039
Total	77,321,958	25,702,617	4,349,056	99,054,259	26,906,574	6,014,361
Quebec.						
Abercorn.....	7,914,711	140,551	28,173	—	—	—
Athelstan.....	21,285,412	840,975	119,527	28,701,013	1,959,934	188,886
Beebe Jet.....	9,430,175	1,233,508	78,093	9,790,179	1,830,437	98,808
Coaticook.....	23,128,378	280,686	17,637	22,059,600	453,161	20,215
Hull.....	—	1,548,702	121,880	—	1,765,216	168,874
Montreal.....	191,179,460	171,116,753	27,991,116	238,553,379	192,736,398	32,920,210
Quebec.....	11,774,364	14,403,207	2,072,255	17,923,318	16,318,355	2,327,846
St. Armand.....	9,545,677	153,406	14,682	12,157,424	304,786	20,973
St. Hyacinthe.....	1,482	3,940,187	284,555	251	5,102,259	444,085
St. Johns.....	72,092,870	9,335,114	579,186	72,085,554	7,104,167	663,390
Sherbrooke.....	2,581,593	5,509,928	590,844	1,309,748	7,025,855	640,162
Sutton.....	2,508,894	58,656	11,343	11,793,623	432,686	32,912
Three Rivers.....	1,364,193	5,288,918	429,193	2,801,784	7,626,756	882,561
Total	355,115,463	222,536,180	32,737,500	419,076,189	253,502,230	38,839,102
Ontario.						
Belleville.....	252,605	2,572,982	314,995	179,513	2,785,208	372,155
Brantford.....	—	4,842,972	328,762	2,229	7,234,502	416,688
Bridgeburg.....	58,237,600	3,953,003	683,990	69,208,081	3,585,400	591,623
Chatham.....	18,713	3,376,480	478,002	37,678	4,250,929	714,208
Cobourg.....	1,942,330	1,868,275	325,521	1,510,179	1,563,463	266,233
Cornwall.....	10,811,832	3,013,577	150,414	8,092,047	3,983,627	177,169
Fort Frances.....	13,651,843	1,100,097	231,424	15,092,020	1,288,819	254,843
Fort William.....	77,095,378	7,627,333	902,203	102,522,639	7,146,601	714,961
Galt.....	—	4,656,470	297,782	—	5,196,001	373,457
Guelph.....	—	4,259,417	338,501	—	4,218,616	337,345
Hamilton.....	2,612,438	30,442,765	3,172,797	2,648,471	38,149,816	3,522,142
Kitchener.....	—	8,597,365	715,495	—	13,699,368	774,191
London.....	—	8,968,459	1,190,696	—	9,458,160	1,231,965
Niagara Falls.....	94,173,737	7,218,312	768,426	103,905,806	8,209,256	1,156,474
North Bay.....	959,131	3,082,943	459,122	460,817	2,934,726	413,013
Oshawa.....	3,382	10,839,841	2,875,863	2,255	19,349,983	5,421,748
Ottawa.....	—	11,127,300	1,529,823	—	11,004,027	1,532,268
Parry Sound.....	473,070	797,599	150,754	122,295	775,026	207,725
Peterborough.....	—	5,643,691	736,457	—	5,802,504	738,526
Port Arthur.....	64,764,830	2,271,488	300,488	111,678,845	2,753,828	217,520
Prescott.....	7,994,020	3,115,197	293,926	9,797,872	2,892,664	358,203

¹Includes other smaller ports. ²Subject to revision.

17.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Consumption, and the Duty collected thereon at certain Ports, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Ports.	1925.			1926. ²		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
Ontario—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Catharines.....	322,024	4,383,155	479,725	518,940	5,116,191	693,108
St. Thomas.....	35,537	2,170,403	323,390	—	2,095,014	339,051
Sarnia.....	29,638,021	11,549,769	530,207	35,842,327	15,840,558	884,898
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,141,610	4,746,418	491,355	13,264,393	4,166,202	558,907
Stratford.....	—	2,410,637	283,482	—	2,421,776	304,507
Toronto.....	875,680	176,151,844	27,838,921	1,103,768	209,261,820	31,697,623
Wallaceburg.....	787,879	2,806,669	478,184	1,540,092	2,016,282	643,352
Welland.....	408,362	10,000,003	562,588	1,888,710	12,413,712	813,544
Windsor.....	41,834,197	30,078,188	6,698,071	49,962,032	39,699,108	9,290,751
Total¹.....	421,251,734	398,238,639	56,165,637	531,699,668	475,536,493	67,269,402
Manitoba.						
Brandon.....	44,103	930,850	119,020	60,705	1,044,511	117,860
Emerson.....	10,596,725	913,661	26,994	11,881,145	542,680	32,902
Winnipeg.....	27,157	34,831,557	6,669,088	51,862	40,760,958	7,600,037
Total¹.....	10,766,857	37,176,705	6,854,637	12,213,574	42,877,647	7,794,626
Saskatchewan.						
Moose Jaw.....	139,474	1,454,240	240,323	239,858	1,612,034	266,933
North Portal.....	9,863,682	261,232	24,810	9,863,456	499,256	33,091
Regina.....	33,797	5,492,299	582,862	66,010	9,118,396	1,744,871
Saskatoon.....	—	2,352,413	365,511	—	3,439,138	471,675
Total¹.....	10,036,803	9,866,108	1,249,606	10,169,324	14,898,870	2,553,221
Alberta.						
Calgary.....	—	6,960,776	1,376,360	—	8,305,337	1,594,817
Edmonton.....	—	4,318,077	1,046,699	—	5,174,483	1,144,469
Lethbridge.....	2,220,891	1,966,594	130,105	648,078	3,448,104	210,406
Medicine Hat.....	—	252,455	40,835	—	286,836	38,056
Total.....	2,220,891	13,497,902	2,593,999	648,078	17,214,760	2,987,748
British Columbia.						
Abbotsford.....	3,605,517	226,456	35,901	5,459,323	318,192	38,010
Cranbrook.....	1,956,539	360,893	53,637	1,525,840	490,856	70,856
Fernie.....	353,195	332,438	126,116	1,081,181	406,668	148,951
Nanaimo.....	5,624,245	865,686	168,686	5,886,420	531,114	86,444
New Westminster.....	11,087,469	1,666,112	425,874	14,013,254	1,784,412	267,707
Prince Rupert.....	15,796,712	1,249,442	206,133	15,411,161	1,367,819	316,504
Vancouver.....	105,051,699	53,350,269	10,176,814	144,275,525	59,843,051	12,213,001
Victoria.....	3,229,057	6,970,269	1,940,709	3,216,161	7,202,060	1,802,089
Total¹.....	147,531,202	66,486,115	13,387,031	191,449,925	73,510,348	15,192,001
Yukon Territory.						
Total.....	784,647	399,718	95,516	1,042,596	450,507	102,775
Prepaid postal parcels, duty received through P.O. Department.....	—	29,726	6,798	—	79,107	18,531
Grand Total.....	1,069,067,353	796,932,537	120,222,454	1,315,192,791	927,402,732	143,933,110

¹Includes other smaller ports. ²Subject to revision.

18.—Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries under the General, Preferential and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the two fiscal years 1924 and 1925.

Countries.	1924.			1925.		
	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire.						
United Kingdom.....	22,374,078	102,025,902	1,647,123	19,411,618	103,316,479	1,937,707
Africa—British East.....	456	6,783	—	4,360	774,922	—
British South.....	2,219	17,405	—	3,903	13,121	—
British West.....	—	371	—	26,666	—	—
Australia.....	76,671	—	11,373	69,996	1,472,835	58,773
British East Indies—						
British India.....	104,458	8,648,246	8	46,813	8,108,845	8
Ceylon.....	23,574	2,993,565	—	6,164	2,663,453	—
Straits Settlements.....	21,210	415,510	—	14,294	383,752	—
Other.....	5,918	381	—	60,535	5,204	—
British Guiana.....	4,962	6,185,528	—	3,359	6,920,789	—
British West Indies—						
Barbados.....	3,335	4,406,709	—	4,096	4,166,734	—
Jamaica.....	7,017	3,163,307	20	11,689	3,377,775	32
Trinidad.....	71,556	1,113,156	—	25,695	2,318,144	—
Other.....	20,693	1,766,390	—	26,847	1,841,608	—
Fiji.....	304	6,244	—	207	506,421	—
Hong Kong.....	1,224,333	—	16,974	1,236,568	—	67,096
Newfoundland.....	71,923	—	90,647	65,172	—	59,015
New Zealand.....	29,981	812,548	10	4,383	94,802	—
Other British Countries.....	55,391	9,861	115	58,104	22,332	—
Total British Empire....	24,098,079	131,571,906	1,766,270	21,080,469	135,987,216	2,122,631
Foreign Countries.						
Argentina.....	1,662,780	—	80,079	965,895	—	18,785
Belgium.....	3,208,120	—	681,749	1,935,490	—	1,517,216
Denmark.....	26,126	—	8,095	18,519	—	19,091
France.....	4,170,859	—	10,562,337	1,101,503	—	16,104,515
Germany.....	4,245,268	—	—	5,357,481	—	—
Italy.....	977,640	—	204,921	560,942	—	882,550
Japan.....	1,851,634	—	3,935,636	1,015,760	—	4,979,487
Netherlands.....	2,979,415	—	195,246	2,443,030	—	711,489
Norway.....	150,172	—	466,865	73,705	—	623,085
Spain.....	1,389,704	—	223,883	1,644,767	—	—
Sweden.....	366,027	—	217,581	286,324	—	586,647
Switzerland.....	1,491,400	—	6,507,792	1,362,241	—	6,107,043
United States.....	355,934,430	—	—	287,037,214	—	—
Other Foreign Countries....	32,324,148	—	932	21,462,777	—	8,583
Total, Foreign Countries	410,777,723	—	23,085,116	325,265,648	—	31,558,491
Total Dutiable Imports entered for consumption.....	434,875,802	131,571,906	24,851,386	346,346,117	135,987,216	33,681,122

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise entered for Consumption from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1922-1926.

Countries.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—total	149,109,253	179,638,805	175,390,701	194,988,155	207,696,963
United Kingdom.....	117,135,343	141,330,143	153,586,690	151,083,946	163,710,431
Australia.....	1,079,324	1,457,946	1,037,451	2,634,713	3,042,054
New Zealand.....	1,783,500	1,962,541	2,181,028	1,191,299	2,725,235
Bermuda.....	99,886	94,799	51,534	74,839	77,097
British Africa.....	154,050	402,396	400,148	1,074,098	638,984
British Guiana.....	6,166,664	5,669,471	6,221,841	6,938,760	4,501,912
British Honduras.....	79,756	67,213	170,461	119,870	271,293
British India.....	5,279,857	8,140,221	9,274,852	8,435,082	9,477,453
Straits Settlements.....	1,454,742	1,294,743	2,010,082	1,693,462	4,674,388
East Indies, all other.....	2,202,789	2,990,333	3,106,548	2,813,054	2,775,261
British West Indies.....	8,113,773	12,424,296	13,832,439	14,882,712	9,972,152
Fiji Islands.....	1,966,180	489,794	23,918	509,605	2,567,204
Hong Kong.....	2,109,737	1,879,567	1,971,350	1,829,869	1,546,166
Newfoundland.....	1,392,026	1,398,726	1,474,920	1,643,162	1,615,132
Egypt and Sudan.....	68,563	23,520	— ⁴	— ⁴	— ⁴
Irish Free State.....	—	—	—	3,969	19,318
All other.....	23,063	13,096	47,439	59,714	82,983
Foreign countries—total	598,695,079	622,940,439	697,976,166	601,944,352	719,705,769
Alaska.....	276,807	197,834	266,995	102,008	191,715
Argentina.....	2,355,100	3,075,934	4,191,774	6,262,738	3,411,748
Austria.....	34,637	167,820	168,776	231,280	196,033
Belgium.....	3,845,718	4,994,787	5,344,773	5,067,876	6,957,668
Brazil.....	1,495,245	1,391,136	1,439,497	1,818,213	1,848,753
Central American States ²	519,142	392,812	521,580	1,112,877	1,049,029
Chile.....	20,471	230,066	97,959	393,694	670,145
China.....	1,413,527	1,460,696	2,720,372	2,529,880	2,547,995
Denmark.....	119,315	113,133	94,793	86,857	211,466
Dutch East Indies.....	833,101	1,734,990	4,820,024	2,951,820	1,729,283
Dutch Guiana.....	—	493	—	—	7,442
Egypt.....	— ³	— ³	34,241	60,621	77,858
France.....	13,482,005	12,264,921	15,767,851	18,460,625	19,162,420
French Africa.....	11,573	137,110	404,162	184,701	8,501
Germany.....	2,041,016	2,568,409	5,382,506	6,787,611	9,981,019
Greece.....	1,033,981	467,765	507,916	433,442	334,909
Hawaii.....	114,900	143,524	153,136	160,788	251,253
Netherlands.....	4,002,147	4,970,668	5,359,980	5,082,842	6,854,219
Italy.....	1,387,370	1,601,225	1,849,844	1,930,492	2,596,469
Japan.....	8,194,681	7,211,015	6,298,201	6,985,056	9,564,074
Mexico.....	3,798,202	3,850,721	2,647,184	2,676,815	3,684,460
Norway.....	426,928	487,084	698,547	741,153	630,781
Peru.....	6,983,403	4,711,644	4,038,668	3,532,608	5,700,109
Philippines.....	189,264	128,183	108,760	126,001	74,253
Portugal.....	222,506	124,028	260,401	327,788	348,550
Russia.....	1,683	850	344,770	2,807	7,207
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	19,026	21,050	30,169	17,450	36,442
Spain.....	1,779,408	1,696,910	1,666,569	1,768,222	2,075,219
Sweden.....	245,295	496,463	1,056,551	1,242,735	1,125,720
Switzerland.....	8,671,608	7,726,656	8,420,673	7,801,575	7,459,809
Turkey.....	852,507	178,286	331,307	298,788	327,768
United States.....	515,958,196	540,989,738	601,256,447	509,780,009	609,825,350
Uruguay.....	47,847	310,160	174,878	228,427	69,558
Venezuela.....	294,305	352,895	170,589	175,494	188,761
West Indies—Cuba.....	13,042,568	11,209,920	10,781,047	7,798,128	11,063,284
American Virgin Islands ²	—	106	52	—	—
Porto Rico.....	105	758	927	1,764	2,372
Santo Domingo.....	4,065,910	5,956,643	8,800,060	2,686,000	6,791,339
All other.....	915,582	1,574,006	1,764,187	2,155,828	2,720,641

¹Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

²Formerly Danish West Indies.

³Unrevised figures.

⁴Egypt now included with foreign countries.

⁵Egypt formerly in the British Empire.

20.—Values of Exports of Home Produce from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1922-1926.

Countries.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—total	345,835,410	439,625,892	436,596,369	475,132,713	598,593,254
United Kingdom.....	299,361,675	379,067,445	360,057,782	395,843,433	508,249,576
Australia.....	10,678,600	18,783,766	19,923,997	12,035,086	15,436,025
New Zealand.....	4,128,531	8,286,262	12,735,620	15,079,451	16,561,344
Bermuda.....	989,113	1,078,372	1,424,596	1,733,606	1,140,630
British Africa.....	4,203,371	5,883,862	8,653,410	10,291,475	10,660,567
British Guiana.....	2,298,105	2,082,684	2,528,960	2,422,524	2,256,556
British Honduras.....	150,964	254,623	349,471	427,838	504,411
British India.....	1,637,145	2,027,317	3,120,578	4,056,351	7,420,708
Egypt and Sudan.....	494,575	756,934	— ²	— ²	— ²
Straits Settlements.....	608,294	574,273	1,280,543	1,645,682	3,568,498
East Indies, all other.....	95,736	262,568	446,742	453,489	606,927
British West Indies.....	9,970,481	9,532,845	11,051,712	10,848,437	13,295,160
Fiji Islands.....	124,390	214,471	269,545	197,426	271,004
Gibraltar.....	195,757	46,853	37,197	597,081	61,269
Hong Kong.....	1,411,699	1,943,808	3,809,977	1,709,739	1,885,838
Newfoundland.....	9,317,639	8,523,264	10,507,963	12,701,428	11,277,182
Irish Free State.....	—	—	—	4,616,375	4,708,689
All other.....	169,335	306,545	398,276	473,292	688,870
Foreign countries—total	394,405,270	491,825,551	608,754,687	593,934,640	716,599,537
Alaska.....	293,184	332,756	306,294	226,202	270,250
Argentina.....	3,233,423	4,445,041	7,305,866	10,322,373	12,639,706
Austria.....	—	7,478	52,458	106,952	21,536
Belgium.....	12,359,300	12,527,524	17,452,442	16,639,869	22,706,945
Brazil.....	2,002,449	1,929,067	2,624,310	3,417,249	4,832,391
Central American States ³	335,517	390,732	611,063	894,095	707,513
Chile.....	290,678	321,715	621,208	776,367	1,409,170
China.....	1,900,627	5,125,967	12,998,248	7,838,187	24,473,446
Denmark.....	2,243,181	2,498,342	3,749,799	4,278,962	6,215,226
Dutch East Indies.....	951,569	654,859	1,104,074	1,473,951	3,881,792
Egypt..... ⁴	— ⁵	— ⁵	953,329	1,063,181	1,340,020
France.....	8,208,228	14,118,577	18,879,097	10,290,063	13,952,262
French Africa.....	535,696	95,529	77,491	148,669	210,603
Germany.....	4,509,547	9,950,877	16,153,650	24,234,685	30,744,210
Greece.....	5,247,035	6,595,589	6,095,301	5,369,933	3,709,798
Hawaii.....	60,560	51,549	183,188	23,931	11,785
Netherlands.....	9,582,924	10,540,085	9,488,881	12,644,245	23,476,607
Italy.....	15,335,818	12,073,332	18,501,578	14,142,975	12,788,653
Japan.....	14,831,520	14,510,133	26,991,860	22,046,486	34,694,862
Mexico.....	1,197,597	3,291,096	3,510,397	2,856,409	2,987,128
Norway.....	3,913,372	2,197,784	5,252,239	2,091,195	6,767,887
Peru.....	71,883	415,917	568,295	928,796	1,226,355
Philippines.....	170,821	346,156	300,832	318,668	172,630
Portugal.....	87,664	384,848	1,015,496	9,413	121,773
Rumania.....	15,383	16,161	12,860	32,882	305,169
Russia.....	2,617,739	1,256,640	115,980	11,669,352	3,788,266
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	429,190	599,270	1,781,385	1,104,386	487,895
Spain.....	816,977	977,061	794,720	178,096	832,547
Sweden.....	1,220,196	2,574,262	3,716,603	3,906,572	3,542,709
Switzerland.....	345,626	519,196	1,289,581	745,174	1,218,616
Turkey.....	641,422	1,446,184	169,804	35,252	110,597
United States.....	292,588,643	369,080,218	430,707,544	417,417,144	474,890,028
Uruguay.....	151,291	286,616	460,365	850,206	1,910,269
Venezuela.....	512,499	747,071	872,799	1,065,253	1,483,333
West Indies—Cuba.....	3,974,432	5,069,106	6,776,605	7,142,406	8,524,713
American Virgin Islands ²	2,275	2,773	2,145	4,508	9,458
Porto Rico.....	1,301,979	1,078,932	892,663	683,915	866,688
Santo Domingo.....	64,497	108,222	298,252	362,849	350,256
Other West Indies.....	—	—	—	—	—
All other.....	2,360,928	5,198,776	7,119,370	6,584,789	8,916,445

¹Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.²Formerly Danish West Indies.³Unrevised figures.⁴Egypt now included with foreign countries.⁵Egypt formerly in the British Empire.

**21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries, for the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1926.¹**

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—			
United Kingdom.....	163,710,431	508,249,576	671,960,007
Irish Free State.....	19,318	4,708,689	4,728,007
Aden.....	50,320	36,640	86,960
Africa—British East.....	102,682	995,022	1,097,704
British South.....	129,579	9,078,462	9,208,041
British West.....	406,723	587,083	993,806
Bermuda.....	77,097	1,140,630	1,217,727
British East Indies—British India.....	9,477,453	7,420,708	16,898,161
Ceylon.....	2,747,442	606,688	3,354,130
Straits Settlements.....	4,674,388	3,568,498	8,242,886
Other.....	27,819	239	28,058
British Guiana.....	4,501,912	2,256,556	6,758,468
British Honduras.....	271,293	504,411	775,704
British West Indies—Barbados.....	4,130,822	1,592,570	5,723,392
Jamaica.....	3,783,481	3,976,210	7,759,691
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,061,514	3,875,132	4,936,646
Other.....	996,335	3,851,248	4,847,583
Gibraltar.....	—	61,269	61,269
Hong Kong.....	1,546,166	1,885,838	3,432,004
Malta.....	221	277,861	278,082
Newfoundland.....	1,615,132	11,277,182	12,892,314
Oceania—Australia.....	3,042,054	15,436,025	18,478,079
Fiji.....	2,567,204	271,004	2,838,208
New Zealand.....	2,725,235	16,561,344	19,286,579
Other British countries.....	32,342	374,369	406,711
Total, British Empire	207,696,963	598,593,254	806,290,217
Foreign Countries—			
Argentina.....	3,411,748	12,639,706	16,051,454
Austria.....	196,033	21,536	217,569
Belgium.....	6,957,668	22,706,945	29,664,613
Bolivia.....	1,031	173,698	174,729
Brazil.....	1,848,758	4,832,391	6,681,149
Chile.....	670,145	1,409,170	2,079,315
China.....	2,547,995	24,473,446	27,021,441
Colombia.....	693,058	683,700	1,376,758
Costa Rica.....	77,065	213,445	290,510
Cuba.....	11,063,284	8,524,713	19,587,997
Czechoslovakia.....	1,272,045	132,114	1,404,159
Denmark.....	211,466	6,215,226	6,426,692
Ecuador.....	—	150,079	150,079
Egypt.....	77,858	1,340,020	1,417,878
Esthonia.....	—	86,317	86,317
Finland.....	43,586	1,578,554	1,622,140
France.....	19,162,420	13,952,262	33,114,682
French Africa.....	8,501	210,603	219,104
French West Indies.....	1,169	223,770	224,939
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	36,442	487,895	524,337
Germany.....	9,981,019	30,744,210	40,725,229
Greece.....	334,909	3,709,798	4,044,707
Guatemala.....	256,523	152,329	408,852
Haiti.....	130,162	608,117	738,279
Honduras.....	582,153	168,379	750,532
Italy.....	2,596,469	12,788,653	15,385,122
Japan.....	9,564,074	34,694,862	44,258,936
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	1,407	105,156	106,563

**21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries, for the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1926¹—concluded.**

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—concluded.			
Lettonia	400	528,765	529,165
Mexico	3,684,460	2,987,128	6,671,588
Netherlands	6,854,219	23,476,607	30,330,826
Dutch East Indies	1,729,283	3,881,792	5,611,075
Dutch Guiana	7,442	107,834	115,276
Nicaragua	78,665	46,267	124,932
Norway	630,781	6,767,887	7,398,668
Panama	4,410	483,449	487,859
Paraguay	47,735	46,099	93,834
Persia	152,980	17,691	170,671
Peru	5,700,109	1,226,355	6,926,464
Poland and Danzig	35,566	2,295,215	2,330,781
Portugal	348,550	121,773	470,323
Azores and Madeira	69,946	79,297	149,243
Portuguese Africa	20,770	811,086	831,856
Rumania	2,363	305,169	307,532
Russia	7,207	3,788,266	3,795,473
Salvador	54,623	127,093	181,716
Santo Domingo	6,791,339	350,256	7,141,595
Siam	95,731	294,246	389,977
Spain	2,075,219	832,547	2,907,766
Canary Islands	916	78,581	79,497
Sweden	1,125,720	3,542,709	4,668,429
Switzerland	7,459,809	1,218,616	8,678,425
Syria	3,940	47,586	51,526
Turkey	327,768	110,597	438,365
United States	609,825,350	474,890,028	1,084,715,378
Alaska	191,715	270,783	462,498
Hawaii	251,253	11,785	263,038
Philippines	74,253	172,630	246,883
Puerto Rico	2,372	866,688	869,060
Uruguay	69,558	1,910,269	1,979,827
Venezuela	188,761	1,483,333	1,672,094
Other foreign countries	65,568	394,016	459,584
Total, Foreign Countries.	719,705,769	716,599,537	1,436,305,306
Grand Total	927,402,732	1,315,192,791	2,242,595,523
Continents—			
Europe—United Kingdom	163,710,431	508,249,576	671,960,007
Other Europe	59,726,536	140,246,999	199,973,535
North America	644,711,046	516,223,101	1,160,934,147
South America	17,144,667	27,403,805	44,548,472
Asia	32,453,015	77,145,518	109,798,533
Oceania	8,661,140	32,584,544	41,245,684
Africa	795,897	13,339,248	14,135,145

¹ Subject to revision.

22.—Value of Merchandise imported into and exported from Canada through the United States during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926.³

Countries whence imported and to which exported.	Merchandise imported through United States.		Merchandise exported through United States.	
	1925.	1926. ³	1925.	1926. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	551,072	1,853,066	172,992,374	237,797,510
Australia.....	100,989	188,198	3,958,263	3,373,191
British Africa.....	78,345	222,414	2,950,174	2,896,340
British India.....	1,827,045	1,751,308	3,212,232	5,712,898
British East Indies.....	748,292	2,265,933	1,690,328	3,924,520
British Guiana.....	63,189	—	150,313	257,139
British Honduras.....	106,267	163,491	4,246	3,371
British West Indies.....	746,754	776,619	1,359,325	2,462,668
Gibraltar.....	—	—	7,937	43,898
Hong Kong.....	6,031	35,569	54,870	64,913
New Zealand.....	77,463	823,330	4,236,256	2,091,087
Total, British Empire¹.....	4,333,893	8,113,255	191,906,837	259,485,387
Argentina.....	940,923	327,228	9,069,251	10,198,608
Belgium.....	18,544	10,490	982,480	1,506,018
Brazil.....	1,108,935	926,085	3,361,742	4,564,149
Central American States ²	35,675	38,260	389,845	463,226
Chile.....	—	1,060	757,798	1,372,699
China.....	872,293	412,186	196,640	2,671,569
Cuba.....	947,429	603,750	2,472,577	2,698,761
Denmark.....	4,924	12,300	1,086,878	2,272,853
Dutch East Indies.....	317,801	751,526	1,401,023	3,840,922
Dutch Guiana.....	—	—	10,329	21,744
Egypt.....	26,414	76,385	839,569	1,083,542
French West Indies.....	—	—	68,534	68,892
France.....	97,719	91,690	1,863,684	3,177,169
French Africa.....	—	—	48,580	153,303
Germany.....	232,553	612,295	11,129,531	7,225,333
Greece.....	103,937	77,867	1,296,700	3,253,550
Hayti.....	—	—	479,946	582,876
Netherlands.....	288,677	265,647	2,989,996	8,894,350
Italy.....	364,969	430,437	2,577,675	1,373,111
Japan.....	149,631	42,901	2,004,097	1,935,791
Mexico.....	235,862	333,511	2,808,497	2,597,379
Norway.....	15,076	2,559	992,528	2,505,729
Panama.....	—	—	237,224	410,534
Peru.....	—	110	426,946	742,261
Philippine Islands.....	4,784	17,655	27,125	11,944
Porto Rico.....	400	2,347	403,261	571,082
Portugal.....	27,853	14,958	7,928	37,361
Rumania.....	3,275	—	32,757	301,779
Russia.....	—	—	11,185,431	2,349,625
Santo Domingo.....	299,000	30	311,565	339,782
Siam.....	—	—	157,452	238,624
Spain.....	429,730	398,976	170,033	741,016
Sweden.....	24,654	9,146	732,276	1,135,207
Switzerland.....	60,908	18,035	195,371	175,715
Turkey.....	89,934	144,031	33,831	105,981
Colombia.....	329,017	253,887	181,218	582,681
Uruguay.....	1,667	25,663	836,984	1,073,166
Venezuela.....	152,759	99,060	1,000,103	1,446,006
Total Foreign Countries¹.....	7,281,781	6,106,030	65,452,730	70,466,599
Grand Total.....	11,615,674	14,219,285	257,359,567	329,951,986

¹Includes other countries not specified.

²Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

³Subject to revision.

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Bermuda, Mexico and Newfoundland, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹

Articles.	Bermuda.		Mexico.		Newfoundland.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Vegetables, fresh..... \$	49,104	25,245	26,385	94,023	-	5
Coffee, green..... lb. \$	-	-	896,036	1,116,681	-	-
..... \$	-	-	220,154	307,852	-	-
Fishery products (except oils)..... \$	-	-	2,384	-	674,648	461,232
Fish, seal and whale oil. gal. \$	-	-	-	-	362,213	124,745
..... \$	-	-	-	-	211,451	99,733
Wood pulp.....cwt. \$	-	-	-	-	28,865	3,620
..... \$	-	-	-	-	50,729	6,563
Iron ore..... ton \$	-	-	-	-	155,890	346,378
..... \$	-	-	-	-	155,898	349,171
Iron drums, tanks, etc. \$	510	970	-	-	45,240	48,010
Petroleum, crude..... gal. \$	-	-	37,374,596	42,838,231	-	-
..... \$	-	-	1,134,905	1,422,925	-	-
Refuse stone..... \$	-	-	-	-	43,596	3,805
Articles re-imported... \$	313	1,566	-	1,175	369,856	350,506
Ships' stores..... \$	2,648	3,111	1,024,160	1,261,953	-	1,449
All other articles..... \$	22,264	46,205	268,827	596,532	91,744	294,658
Total Imports..... \$	74,839	77,097	2,676,815	3,684,460	1,643,162	1,615,132
Exports (Canadian)						
Apples, fresh..... brl. \$	2,742	2,421	-	-	21,339	14,648
..... \$	11,782	11,746	-	-	75,165	53,284
Potatoes..... bush. \$	62,443	25,723	-	-	179,114	164,314
..... \$	55,844	36,221	-	-	86,627	89,440
Oats..... bush. \$	248,408	229,917	-	-	606,839	553,517
..... \$	159,674	139,852	-	-	372,584	303,530
Wheat..... bush. \$	33	33	-	210,068	482	8,108
..... \$	58	76	-	303,136	751	10,196
Flour of wheat..... brl. \$	20,679	2,945	5,149	2,925	337,000	334,489
..... \$	147,685	23,575	30,016	21,732	2,408,665	2,665,126
Sugar and its products. \$	13,637	15,417	-	-	456,553	648,999
Whiskey..... gal. \$	102,421	1,156	3,515	2,585	86,964	2,518
..... \$	557,650	5,704	21,095	12,732	545,467	40,151
Rubber manufactures.. \$	3,061	2,459	98,498	108,052	247,664	382,295
Hay..... ton \$	2,251	2,423	-	-	5,716	6,497
..... \$	36,128	32,712	-	-	80,576	75,929
Meats..... \$	50,114	147,083	-	-	492,291	593,673
Butter..... lb. \$	346,943	285,309	-	-	602,265	500,551
..... \$	126,130	114,548	-	-	216,450	200,927
Cheese..... cwt. \$	1,755	1,937	-	-	5,754	5,924
..... \$	34,381	43,599	-	-	105,441	134,745
Animal oils..... gal. \$	5	-	-	-	71,018	62,371
..... \$	6	-	-	-	107,510	73,077
Eggs..... doz. \$	2,760	5,771	-	-	220,120	247,944
..... \$	1,324	2,584	-	-	86,368	95,809
Cotton manufactures... \$	1,357	379	8,795	4,934	97,961	182,306
Wool clothing..... \$	2,013	3,043	-	171	220,761	253,394
Wood, unmanufactured (incl. lumber)..... \$	81,164	54,214	32,365	14,892	392,229	195,184
Paper and manufactures of..... \$	12,490	11,320	63,901	112,035	207,383	197,034
Iron pipe and tubing.. \$	679	1,382	2,070	6,785	239,774	34,091
Hardware and cutlery.. \$	4,759	6,683	1,347	1,391	101,984	54,128
Machinery..... \$	1,842	526	97,180	41,079	393,579	207,630
Aluminium..... \$	-	7	10,618	22,172	162,490	566
Electric apparatus..... \$	4,409	1,179	41,934	57,455	372,354	63,043
Coal..... ton \$	12,359	499	-	5,900	259,886	172,185
..... \$	79,511	3,618	-	48,110	1,514,027	1,002,212
Medicinal preparations. \$	4,734	4,160	85	434	76,899	54,070
Dynamite..... \$	-	-	-	-	248,607	128,627
Paints, varnish, etc... \$	4,132	3,526	6,874	3,629	110,278	129,836
Baking powder..... cwt. \$	8	12	-	-	3,944	3,354
..... \$	212	237	-	-	105,651	88,083
Calcium carbide..... cwt. \$	-	-	43,486	53,569	2,126	1,120
..... \$	-	-	168,939	207,987	8,768	4,275
Soda and compounds... cwt. \$	-	-	227,864	199,509	246	201
..... \$	-	-	1,550,346	1,287,258	1,514	1,132
All other articles..... \$	338,830	474,780	722,346	733,114	3,165,054	3,314,390
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	1,733,606	1,140,630	2,856,409	2,987,128	12,701,428	11,277,182

¹ Subject to revision.

24.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Barbados, Cuba and Santo Domingo, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹

Articles.	Barbados.		Cuba.		Santo Domingo.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Sugar not above No. 16, D.S..... lb.	86,596,592	60,088,932	173,783,614	412,742,601	76,342,572	263,593,469
\$	4,150,013	2,037,365	6,498,985	9,966,526	2,686,000	6,790,508
Sugar above No. 16, D.S..... lb.	288,269	514,088	—	477,541	—	—
\$	15,359	17,510	—	16,655	—	—
Molasses..... gal.	3,992,378	4,768,536	1,962	4,048	—	—
\$	2,558,930	2,070,706	172	486	—	—
Rum..... gal.	4	63	1,230	2,315	—	—
\$	6	168	11,956	21,133	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... lb.	—	—	1,086,373	831,783	—	6,532
\$	—	—	1,072,822	823,246	—	831
Cigars..... lb.	—	—	15,349	15,990	—	—
\$	—	—	109,977	116,926	—	—
All other articles..... \$	8,605	5,073	104,216	118,312	—	—
Total Imports..... \$	6,732,913	4,130,822	7,798,128	11,063,284	2,686,000	6,791,339
Exports (Canadian).						
Potatoes..... bush.	18,699	8,616	2,716,579	3,044,447	—	—
\$	17,025	6,736	2,149,593	3,915,513	—	—
Other vegetables..... \$	1,240	949	43,637	31,463	—	—
Oats..... bush.	238,968	147,951	211,213	18,738	—	—
\$	151,145	84,558	102,150	10,689	—	—
Wheat flour..... bbl.	60,619	56,783	145,680	147,998	22,474	14,167
\$	411,516	420,457	970,185	1,118,198	155,106	114,658
Sugar and its products. \$	51,445	58,044	2,639	1,130	253	805
Ale, beer and porter.... gal.	3,780	1,620	54,100	2,160	—	—
\$	2,100	900	72,100	3,060	—	—
Whiskey..... gal.	222	—	235,918	139,490	—	—
\$	1,050	—	1,262,099	855,786	—	—
Oil cake..... cwt.	72,766	59,064	—	—	—	—
\$	176,711	143,832	—	—	—	—
Rubber and manufactures of..... \$	36,781	58,233	8,574	15,254	2,608	27,628
Hay..... ton	564	450	7,256	7,435	—	—
\$	9,749	6,447	89,321	74,398	—	—
Fish, dried, smoked, pickled..... \$	102,792	71,315	972,397	959,574	105,202	89,099
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	1,445	953	2,370	326	152	408
\$	15,900	11,391	21,317	3,044	1,408	3,535
Other canned fish..... \$	10,710	3,998	200	9,319	—	9,252
Meats..... \$	52,431	74,797	—	122	73	21
Butter..... lb.	48,467	54,875	5,537	5,084	1,816	21,940
\$	19,913	25,166	2,620	2,472	824	9,881
Cheese..... cwt.	790	758	—	—	14	74
\$	17,112	19,817	—	—	290	1,977
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	942	1,566	26,296	31,268	14	274
\$	12,490	20,980	338,405	375,185	135	2,751
Cotton mfrs..... \$	9,304	11,657	—	800	358	75
Planks and boards..... M ft.	4,958	3,638	5,790	4,173	—	—
\$	160,712	106,960	211,675	154,163	—	—
Shingles..... M	23,028	9,484	—	—	—	—
\$	49,434	23,436	—	—	—	—
Staves and headings.. \$	19,142	86,827	—	—	—	—
Newsprint paper..... cwt.	43	358	22,581	57,306	—	424
\$	190	1,608	84,108	179,464	—	1,378
Books and printed matter..... \$	2,669	2,901	56,856	45,294	5,773	805
Rolling mill products.. \$	17,480	2,727	11,650	—	43,434	—
Automobiles..... No.	50	91	49	103	39	18
\$	25,170	41,034	54,352	117,148	20,905	20,236
Copper wire and cable. \$	3,452	—	126,297	69,108	—	—
Electric apparatus..... \$	2,147	2,708	68,473	73,815	—	7
Ammonium sulphate.... cwt.	54,960	47,317	42,635	5,683	—	—
\$	158,959	123,047	87,002	14,986	—	—
Paints, varnish, etc.... \$	3,689	5,430	5,829	6,926	—	—
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	60	10	54,875	91,235	4,676	3,741
\$	225	37	216,273	359,384	18,604	14,669
All other articles..... \$	195,759	176,578	184,654	128,418	7,876	53,479
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	1,738,442	1,592,570	7,142,406	8,524,713	362,849	350,256

¹ Subject to revision.

25.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and other British West Indies, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹

Articles.	Jamaica.		Trinidad and Tobago.		Other British West Indies.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Grape fruit..... lb.	482,101	844,185	3,920	—	830	19,545
\$	15,094	37,465	150	—	26	586
Cocoanuts..... No.	2,491,910	2,744,649	771,520	1,537,998	7,547	211,793
\$	64,894	74,789	20,417	41,052	186	5,275
Molasses..... gal.	—	—	80,674	18,542	148,820	298,559
\$	—	—	20,397	5,556	65,016	108,226
Sugar not above No. 16, D.S..... lb.	49,851,088	59,999,397	51,028,173	20,587,936	32,850,500	15,434,200
\$	2,162,425	1,974,647	2,289,254	702,399	1,716,132	538,780
Cocoa beans, not roast- ed..... cwt.	5,649	2,133	14,979	15,634	7,771	8,444
\$	36,003	18,958	149,588	198,223	69,558	83,157
Coffee, green..... lb.	4,184,572	5,537,992	66,000	67,970	17,764	30,687
\$	946,780	1,236,352	16,587	14,077	4,176	7,281
Spices..... \$	54,153	137,574	—	79	73,267	54,762
Rum..... gal.	46,865	41,288	—	—	141	192
\$	190,317	172,879	—	—	429	2,496
All other articles..... \$	46,666	130,817	59,159	100,128	149,126	195,772
Total Imports..... \$	3,516,332	3,783,481	2,555,552	1,061,514	2,077,916	996,335
Exports (Canadian).						
Potatoes..... bush.	22,385	19,100	51,205	20,210	4,339	5,181
\$	20,902	25,631	48,110	14,285	4,624	6,582
Oats..... bush.	60,165	36,005	144,689	124,411	15,557	22,822
\$	34,954	19,644	87,831	71,493	9,679	14,682
Wheat..... bush.	149,494	2,300	—	—	—	—
\$	182,923	4,569	—	—	—	—
Flour of wheat..... bbl.	188,067	228,633	250,894	251,626	143,488	145,624
\$	1,260,578	1,631,163	1,704,473	1,822,054	1,030,019	1,095,638
Biscuits and bread..... cwt.	737	1,589	392	828	935	1,045
\$	12,680	13,332	6,626	11,217	10,674	15,361
Sugar..... cwt.	6,410	12,971	15,077	19,623	6,795	10,435
\$	49,303	83,213	112,030	126,621	49,117	60,677
Whiskey..... gal.	2,280	564	409	186	109,418	317,551
\$	11,521	3,520	1,950	814	504,665	1,783,976
Oil cake..... cwt.	250	2,500	57,069	40,148	13,267	11,752
\$	494	6,279	127,910	97,190	31,922	27,800
Rubber and manufac- tures of..... \$	147,244	254,808	105,850	152,143	40,968	69,393
Fish, dried, salted, pickled..... \$	613,748	793,143	404,643	479,916	142,119	131,730
Fish, canned..... \$	52,413	57,215	44,593	54,964	11,835	21,855
Meats..... \$	8,970	11,016	61,512	94,825	16,311	39,741
Butter..... lb.	347,753	354,922	161,293	171,700	132,972	134,480
\$	148,580	154,812	66,617	74,671	55,234	60,761
Cheese..... cwt.	1,300	527	1,619	1,543	888	1,072
\$	26,148	13,697	35,302	37,206	20,193	28,023
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	23,159	24,378	16,516	12,610	2,174	2,210
\$	309,506	334,195	222,811	164,247	22,607	22,946
Lard and lard com- pound..... cwt.	2,281	1,912	12,107	12,457	2,275	2,285
\$	30,927	26,955	149,943	155,707	32,634	32,675
Planks and boards..... M ft.	248	1,280	949	2,216	1,436	2,957
\$	14,018	32,059	42,190	65,845	61,253	99,441
Shooks..... \$	2,423	9,066	16,460	16,369	2,615	3,780
Paper and manufactures of..... \$	46,213	48,866	10,957	8,863	5,039	4,894
Books and printed mat- ter..... \$	13,852	11,579	3,417	4,952	1,257	4,733
Nails, all kinds..... cwt.	2,340	3,461	2,896	1,974	4,097	3,901
\$	13,386	16,881	12,320	7,857	17,932	17,454
Automobiles..... No.	82	190	104	288	47	62
\$	46,618	99,173	47,233	122,378	24,349	31,374
Glass and glassware... \$	12,343	18,741	2,394	2,474	875	941
Petroleum and products \$	419	19,792	11,625	21,089	509	135
Medicinal preparations. \$	16,557	21,238	12,977	20,847	8,367	10,542
Soap..... lb.	33,499	32,429	186,333	195,936	85,844	61,844
\$	10,425	10,010	16,367	16,982	8,296	6,332
All other articles..... \$	165,638	255,613	196,375	230,123	191,603	259,782
Total Exports (Can- adian)..... \$	3,252,783	3,976,210	3,552,516	3,875,132	2,394,696	3,851,248

26.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Argentina, Brazil and British Guiana, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹

Articles.	Argentina.		Brazil.		British Guiana.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Cornbush.	2,611,480	688,998	-	-	-	-
\$	2,573,717	835,854	-	-	-	-
Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S.lb.	-	-	-	-	160,806,816	137,672,940
\$	-	-	-	-	6,866,938	4,385,708
Coffee, green.lb.	-	-	9,406,752	8,103,741	12,672	-
\$	-	-	1,812,838	1,846,024	1,897	-
Flax seedbush.	394,096	-	-	-	-	-
\$	782,575	-	-	-	-	-
Hides and skins, raw.. \$	2,457,140	1,871,844	-	-	-	-
Meats \$	81,325	172,153	-	-	-	-
Casein.lb.	484,787	261,756	-	-	-	-
\$	39,364	21,064	-	-	-	-
Wool, raw.lb.	485,171	554,918	-	-	-	-
\$	172,369	206,296	-	-	-	-
Oak, quebracho and similar extracts.lb.	3,962,127	8,629,017	-	-	-	-
\$	135,162	274,850	-	-	-	-
All other articles. \$	21,086	29,687	5,375	2,734	69,925	116,204
Total Imports. \$	6,262,738	3,411,748	1,818,213	1,848,758	6,938,760	4,501,912
Exports (Canadian)						
Potatoesbush.	8	-	-	-	73,158	46,989
\$	14	-	-	-	68,971	39,196
Oatsbush.	-	-	-	-	133,950	104,312
\$	-	-	-	-	83,302	64,831
Peasbush.	-	-	-	-	23,942	11,078
\$	-	-	-	-	58,193	23,564
Flour of wheat. brl.	-	-	30,313	62,156	154,535	134,513
\$	-	-	210,966	422,181	1,059,968	991,640
Maltbush.	77,018	80,688	-	2,688	-	-
\$	94,532	114,200	-	3,572	-	-
Sugar and its products. \$	-	921	-	-	51,839	47,132
Alcoholic beverages. \$	5,063	9,300	2,642	4,561	30,005	29,291
Rubber and manufac- tures of. \$	1,234,048	2,056,497	300,511	622,945	81,481	82,144
Fish, dried, salted, pickled. \$	13,600	37,530	300,534	492,038	124,922	96,772
Fish, canned. \$	4,788	600	-	606	59,245	40,940
Butter.lb.	-	-	-	-	156,267	184,816
\$	264	293	-	-	60,007	77,093
Cheesecwt.	7,049	9,055	-	-	1,526	1,888
\$	-	-	-	-	34,348	46,591
Milk, condensed.Cwt.	-	-	-	-	4,747	6,036
\$	-	-	-	-	66,085	86,052
Binder twine.cwt.	12,500	-	-	-	-	-
\$	138,750	-	-	-	-	-
Wood, unmanufactured (incl. lumber) \$	486,175	401,998	2,744	8,488	103,142	92,542
Wood, manufactured. \$	10,121	8,494	150	177	56,759	38,961
Paper and mfrs. of. \$	391,896	1,671,126	458	2,247	3,199	8,677
Iron pipe and tubing. \$	140,567	119,224	33,115	32,639	-	105
Structural steel. \$	-	-	10,735	39,319	-	-
Farm implements and machinery. \$	4,125,943	2,376,711	4,673	13,158	40	214
Adding and calculating machines. No.	131	69	106	39	-	-
\$	23,335	15,642	17,760	9,309	-	-
Metal-working machin- ery. \$	15,650	-	65,994	13,305	-	43
Sewing machines. \$	1,110,315	2,057,106	824,745	886,025	-	-
Automobiles and parts. \$	2,229,190	3,196,475	1,334,072	1,864,233	62,647	83,643
Aluminium and mfrs. \$	1,000	475	58,198	49,723	-	420
Copper wire and cable. \$	-	-	98,605	52,216	132	456
Electric apparatus. \$	11,381	7,639	51,193	54,649	1,252	1,103
Cementcwt.	37,600	160,846	-	-	58,280	39,660
\$	11,658	45,594	-	-	23,466	16,763
Containers, n.o.p. (packages) \$	15,805	45,599	-	-	47,904	56,472
All other articles. \$	251,493	465,520	100,154	261,000	345,607	331,854
Total Exports (Can- adian). \$	10,322,373	12,639,706	3,417,249	4,832,391	2,422,524	2,256,556

¹Subject to revision.

27.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany,
years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Jellies, jams, mince meat..... lb.	17,354	4,729	287,397	297,391	—	729
\$	3,043	792	63,401	72,762	—	123
Fruits, prepared, n.o.p. (except dried)..... \$	2,048	1,029	18,297	12,157	78	75
Walnuts, shelled or not lb.	—	—	2,762,399	3,396,899	—	—
\$	—	—	754,614	834,840	—	—
Other nuts..... \$	—	20	40,661	108,350	—	—
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	1,190,259	1,637,597	649,250	792,528	353	874
\$	104,064	134,250	100,583	114,983	73	86
Beans..... bush.	6,985	49,357	16	1,064	—	550
\$	17,892	93,741	96	2,179	—	1,500
Oils, vegetable, for food. \$	320	—	99,297	101,017	—	—
Brandy..... gal.	—	37	166,248	191,969	—	—
\$	—	245	1,020,734	1,229,351	—	—
Cordials, liqueurs, etc.. gal.	118	139	7,028	13,789	—	9
\$	324	436	45,286	81,489	—	63
Whiskey..... gal.	7	3,666	17,515	329	4	—
\$	49	83,531	157,955	2,268	75	—
Wines..... \$	86	147	480,229	773,835	771	836
Essential oils..... lb.	—	—	23,160	30,553	3,302	31,493
\$	—	—	70,399	80,044	1,901	19,785
Plants, trees, etc..... \$	38,312	37,621	52,799	54,990	52,494	28,413
Rubber and mfrs. of..... \$	12,105	21	22,241	54,875	26,086	73,522
Seeds..... \$	2,137	3,634	137,617	170,977	61,112	54,598
Furs, undressed..... \$	1,350	8,283	43,755	12,706	48,430	33,954
Furs, dressed..... \$	666	7,978	484,066	677,022	19,361	40,453
Hatters' furs..... \$	202,088	291,786	1,733	1,395	26,085	92,132
Gloves of leather..... \$	5,423	22,614	312,187	330,879	17,136	17,249
Cheese..... lb.	6,302	6,383	139,321	214,424	—	—
\$	3,268	1,837	43,187	77,047	—	—
Gelatine..... lb.	28,119	35,523	75,273	90,850	80,657	45,643
\$	4,996	6,595	19,443	21,654	30,718	27,830
Glue..... \$	16,678	13,255	9,060	4,225	—	52
Cotton, crochet and knitting..... lb.	—	—	106,889	68,949	—	265
\$	—	—	164,781	195,005	—	469
Cotton fabrics, dyed... yd.	258,453	124,955	482,131	343,652	32,517	46,300
\$	110,606	72,480	265,351	172,426	14,971	22,778
Velveteens (cotton).... yd.	1,318	8,887	166,813	146,206	4,560	4,399
\$	1,583	6,554	161,655	131,250	3,772	9,063
Clothing of cotton..... \$	46,598	29,843	287,204	130,530	12,423	24,592
Lace, net and mfrs. of (cotton)..... \$	2,658	2,650	286,757	225,276	75,588	128,659
Flax, hemp, jute, mfrs. \$	19,606	27,531	82,199	79,783	13,826	107,449
Ribbons of all kinds.. \$	4,117	5,722	394,312	371,909	26,920	29,360
Velvets..... yd.	7,964	15,221	432,731	436,489	10,544	18,135
\$	13,248	25,473	472,707	434,171	22,231	44,828
Other silk piece goods. \$	4,971	12,532	2,013,691	2,327,015	42,087	119,651
Silk clothing..... \$	10,434	13,720	824,356	865,556	12,746	22,265
Wool raw..... lb.	43,720	56,224	131,890	17,832	—	5,590
\$	27,208	39,969	127,789	9,866	—	1,411
Worsted tops..... lb.	71,596	15,243	124,470	166,619	4,723	—
\$	80,506	13,046	108,367	173,751	2,891	—
Woollen yarns..... lb.	9,843	5,839	113,957	171,749	282	108
\$	14,475	6,210	166,803	94,332	556	141
Dress goods, etc., unfinished..... sq.yd.	2,844	3,780	2,083,438	1,906,329	—	—
\$	1,183	2,106	1,234,391	952,333	—	—
Worsted, serge, coat- ings..... yd.	9,353	9,141	967,977	930,838	64,899	56,018
\$	9,681	8,540	1,075,626	1,111,112	116,608	113,539
Artificial silk yarns.... lb.	60,646	254,331	—	2,921	37,603	75,046
\$	113,132	388,043	—	4,935	62,235	98,715
Artificial silk fabrics and mfrs..... \$	8,556	17,119	119,051	173,703	26,581	169,604
Sisal grass..... cwt.	13,532	13,270	—	—	—	970
\$	122,619	132,047	—	—	—	8,977
Rags..... cwt.	2,241	3,352	1,349	2,709	7,654	11,258
\$	6,480	9,175	14,012	26,388	19,358	65,471
Gloves of textile fa- brics..... \$	4,489	3,701	178,475	153,554	219,834	365,610
Furniture, wood..... \$	4,401	10,410	53,073	50,012	5,782	10,253

**27.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany,
years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926¹—continued.**

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
—continued.						
Cigarette paper..... \$	—	—	212,192	206,874	151	74
Vegetable parchment paper..... lb.	265,664	194,318	196,727	258,075	20,806	5,071
Bibles, prayer books, etc..... \$	29,495	20,670	23,964	30,146	2,151	533
Books and printed matter, n.o.p..... \$	66,298	63,691	51,877	41,522	4,379	7,465
Iron in pigs, ingots, blooms, billets..... \$	21,815	25,319	171,091	177,266	66,614	72,874
Iron in bars..... cwt.	21,677	193,567	133,210	60,396	467	8,960
Wire rods..... cwt.	85,128	193,787	1,028	14,291	633	1,252
Rolling mill products, other..... \$	127,173	294,811	29,239	36,362	2,234	3,019
Cast iron pipe..... cwt.	84,618	159,940	36,475	150,523	13,467	164,368
Guns, rifles, etc..... \$	124,235	210,303	48,941	205,595	20,361	217,965
Pen-knives, jack-knives, etc..... \$	129,935	238,108	4,609	56,436	2,697	14,514
Scissors and shears..... \$	—	6,504	93,955	174,406	—	—
Tools and hand implements..... \$	—	10,920	166,275	309,943	—	—
Aluminium and mfrs. of \$	45,662	45,587	1,411	3,207	71,196	38,811
Brass and mfrs. of..... \$	11	—	11,938	6,326	166,285	161,875
Zinc sheets and plates. lb.	4	2,098	8,219	8,331	47,777	92,379
Clocks and watches.... \$	100	189	10,793	24,645	51,565	143,699
Electric apparatus..... \$	144	336	14,243	15,493	58,604	101,333
Tableware of china, etc. \$	371	2,713	63,652	65,957	47,366	126,412
Glass carboys, bottles, etc..... \$	1,334,020	1,530,288	—	—	—	—
Glass tableware..... \$	105,158	132,531	—	—	—	—
Common window glass. sq. ft.	131	1,173	34,606	59,408	225,680	214,387
Plate glass not over 7 sq. ft..... sq. ft.	10,672	10,605	18,232	23,628	50,115	52,436
Plate glass, 7 to 25 sq. ft..... sq. ft.	1,084	1,315	175,359	171,382	239,930	337,049
Plate glass, n.o.p., not bevelled or bent..... sq. ft.	91	20	21,316	19,390	57,751	86,208
Sand, silica..... cwt.	78,273	75,574	10,157	20,075	18,915	34,025
Diamonds, unset..... \$	20,527,450	30,524,091	12,286	301,269	229,047	100,032
Celluloid, sheets, blocks, etc..... \$	848,069	974,397	588	13,374	15,240	6,087
Drugs and medicinal preparations..... \$	1,298,913	1,438,123	14,535	41,096	81,316	142,874
Dyes, aniline..... lb.	581,422	558,891	6,115	12,736	40,171	57,522
Potash, muriate of, crude..... lb.	257,220	236,194	8,964	16,381	33,138	34,689
Basic slag, ground..... lb.	132,574	118,672	4,610	7,705	19,847	18,318
Lithophone..... lb.	321,579	409,797	7,136	5,018	91,257	45,970
Zinc white..... lb.	183,056	211,555	3,813	2,483	56,449	25,490
Perfumery..... \$	452,814	638,978	71,741	95,568	—	—
Soap..... \$	63,828	63,878	10,960	23,806	—	—
Ammonia, nitrate of... lb.	630,180	1,123,575	21,957	46,741	—	8,621
Cream of tartar..... lb.	—	—	25,352	6,234	60,898	118,219
Glycerine for explosives lb.	438	2,738	341,969	315,795	33,141	61,150
Dolls..... \$	1,556	3,425	37,989	72,675	437,919	523,192
Toys..... \$	1,588	3,175	13,823	27,238	317,975	376,937
Crude..... lb.	1,800,000	720,000	606,000	620,000	14,873,229	23,590,167
Basic slag, ground..... lb.	26,586	11,185	8,561	10,041	212,535	332,980
Lithophone..... lb.	9,030,558	10,704,064	448,000	—	16,000	—
Zinc white..... lb.	55,106	63,671	2,633	—	317	—
Perfumery..... \$	223,520	118,860	—	—	2,641,125	1,273,302
Soap..... \$	9,163	4,512	—	—	91,488	47,984
Ammonia, nitrate of... lb.	1,566,259	372,686	18,013	10,766	—	22,046
Cream of tartar..... lb.	114,781	26,713	3,872	1,084	—	2,044
Glycerine for explosives lb.	180	—	288,062	270,175	11,572	22,258
Dolls..... \$	89	—	99,279	107,151	3,079	7,155
Toys..... \$	—	—	—	—	2,925,621	3,936,724
Crude..... lb.	25,372	—	546,856	552,661	148,439	212,805
Basic slag, ground..... lb.	3,504	—	77,365	74,417	2,116	2,240
Lithophone..... lb.	222,036	53,618	—	100,831	197	342
Zinc white..... lb.	31,903	8,410	—	9,846	—	161,328
Perfumery..... \$	—	123	4,006	4,379	143,513	135,259
Soap..... \$	6,126	2,077	28,806	25,724	479,054	532,069

¹Subject to revision.

**27.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany,
years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926¹—continued.**

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption						
—concluded.						
Containers, n.o.p. (packages).....	\$ 24,337	19,418	117,333	135,782	107,920	149,271
Jewelry.....	\$ 363	1,802	76,026	81,766	100,381	92,914
Braids, cords, fringes, etc., n.o.p.....	\$ 2,775	430	72,489	61,242	33,392	36,664
Pocketbooks, etc.....	\$ 5,343	5,827	74,907	59,222	69,854	40,803
Tobacco pipes.....	\$ 872	203	269,703	256,541	26,942	22,156
Mineral waters.....	\$ 21	988	106,002	112,398	4,267	5,029
Musical instruments.....	\$ 263	2,449	41,386	33,974	120,746	183,156
Scientific apparatus, etc	\$ 88	3,787	143,705	95,953	131,628	142,748
Feathers, etc., artificial, for hats.....	\$ 76	76	52,389	54,855	54,494	130,281
Boxes, fancy, ornamental cases, etc.....	\$ 239	665	35,921	31,876	71,517	83,788
Pencils, lead.....	\$ 4	—	915	7,267	100,404	120,592
Precious stones, n.o.p....	\$ —	—	82,913	64,328	15,256	21,425
All other articles.....	\$ 561,163	884,235	3,225,601	3,163,953	2,219,928	3,378,100
Total Imports.....	\$ 5,067,866	6,957,668	18,460,625	19,162,420	6,787,611	9,981,019
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples, fresh..... brl.	513	626	1	4	32,769	5,905
Barley..... bush.	\$ 3,095	2,488	15	27	129,570	33,525
Oats..... bush.	\$ 845,425	1,530,327	—	86,526	474,158	1,648,764
Rye..... bush.	\$ 757,679	1,296,078	—	74,235	388,514	1,482,370
Wheat..... bush.	\$ 1,419,382	5,623,037	8,300	180,953	23,553	6,465,476
Wheat flour..... brl.	\$ 792,983	3,664,788	4,210	107,737	14,131	4,233,530
Sugar..... cwt.	\$ 27,762	65,350	91,633	7,042	1,193,901	736,643
Rubber tires.....	\$ 22,208	66,081	69,082	7,042	1,073,922	771,618
Seeds.....	\$ 7,799,819	7,888,402	3,050,253	2,883,420	2,770,679	4,325,904
Cattle over 1 year old.. No.	\$ 10,545,525	12,031,768	3,693,735	4,324,865	3,888,680	6,833,574
Foxes..... No.	\$ 4,276	11,020	1	—	2,072,275	1,538,516
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	\$ 22,549	56,151	4	—	12,748,162	10,282,225
Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	\$ 1,120	27,518	38,528	151,831	—	—
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	\$ 10,321	141,805	361,723	900,393	—	—
Furs and manufactures of.....	\$ 163,943	270,597	225,596	590,069	3,736	88,940
Leather, unmanufactured.....	\$ 543	—	8,071	1,798	161,375	32,750
Meats..... lb.	\$ 2,861	340	—	—	—	347
Butter..... lb.	\$ 275,122	32,980	—	—	—	34,290
Cheese..... cwt.	\$ —	10	58	374	—	140
Milk powder..... cwt.	\$ —	7,500	43,200	151,100	—	50,620
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	\$ —	80	—	—	19,356	138,839
Lard..... cwt.	\$ 903	1,117	3,604	3,080	9	155
Sausage casings.....	\$ 67,868	82,055	275,538	245,103	418	9,405
Wood, unmanufactured (including lumber)....	\$ 27,521	23,188	165,308	173,693	383	1,499
Wood pulp..... cwt.	\$ 287,050	269,127	1,704,636	1,912,015	3,068	19,884
Paper and manufactures of.....	\$ 4,229	1,306	166,456	213,736	22,778	54,934
Harvesters and binders No.	\$ 37,032	10,035	69,106	4,870	1,473	—
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 32,290	179,632	66,601	—	263,380	218,137
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 763,212	11,285	—	—	1,429,285	867,370
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 283,852	4,890	—	—	509,741	370,020
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 24,747	29,026	290	946	10,329	30,032
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 553,146	795,082	7,857	26,263	240,632	855,807
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ —	—	—	13	32,393	5,805
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 18	—	—	150	316,261	74,560
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 1,272	2,685	889	—	31,257	59,002
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 12,490	23,030	7,140	—	285,542	591,715
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 2,205	4,018	2,313	660	33,773	9,316
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 37,150	70,272	38,500	11,875	512,295	166,721
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ —	1,400	170	957	185,913	230,279
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 9,369	41,168	42,155	63,446	12,786	34,269
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 19,993	49,609	76,044	289,712	—	—
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 104,757	253,865	158,560	813,613	—	—
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 28,335	38,034	56,283	109,836	—	—
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 872	480	2,253	6,515	30	285
Harvesters and binders \$	\$ 145,307	78,388	381,108	1,057,144	4,993	47,798

**27.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany,
years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926¹—concluded.**

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Exports (Canadian)—con.						
Mowing machines..... No.	1,031	836	9,845	18,448	17	71
\$	67,547	52,474	640,088	1,162,963	1,061	4,197
Razors.....	—	—	223,800	167,250	—	—
Adding and calculating machines..... No.	50	5	—	—	245	207
\$	8,438	1,275	—	—	76,102	90,111
Automobiles, passenger No.	161	195	19	61	292	234
\$	91,626	212,514	15,035	52,005	261,838	292,326
Automobile parts.....	71,461	530,321	215	—	718	22,239
Aluminium, in bars, etc. cwt.	1,680	2,586	—	—	21,168	21,840
\$	38,225	66,684	—	—	503,995	542,779
Brass and manufactures of.....	5,511	4,318	17,854	9,052	68,250	105,980
\$	17,926	61,306	13,889	47,528	5,603	85,689
Lead in pigs, etc. cwt.	123,285	444,918	83,114	308,165	41,121	611,080
Nickel..... cwt.	115	—	13,702	88	40,764	1,802
\$	2,636	—	246,691	3,237	812,387	50,020
Zinc ore..... ton	52,483	27,863	—	—	—	—
\$	1,186,204	854,848	—	—	—	—
Zinc, spelter..... cwt.	10,086	30,358	2,240	19,049	4,480	50,123
\$	72,009	235,686	15,354	153,590	31,540	378,372
Asbestos.....	219,310	368,920	454,378	433,215	822,086	732,657
Paints, varnish, etc. \$	250	99	30,865	33,354	—	—
Settlers' effects.....	10,760	5,157	20,278	34,194	3,910	5,378
All other articles.....	545,736	511,131	1,162,675	978,963	824,951	1,244,261
Total Exports (Canadian).....	\$ 16,639,869	22,706,945	10,290,063	13,952,262	24,234,685	30,744,210

**28.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland,
years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹**

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Lemons.....	\$ 312,903	394,973	—	—	—	—
Other fruits, fresh.....	\$ 41,305	61,966	—	—	—	—
Nuts.....	\$ 111,405	106,411	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, fresh.....	\$ 938	577	7,328	7,268	—	—
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	954,983	1,661,435	385,319	228,023	—	—
\$	79,109	104,985	40,734	26,625	—	—
Rice, cleaned..... lb.	44,069	18,775	1,090,469	2,259,080	—	—
\$	2,050	968	51,897	108,488	—	—
Macaroni, etc..... lb.	207,266	170,791	—	—	—	—
\$	24,932	26,062	—	—	—	—
Olive oil, edible..... gal.	136,281	161,179	—	—	—	12
\$	204,861	251,284	—	—	—	24
Confectionery, chocolate..... lb.	349	1,020	18,040	183,715	58,567	66,483
\$	60	410	3,184	43,995	22,430	26,738
Cocoa butter..... lb.	—	—	2,605,018	2,603,022	—	—
\$	—	—	523,281	698,493	—	—
Gin..... gal.	—	—	81,421	74,167	—	—
\$	—	—	651,883	610,855	—	—
Vermouth..... gal.	18,274	20,418	—	—	—	—
\$	25,671	28,494	—	—	—	—
Essential oils (except peppermint)..... lb.	24,861	16,847	3,353	4,375	6,704	3,672
\$	31,701	25,580	9,316	12,606	17,905	12,954
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines.....	\$ 60	128	563,776	670,449	—	—
Rubber and mfrs. of.....	\$ 1,367	427	1,420	4	44	1
Seeds.....	\$ 14	43	50,230	77,077	818	1,363
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... lb.	29,026	—	128,906	57,022	—	—
\$	29,419	—	166,907	82,988	—	—

¹ Subject to revision.

28.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926—continued.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
—continued.						
Starch..... lb.	-	-	1,958,974	1,736,675	-	-
\$	-	-	71,752	70,000	-	-
Fish, dried, salted, pickled..... lb.	5,293	4,915	754,276	809,683	-	-
\$	819	926	50,552	53,867	-	-
Cheese..... lb.	214,758	268,995	38,719	33,179	135,054	78,225
\$	91,520	111,738	9,335	8,378	76,291	38,770
Milk, condensed..... lb.	880	-	47,592	50,355	-	-
\$	200	-	8,424	8,346	-	-
Gelatine..... lb.	-	4	53,843	47,739	-	-
\$	-	1	9,576	7,297	-	-
Cotton fabrics, dyed.. yd.	62,179	144,380	13,960	19,696	303,302	153,047
\$	25,626	53,636	8,555	10,961	115,801	71,613
Velveteens (cotton)... yd.	1,960	2,956	3,023	-	3,112	-
\$	2,691	4,696	6,112	-	4,211	-
Cotton fabrics, white.. yd.	-	-	35,303	-	111,105	58,077
\$	-	-	3,313	-	25,833	14,085
Cotton handkerchiefs.. \$	6	51	-	-	363,851	300,763
Embroideries, cotton.. \$	4,686	494	1,374	469	200,569	115,214
Lace, net and mfrs. of.. \$	2,068	4,495	20,066	10,450	133,021	121,309
Jute or hemp yarn..... lb.	95,579	230,510	-	1,887	-	-
\$	24,482	63,253	-	754	-	-
Linen doilies, sheets, pillow cases..... \$	20,728	34,406	396	101	503	1,740
Ribbons..... \$	468	-	-	-	458,603	345,837
Silk cloth, unfinished, to be dyed..... \$	3,895	4,983	-	-	95,777	517,241
Silk fabrics for neckties \$	48,476	41,879	-	-	195,077	236,498
Silk fabrics, n.o.p..... \$	54,608	115,471	30,469	-	3,575,014	3,398,518
Velvets..... yd.	228	969	7,124	8,610	16,349	6,600
\$	430	1,179	13,072	16,006	19,943	9,560
Dress goods, wool, unfinished.....sq.yd.	-	-	-	-	12,257	2,494
\$	-	-	-	-	13,571	903
Worsted, serges, coat- ings..... yd.	11,946	56,349	21,076	18,917	16,286	12,731
\$	6,572	38,176	30,798	29,850	18,117	19,792
Felt, pressed..... lb.	-	-	38,400	5,966	-	-
\$	-	-	29,699	4,280	-	-
Artificial silk yarns... lb.	15,887	26,306	102,338	339,181	8,544	24,773
\$	17,562	30,126	144,884	440,930	11,445	30,787
Artificial silk fabrics.. lb.	17,779	9,729	3,572	597	198,484	334,020
Binder twine..... lb.	-	-	820,718	8,382,450	-	-
\$	-	-	95,840	1,252,841	-	-
Rags..... cwt.	-	-	3,979	2,969	-	-
\$	-	-	10,866	21,743	-	-
Curtains and shams... \$	22	-	99	-	75,384	56,484
Plush fabrics, n.o.p.... yd.	92	-	23,113	6,320	180	2,547
\$	800	-	36,660	10,704	395	2,837
Collars, all kinds..... doz.	-	-	-	-	15,818	8,192
\$	-	-	-	-	22,675	12,086
Gloves of textiles..... \$	-	-	28	-	96,870	70,929
Hats, felt..... \$	234,770	318,760	69	-	12	2,702
Hats, straw..... \$	25,337	26,398	-	-	4,207	14,721
Braids of grass, etc., for hats..... \$	17,163	19,779	22,234	4,044	130,563	139,670
Wood, manufactured... \$	13,387	10,982	29,299	21,932	5,604	1,935
Paper and mfrs. of.... \$	2,667	171	36,638	13,221	24,199	33,783
Books and printed matter..... \$	4,097	5,951	1,090	3,344	16,919	9,110
Railway rails..... ton	-	-	1,552	609	-	-
\$	-	-	45,343	14,021	-	-
Hardware and cutlery.. \$	2,523	1,809	6,301	77	199	143
Machinery (except for farms)..... \$	300	6,635	2,297	5,502	49,021	16,134
Automobiles and parts. \$	20,170	45,558	-	-	-	-
Aluminium and mfrs. of clocks..... \$	20,099	21,927	16,146	21,365	29,908	5,892
Watches..... \$	3,087	-	431	236	2,471	6,960
Watch cases..... \$	-	-	61	-	152,726	186,888
Watch actions and parts \$	-	-	-	-	86,436	70,109
Dynamos, electric..... \$	-	759	-	-	1,016,265	703,633
\$	-	-	-	-	17,370	52

28.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926¹—continued.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
—concluded.						
Lamps, electric, incandescent, carbon..... No.	—	—	274,027	119,361	—	—
\$	—	—	41,694	22,111	—	—
Lamps, electric, incandescent, metal..... No.	—	—	753,148	1,057,970	42,910	16,753
\$	—	—	136,394	212,534	6,636	1,858
Tableware of china.... \$	1,612	1,234	34,300	4,656	449	241
Incandescent lamp bulbs and tubing..... \$	—	—	48,486	28,031	—	—
Plate glass not over 7 sq ft..... sq.ft.	—	—	23,139	17,809	—	—
\$	—	—	10,448	6,038	—	—
Plate glass, n.o.p., not bevelled or bent.... sq. ft.	—	—	25,457	2,211	—	—
\$	—	—	14,597	1,042	—	—
Marble and mfrs. of... \$	38,754	42,174	—	—	—	—
Diamonds, unset..... \$	—	—	753,232	799,577	20,765	1,373
Citric acid..... lb.	63,280	108,640	25,200	5,600	—	—
\$	18,777	30,147	8,819	1,581	—	—
Tartaric acid crystals. lb.	89,576	45,315	89,803	139,595	—	—
\$	19,479	9,366	16,018	28,469	—	—
Other acids..... \$	—	3	11,386	11,192	487	2,646
Drugs and medicinal preparations..... \$	1,366	2,870	28,684	22,699	1,083	9,035
Aniline dyes..... lb.	—	162	126,984	111,467	138,877	213,488
\$	—	125	119,738	82,839	90,769	150,735
Lithophone..... lb.	—	—	3,308,120	4,257,371	—	—
\$	—	—	142,715	171,854	—	—
Zinc white..... lb.	—	—	2,803,916	2,109,355	—	—
\$	—	—	169,042	146,923	—	—
Cream of tartar..... lb.	29,830	83,980	138,656	87,647	—	—
\$	5,251	12,332	21,886	15,004	—	—
Saltpetre..... lb.	—	—	385,920	66,620	—	—
\$	—	—	20,949	3,452	—	—
Soda, sulphate of..... lb.	—	—	470,267	1,120,000	—	5
\$	—	—	4,692	9,375	—	1
Glycerine for explosives lb.	—	—	460,096	878,584	—	—
\$	—	—	65,068	140,538	—	—
Dolls..... \$	270	464	6,315	547	313	—
Toys..... \$	274	103	65,275	1,205	1,276	810
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)..... \$	12,266	16,337	46,881	40,343	12,992	10,880
Brids, cords, fringes, etc..... \$	330	70	5,091	350	26,897	16,144
Buttons of vegetable ivory..... gross	109,563	81,614	—	—	—	—
\$	51,216	50,597	—	—	—	—
Tobacco pipes, cigar holders, etc. \$	6	5,404	—	112	553	—
Musical instruments... \$	5,586	4,011	11,651	4,922	12,092	8,027
Paintings..... \$	1,651	2,365	11,098	16,870	135	1,500
Statues and statuettes \$	16,637	17,549	1,101	8	126	220
Feathers etc., artificial, for hats..... \$	—	886	13,077	—	396	302
Settlers' effects..... \$	7,607	8,892	1,479	9,553	2,966	10,140
All other articles..... \$	216,547	415,471	457,418	702,230	345,069	314,100
Total Imports..... \$	1,930,492	2,596,469	5,082,842	6,854,219	7,801,575	7,459,809
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples, dried..... lb.	—	—	750,647	2,182,474	—	—
\$	—	—	88,417	225,926	—	—
Barley..... bush.	—	63,322	289,048	1,091,086	—	—
\$	—	57,240	239,677	933,349	—	—
Buckwheat..... bush.	—	—	427,084	214,704	—	—
\$	—	—	399,351	173,377	—	—
Oats..... bush.	9,229	207,850	2,397,935	5,574,051	—	—
\$	4,614	133,511	1,397,039	3,532,328	—	—
Rye..... bush.	—	—	1,131,429	661,373	—	—
\$	—	—	1,042,182	660,813	—	—

¹ Subject to revision.

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926¹—concluded.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Exports (Canadian)—con.						
Wheat.....bush.	8,786,956	6,009,287	3,957,865	7,246,747	410,166	576,716
\$	10,640,632	9,431,349	5,301,374	10,935,162	410,166	827,794
Oatmeal.....cwt.	—	—	11,317	28,363	—	—
\$	—	—	33,285	90,793	—	—
Flour of wheat.....brl.	94,190	22,992	195,912	241,852	—	—
\$	555,633	150,748	1,175,244	1,726,800	—	—
Sugar.....cwt.	—	—	1,120	6,720	—	—
\$	—	—	6,910	40,006	—	—
Oil cake.....cwt.	—	—	82,241	179,201	—	—
\$	—	—	174,151	405,124	—	—
Rubber boots and shoes pair	7,916	14,236	5,948	11,345	1,917	1,626
\$	19,274	39,856	4,557	9,713	1,736	1,365
Rubber tires.....\$	34,517	61,403	164,453	355,022	45,553	118,917
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lb.	—	—	20,576	—	32,860	—
\$	—	—	1,600	—	2,100	—
Codfish, dried.....cwt.	85,261	80,058	—	1	—	—
\$	824,104	727,241	—	6	—	—
Haddock, dried.....cwt.	6,826	6,702	—	—	—	—
\$	60,083	60,279	—	—	—	—
Salmon, canned.....cwt.	73,736	48,775	7,459	4,573	805	324
\$	687,832	462,197	93,766	62,529	8,749	3,755
Cattle hides and skins.....cwt.	1,128	—	3,303	596	—	—
\$	14,242	—	32,122	6,705	—	—
Sole leather.....lb.	—	—	—	—	104,733	143,358
\$	—	—	—	—	43,154	62,299
Meats.....\$	314,259	174,804	133,733	17,215	—	540
Milk, condensed.....cwt.	10	—	48,991	28,769	—	—
\$	100	—	499,102	237,690	—	—
Animal oils.....gal.	—	—	13,621	2,682	—	—
\$	—	—	20,769	3,263	—	—
Lard.....cwt.	253	—	17,290	8,106	—	—
\$	4,450	—	288,656	132,873	—	—
Bags of cotton, jute, etc. \$	26,139	4,726	33,980	31,348	—	—
Wood, unmanufactured (including lumber)... \$	967	11,134	29,760	35,723	782	188
Wood pulp.....cwt.	12,197	133,109	—	—	—	—
\$	60,978	689,972	—	—	—	—
Paper and manufactures of.....\$	13,169	12,725	16,810	29,601	20,616	24,224
Farm implements and machinery.....\$	39,289	185,743	23,817	25,413	10,537	8,937
Electric vacuum cleaners.....No.	—	—	2,040	1,206	1,356	876
\$	—	—	77,928	44,533	51,799	33,463
Adding and calculating machines.....No.	159	59	17	49	59	72
\$	31,743	14,974	4,005	6,723	10,587	12,108
Automobiles, passenger.....No.	—	2	99	69	92	13
\$	—	848	80,972	59,695	93,261	12,945
Aluminium and manufactures of.....\$	207,621	83,094	60,727	—	—	—
Brass and manufactures of.....\$	—	11,133	12,545	25,086	4,248	4,105
Lead and manufactures of.....\$	—	35,395	67,440	595,462	—	—
Nickel.....cwt.	4,268	—	31,105	55,564	6	—
\$	92,357	—	783,123	1,854,418	108	—
Electric apparatus.....\$	1,551	1,334	1,936	2,023	74	200
Asbestos and asbestos sand.....ton	3,063	3,846	1,997	3,329	—	—
\$	176,675	251,643	128,315	215,765	—	—
Insulators, porcelain....\$	111,203	676	82	—	—	334
Coal.....ton	15,067	4,250	3,695	1,081	—	—
\$	92,433	25,875	20,684	6,486	—	—
Soap.....lb.	—	—	222,942	189,684	—	900
\$	—	—	27,930	23,609	—	200
All other articles.....\$	129,110	160,753	177,803	922,028	41,704	107,242
Total Exports (Canadian).....\$	14,142,975	12,788,653	12,644,245	23,476,607	745,174	1,218,616

**29.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Denmark, Norway and Sweden,
years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹**

Articles.	Denmark.		Norway.		Sweden.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Fish—Sardines in boxes box	—	—	6,217,690	4,653,542	9,605	16,400
\$	—	—	468,512	343,439	1,197	1,587
Fish—other, prepared or preserved..... \$	98	—	77,020	51,001	224	86
Rennet..... \$	16,077	89,463	—	—	5,115	4,267
Fishing lines and nets.. \$	4,596	1,600	17,248	46,984	—	—
Wrapping paper..... lb.	—	—	198,656	310,863	814,799	718,252
Tissue paper, flat..... \$	—	—	10,551	16,947	40,498	36,630
Other paper and manufactures of..... \$	—	—	12,264	9,123	6,598	10,742
Iron ore..... ton	5	—	23,099	27,337	19,553	26,518
\$	—	—	—	—	30,146	15,185
Ferro-manganese..... cwt.	—	—	2,204	2,259	205,916	63,375
\$	—	—	11,628	11,989	1,488	3,364
Rolled iron bands, etc., over 3½ c. per lb..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	7,722	16,173
\$	—	—	—	—	5,769	2,660
Iron or steel bars over 3½ c. per lb..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	128,791	65,533
\$	—	—	—	—	9,557	13,691
Other rolling mill products..... \$	—	—	—	—	73,717	124,101
Cream separators..... \$	1,978	7,592	—	—	15,920	9,960
Metal-working machinery..... \$	—	—	—	—	81,652	97,828
Other machinery..... \$	470	5,558	—	44,085	50,705	138
Saws..... \$	—	—	—	—	111,820	234,463
Other tools..... \$	1,215	82	—	—	19,240	25,809
Articles for building ships..... \$	4,122	7,324	6,814	6,975	18,660	29,100
Dynamos and generators..... \$	—	—	—	—	46,241	37,976
Motors..... \$	—	—	—	—	77,248	5,603
Transformers..... \$	—	—	—	107	73,742	48,988
Other electric apparatus \$	11	35	32,651	—	28,447	5,956
Flagstone, building stone, rough..... \$	—	—	—	1,000	71,318	75,820
Dyeing and tanning materials..... \$	314	202	—	—	3,662	18,100
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)..... \$	210	528	—	—	12,402	11,001
Settlers' effects..... \$	6,095	6,735	3,487	1,280	9,388	5,180
All other articles..... \$	51,666	92,347	265	1,625	2,235	1,079
Total Imports..... \$	86,857	211,466	741,153	630,781	1,242,735	1,125,720
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples..... brl.	230	5,670	2,718	2,191	4,470	9,646
\$	1,050	33,106	15,087	13,398	24,567	54,530
Barley..... bush.	93,333	271,212	—	—	—	14,054
\$	88,666	263,312	—	—	—	12,750
Oats..... bush.	—	372,838	—	—	—	55,355
\$	—	247,689	—	—	—	36,727
Rye..... bush.	108,346	119,162	161,939	954,976	52,393	5,000
\$	82,352	119,774	143,364	955,521	41,187	5,000
Wheat..... bush.	992,585	961,165	429,332	1,008,469	1,804,193	1,104,978
\$	1,267,051	1,529,253	417,199	1,519,233	2,695,689	1,716,013
Oatmeal..... cwt.	12,884	1,835	220	—	9,561	10,476
\$	37,906	7,095	731	—	26,770	30,816
Flour of wheat..... brl.	199,102	252,563	185,731	435,631	69,701	68,105
\$	1,307,567	1,755,355	978,094	3,082,034	452,976	491,689
Sugar..... cwt.	—	4,480	—	60,080	—	33,600
\$	—	29,030	—	363,016	—	214,480
Rubber manufactures.. \$	172,691	442,499	61,747	186,882	87,236	228,871
Salmon, pickled..... cwt.	—	—	822	2,912	344	360
\$	—	—	20,757	75,182	4,161	3,653
Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	1,549	1,415	233	336	2,027	3,535
\$	111,174	114,359	17,194	27,600	140,878	248,172
Upper leather..... \$	29,364	25,206	—	—	—	501

¹ Subject to revision.

29.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Denmark, Norway and Sweden, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926¹—concluded.

Articles.	Denmark.		Norway.		Sweden.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Exports (Canadian)—con.						
Meats..... \$	5,135	395	7,728	40,302	—	18,292
Oils, animal..... gal.	22,570	10,002	—	—	—	—
	30,603	11,745	—	—	—	—
Felt manufactures..... \$	106	—	20,334	64,536	54,232	65,449
Iron pipe and tubing..... \$	10,245	18,164	5,993	5,264	105	48,889
Farm implements and machinery..... \$	50,442	110,527	18,121	17,740	67,183	107,693
Razors..... \$	569,415	909,850	—	—	—	—
Automobiles and parts..... \$	306,150	481,550	26,077	54,511	194,250	210,751
Aluminium and manufactures of..... \$	—	—	12,354	17,433	—	3
Electrodes, carbon, etc. \$	—	—	146,957	121,720	1,793	4,553
All other articles..... \$	209,045	116,317	199,458	223,515	115,545	43,877
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	4,278,962	6,215,226	2,091,195	6,767,887	3,906,572	3,542,709

30.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Greece, Irish Free State and Spain, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹

Articles.	Greece.		Irish Free State.		Spain.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Grapes..... lb.	—	—	—	—	1,073,683	431,697
	—	—	—	—	128,607	45,686
Oranges..... \$	—	—	—	—	12,948	34,410
Currants, dried..... lb.	4,535,015	3,700,853	—	—	—	36,392
	362,762	233,854	—	—	—	2,396
Figs, dried..... lb.	53,849	105,942	—	—	307,862	233,528
	2,550	8,594	—	—	16,901	15,384
Raisins..... lb.	111,380	11,300	—	—	1,547,270	1,773,397
	10,734	936	—	—	152,063	167,892
Fruits, preserved (except dried)..... \$	17,237	35,790	—	—	114,014	123,879
Nuts..... \$	259	—	—	—	666,561	737,667
Onions..... \$	—	—	—	—	70,682	104,241
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	—	—	—	—	245,460	188,350
	—	—	—	—	19,637	17,734
Rice, uncleaned..... lb.	—	—	—	—	1,764,462	3,804,460
	—	—	—	—	79,659	180,577
Olive oil, edible..... gal.	—	—	—	—	20,694	19,862
	—	—	—	—	30,429	32,293
Spirits, potable..... gal.	693	1,404	—	—	847	955
	4,320	8,429	—	—	5,601	6,797
Wines..... \$	597	—	—	1,636	257,517	248,114
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... lb.	—	21,222	—	—	—	—
	—	18,335	—	—	—	—
Horses..... No.	—	—	11	30	—	—
	—	—	3,044	8,224	—	—
Wool carpets..... \$	28,666	23,072	—	—	—	—
Cork manufactures..... \$	—	—	—	—	146,773	177,698
Salt..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	233,750	354,148
	—	—	—	—	23,846	49,895
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)..... \$	516	1,377	3	41	12,987	31,256
All other articles..... \$	5,801	4,522	922	9,417	29,997	99,300
Total Imports..... \$	433,442	334,909	3,969	19,318	1,768,222	2,075,219

30.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Greece, Irish Free State and Spain, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926¹—concluded.

Articles.	Greece.		Irish Free State.		Spain.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Exports (Canadian).						
Oats.....bush.	—	1,062	529,168	168,817	—	—
\$	—	770	276,395	101,377	—	—
Wheat.....bush.	2,941,556	980,615	1,313,323	1,383,992	—	101,000
\$	3,752,419	1,565,808	1,898,135	2,232,867	—	145,440
Oatmeal and rolled oats cwt.	—	—	86,288	27,539	—	—
\$	—	—	267,058	102,451	—	—
Flour of wheat.....bbl.	262,444	313,317	265,413	212,065	—	18
\$	1,497,585	1,997,204	1,587,901	1,525,821	—	142
Rubber tires.....\$	5,734	10,619	11,742	13,344	1,638	3,163
Salmon, canned.....cwt.	1,128	2,511	542	288	—	54
\$	11,363	25,844	12,250	3,725	—	553
Cheese.....cwt.	265	111	2,706	5,097	14	51
\$	4,752	3,026	70,075	141,674	361	1,464
Bags, cotton, jute, etc.. \$	6,847	638	1,795	—	—	—
Planks and boards....M ft.	—	67	6,973	11,164	—	—
\$	—	1,746	210,382	310,535	—	—
Match splints.....\$	—	—	81,516	73,151	—	—
Paper board.....\$	—	—	46,893	65,188	—	—
Farm implements and machinery.....\$	3,764	6,149	8,038	8,293	55,733	143,223
Automobiles and parts. \$	43,652	40,038	50,026	24,945	33,084	408,704
Machinery.....\$	—	—	498	355	3,987	2,308
Tools.....\$	—	—	3,413	1,988	4,007	2,783
Electric apparatus.....\$	20	—	90	—	7,429	8,100
Insulators, porcelain... \$	—	—	—	—	25,730	11,568
Coal.....ton	5,532	—	2,398	1,306	—	234
\$	33,192	—	14,579	7,900	—	1,401
Soap.....lb.	—	—	67,801	135,269	—	—
\$	—	—	9,376	18,415	—	—
Soda and sodium compounds.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	4,000	4,000
\$	—	—	—	—	28,910	27,342
All other articles.....\$	10,605	57,956	66,213	76,660	17,217	76,356
Total Exports (Canadian).....\$	5,369,933	3,709,798	4,616,375	4,708,689	178,096	832,547

31.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with British India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.¹

Articles.	British India.		Ceylon.		Straits Settlements.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Pineapples, canned... lb.	33,840	32,400	—	—	3,133,797	4,426,262
\$	1,906	1,662	—	—	162,029	215,395
Cocoanut, desiccated.. lb.	16,000	51,900	2,798,910	1,906,316	—	—
\$	1,745	3,892	212,391	143,347	—	—
Pickles and sauces.... gal.	1,130	1,179	—	—	—	—
\$	2,597	2,535	—	—	—	—
Peas.....bush.	7,877	3,733	—	—	—	—
\$	6,809	4,568	—	—	—	—
Rice.....lb.	6,590,224	13,308,276	—	—	188,500	240,000
\$	203,758	487,587	—	—	5,204	6,248
Sago and tapioca..... lb.	—	—	—	—	3,467,993	2,727,342
\$	—	—	—	—	136,398	86,543
Coffee, green.....lb.	93,347	34,594	3,516	—	—	—
\$	19,090	8,559	747	—	—	—
Spices.....\$	29,849	35,794	1,201	346	76,449	129,831
Tea.....lb.	11,222,104	10,647,815	7,369,430	6,583,337	—	—
\$	3,618,341	3,401,405	2,453,206	2,203,814	—	—
Rubber, crude.....lb.	—	—	—	123,200	2,350,433	5,575,483
\$	—	—	—	62,131	617,031	3,553,860
Furs, undressed.....\$	48,078	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and skins, raw... \$	15,134	9,023	—	—	—	—
Cotton lace, net, etc... \$	20,615	18,665	—	—	—	—
Jute cloth and canvas.. yd.	60,210,771	64,025,635	—	—	—	—
\$	4,168,164	5,175,084	—	—	—	—

¹Subject to revision.

31.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with British India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Articles.	British India.		Ceylon.		Straits Settlements.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption —concluded.						
Bags of linen, hemp, jute \$	44,973	22,691	—	—	—	—
Wool carpets..... \$	81,846	48,654	—	20	—	48
Coir and yarn..... lb.	338,944	598,324	—	—	—	—
..... \$	20,590	45,733	—	—	—	—
Tin in blocks..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	13,111	11,091
..... \$	—	—	—	—	675,700	631,291
All other articles..... \$	151,587	211,601	59,242	337,784	20,651	51,172
Total Imports..... \$	8,435,082	9,477,453	2,726,787	2,747,442	1,693,462	4,674,388
Exports (Canadian).						
Rubber belting..... lb.	21,813	25,454	1,121	235	15,529	19,946
..... \$	7,888	10,849	573	106	8,102	13,218
Rubber boots and shoes pair	31,652	106,702	693	2,353	1,521	4,384
..... \$	21,412	84,421	603	2,104	2,191	3,868
Rubber tires..... \$	339,730	677,489	51,638	114,872	182,720	517,538
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	4,245	1,695	314	509	12,604	11,711
..... \$	41,896	17,057	3,205	5,041	111,246	105,839
Railroad ties..... No.	96,304	60,997	50	—	—	—
..... \$	70,408	53,783	90	—	—	—
Shooks..... \$	—	—	—	—	206,157	—
Paper and manufactures of..... \$	37,628	46,169	—	5	1,253	1,945
Books and printed mat- ter..... \$	15,561	17,882	180	594	7,150	8,914
Iron pipe and tubing... \$	1,422	2,483	407	—	9,672	10,517
Wire, iron, woven fencing..... \$	60,147	58,854	—	775	—	—
Farm implements and machinery..... \$	7,183	11,702	4,959	3,383	996	1,104
Machinery (except for farms)..... \$	6,128	17,680	—	—	178	1,767
Automobiles, freight... No.	1,567	3,001	328	237	447	1,285
..... \$	560,876	1,045,101	119,525	76,641	145,777	434,942
Automobiles, passenger No.	5,264	7,616	488	734	1,971	5,416
..... \$	2,180,964	3,072,123	224,233	333,590	765,195	2,064,080
Automobile parts..... \$	283,451	407,793	40,326	54,975	156,909	297,906
Aluminium and mfrs. of	187,293	171,494	—	—	—	—
Silver bullion..... oz.	—	1,524,063	—	—	—	—
..... \$	—	1,035,768	—	—	—	—
Zinc spelter..... cwt.	1,681	11,763	—	—	—	—
..... \$	14,026	97,256	—	—	—	—
Electric apparatus..... \$	58,347	32,375	3,251	5,694	11,058	23,052
Insulators, porcelain... \$	25,317	14,647	—	16	—	—
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	1,980	3,630	36	36	66	—
..... \$	7,425	13,611	135	135	247	—
All other articles..... \$	129,249	532,171	4,258	8,757	37,049	83,808
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	4,056,351	7,420,708	453,383	606,688	1,645,682	3,568,498

32.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with China, Hong Kong and Japan, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.

Articles.	China.		Hong Kong.		Japan.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Oranges..... \$	46	338	5,413	3,846	167,384	220,675
Fruits, dried..... lb.	3,214	13,487	140,108	116,154	15,503	14,719
..... \$	245	4,196	25,806	19,338	1,058	1,036
Nuts..... \$	524,541	628,092	15,855	16,434	15,524	16,773
Vegetables, fresh..... \$	692	5,275	64,139	39,660	20,866	22,651
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	8,265	77,693	362,685	275,279	177,133	188,343
..... \$	930	9,091	38,400	34,265	51,069	55,470
Pickles and sauces..... gal.	431	3,402	58,050	45,413	82,738	80,498
..... \$	486	2,088	32,963	31,400	36,242	37,721

32.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with China, Hong Kong and Japan, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926—continued.

Articles.	China.		Hong Kong.		Japan.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
—concluded.						
Beans..... bush.	32	124	5,543	5,272	117,029	52,747
\$	37	293	10,985	11,980	231,084	106,254
Rice..... lb.	122,700	646,112	21,023,859	16,347,701	3,014,147	7,554,539
\$	4,291	25,495	794,118	619,732	166,689	450,890
Peanut and soya bean oil..... gal.	14,140	44,821	29,934	30,665	5,727	124
\$	16,209	47,538	32,015	40,611	3,986	157
Ginger, preserved..... lb.	98,691	57,749	291,472	113,887	11,407	7,400
\$	12,097	6,979	30,757	18,228	663	508
Spices..... \$	8,543	9,667	9,132	8,207	6,890	6,731
Tea..... lb.	1,317,519	603,652	189,432	192,668	2,778,918	3,477,090
\$	207,761	94,403	48,469	55,640	584,444	646,127
Beverages, alcoholic... \$	35,504	53,174	66,255	92,219	62,471	78,773
Peanut oil for refining. lb.	10,267,324	7,179,149	—	—	274,212	—
\$	834,917	622,714	—	—	27,040	—
Plants and trees..... \$	658	1,234	9,453	9,593	26,675	25,883
Drugs, crude..... \$	767	2,349	19,615	23,243	2,590	11,766
Bone, ivory and shell goods..... \$	7,121	19,494	5,020	1,210	13,716	19,207
Fish, dried, salted, pickled..... lb.	1,742	456	196,578	155,347	91,218	117,729
\$	330	91	48,714	39,900	36,244	51,175
Fish, canned..... \$	691	446	40,391	45,163	13,750	31,896
Furs, undressed..... \$	41,397	32,801	—	—	1,631	2,334
Albumen and egg yolk \$	74,999	107,206	—	—	—	—
Eggs in the shell..... doz.	77,908	2,157	51,343	59,682	—	11,430
\$	15,243	490	12,872	17,328	—	5,829
Eggs, n.o.p..... lb.	560,257	1,205,797	300	—	—	—
\$	89,545	209,483	5	—	—	—
Gelatine..... lb.	—	180	1,907	215	27,064	21,163
\$	—	18	196	121	24,720	22,563
Cotton fabrics, dyed... yd.	743	1,014	278	—	510,938	859,560
\$	214	262	128	—	57,007	91,883
Cotton, lace, net, etc... \$	83,403	50,903	149	1,075	4,967	3,282
Cotton clothing..... \$	16,072	11,161	9,645	10,074	41,736	50,931
Silk and manufactures of..... \$	22,920	24,193	17,356	11,016	3,928,504	5,724,149
Wool carpets..... \$	95,321	84,317	249	—	37,208	44,211
Straw carpeting..... \$	825	347	1,295	725	19,693	45,777
Fishing lines and nets. \$	—	—	2,446	—	43,529	60,264
Hair nets..... \$	63,628	43,924	14	23	1,188	196
Braids and plaits for hats..... \$	36,793	19,308	—	—	18,392	19,682
Furniture of wood..... \$	3,462	4,708	70,171	59,567	6,846	5,198
Paper and mfrs. of..... \$	1,115	2,383	18,911	16,056	22,467	25,994
Lamps, electric, incandescent, carbon..... No.	—	—	—	—	535,530	520,937
\$	—	—	—	—	24,547	23,082
Lamps, electric, incandescent, metal..... No.	—	—	—	—	690,209	1,576,435
\$	—	—	—	—	40,697	86,585
China ware and clay products..... \$	3,416	7,377	7,494	7,127	243,058	332,951
Glass and glassware..... \$	923	272	680	380	23,456	28,372
Drugs and medicinal preparations..... \$	2,300	6,893	39,171	33,285	9,152	12,205
Fireworks..... \$	11,367	5,729	11,646	16,594	—	—
Dolls..... \$	580	933	803	118	23,004	24,826
Toys, n.o.p..... \$	3,433	608	1,257	2,551	36,085	38,776
Brushes..... \$	443	766	2,308	1,261	127,921	169,921
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)..... \$	11,879	16,076	44,675	39,216	86,437	109,466
Footwear, except leather and rubber..... \$	1,272	3,503	13,945	9,681	7,275	12,041
Buttons..... \$	—	28	17	—	177,851	162,635
Baskets..... \$	14,894	6,887	7,731	5,446	16,818	16,668
Boxes, fancy, writing cases, etc..... \$	13,820	5,121	6,915	136	14,216	17,385
Precious stones..... \$	1,107	552	276	318	53,360	66,929
All other articles..... \$	264,243	368,789	262,104	203,399	424,856	576,246
Total Imports..... \$	2,529,880	2,547,995	1,829,869	1,546,166	6,985,056	9,564,074

¹ Subject to revision.

32.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with China, Hong Kong and Japan, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Articles.	China.		Hong Kong.		Japan.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Exports (Canadian).						
Wheat.....bush.	2,396,474	7,167,109	—	—	4,633,941	11,527,266
	2,324,953	10,145,654	—	—	6,735,859	16,361,109
Wheat flour.....bbl.	345,706	1,087,024	143,817	191,474	19,299	104,660
	1,743,830	6,878,938	763,596	1,211,851	104,137	657,423
Sugar and its products.	7,166	10,617	2,656	2,249	1,685	606
Alcoholic beverages....	69,045	28,331	31,113	35,002	13,485	5,126
Rubber tires.....	92,282	83,808	6,418	10,280	70,413	215,261
Cigarettes.....lb.	2,408	9,212	1,740	8,275	72,171	18,004
	7,761	9,449	453	1,966	33,090	8,153
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	720,683	1,303,026	391,414	315,139	1,022,353	1,473,753
Fish, canned.....	11,336	3,386	10,073	4,640	6,829	4,599
Cattle hides.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	13,436	14,843
	—	—	—	—	192,089	218,498
Meats.....	4,735	7,033	3,939	56,073	133,730	240,160
Butter.....lb.	281,520	294,526	26,132	6,692	556,236	306,308
	100,253	118,663	9,697	3,088	197,572	126,529
Cheese.....cwt.	1,195	226	656	378	462	366
	33,850	6,610	19,955	12,213	12,435	12,010
Cotton manufactures....	6,522	3,892	5,367	1,916	41,953	186,827
Felt manufactures.....	1,892	—	1,514	1,198	70,608	91,328
Logs.....M ft.	—	—	—	—	98,058	88,081
	—	—	—	—	1,505,158	1,102,915
Railroad ties.....No.	9,620	—	200	—	11,278	29,141
	6,270	—	293	—	8,484	23,572
Piling.....lin. ft.	—	6,000	225	—	138,528	472,551
	—	1,801	106	—	17,172	68,565
Poles, telegraph.....No.	—	—	—	—	2,217	3,512
	—	—	—	—	10,068	33,783
Planks and boards.....M ft.	8,368	7,238	3,211	933	27,584	44,276
	170,448	157,054	73,133	20,249	701,137	950,433
Timber, square.....M ft.	6,819	969	1,441	610	23,810	40,432
	161,829	17,930	42,447	18,211	507,400	817,189
Shooks.....	60,103	158,965	11,055	6,135	—	—
Wood pulp.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	871,397	828,895
	—	—	—	—	2,421,824	2,280,688
Paper and manufactures of.....	34,111	46,518	6,908	7,839	349,475	542,397
Iron bars and rods.....ton	498	1,135	—	—	334	3,605
	11,640	20,667	—	—	13,699	130,014
Iron pipe and tubing....	33,692	70,712	—	—	53,260	—
Wire, iron.....	31,998	20,169	4,169	6,537	4,422	8,099
Hardware and cutlery....	7,272	18,985	652	6,448	19,568	16,599
Machinery.....	2,114	1,332	641	1,944	23,440	49,599
Automobiles.....No.	96	619	24	6	333	771
	77,004	432,769	13,672	4,717	210,216	452,977
Aluminium and manu- factures of.....	10,765	637	—	380	1,549,151	864,289
Lead, pig, refined, etc..cwt.	40,342	104,008	—	—	369,861	575,070
	263,772	800,464	—	—	2,504,952	4,270,276
Silver bullion.....oz.	2,261,449	5,300,006	295,427	—	—	—
	1,541,648	3,654,895	199,629	—	—	—
Zinc spelter.....cwt.	12,662	18,140	—	—	296,498	208,637
	90,243	151,316	—	—	1,988,139	1,668,026
Electric apparatus.....	3,059	778	614	100	261,564	74,931
Asbestos.....	—	—	2,087	2,649	321,322	405,741
Coal.....ton	—	—	—	—	11,700	8,324
	—	—	—	—	89,358	51,422
Glass and glassware....	4,355	2,099	17,488	10,673	365	7
Ammonium sulphate....cwt.	200	16,118	1,000	16,446	38,560	180,466
	550	39,528	2,875	40,387	107,595	463,751
Cobalt oxide and salts..lb.	18,100	30,000	—	—	97,200	48,800
	35,745	62,590	—	—	201,486	99,040
Musical instruments....	10,608	11,356	170	420	8,771	6,422
Films.....	2,092	33,961	20,191	55,261	37,468	246,528
Ships and vessels.....	—	—	—	—	176,730	199
Settlers' effects.....	5,780	10,433	801	321	8,959	8,226
All other articles.....	149,281	159,080	66,613	47,952	309,065	462,792
Total Exports (Canadian).....	7,838,187	24,473,446	1,709,739	1,885,838	22,046,486	34,694,862

33.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Australia, New Zealand and British South Africa, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.

Articles.	Australia.		New Zealand.		British South Africa.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Imports for Consumption.						
Grapes..... lb.	38,976	32,824	—	—	—	—
\$	7,118	4,825	—	—	—	—
Currants, dried..... lb.	167,683	429,591	—	—	—	—
\$	18,408	42,273	—	—	—	—
Raisins..... lb.	158,458	75,555	—	—	50,990	46,370
\$	18,924	9,404	—	—	3,397	3,584
Pineapples, canned.... lb.	71,130	159,917	—	—	128,400	140,000
\$	5,582	12,256	—	—	8,974	9,172
Fruits, canned, other... lb.	45,500	18,652	—	—	—	—
\$	4,080	1,965	—	—	—	—
Onions..... \$	—	4,750	3,169	7,081	—	—
Corn..... bush.	59,655	235,181	—	—	—	—
\$	64,217	271,494	—	—	—	—
Peas..... bush.	—	—	33	1,928	—	—
\$	—	—	96	3,158	—	—
Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S..... lb.	26,965,412	12,000,000	—	—	—	—
\$	1,472,835	677,863	—	—	—	—
Whiskey..... gal.	2,736	824	—	—	—	—
\$	26,855	7,621	—	—	—	—
Gums, Australian, copal, kaurie, etc..... lb.	—	3,360	201,689	152,875	—	—
\$	—	774	27,868	18,180	—	—
Essential oils..... lb.	5,734	18,913	—	—	—	—
\$	2,270	7,473	—	—	—	—
Seeds..... \$	—	—	15,884	23,706	—	—
Furs, undressed..... \$	3,407	64,217	—	10,644	—	—
Hides and skins, raw, calf..... lb.	—	—	130,325	196,544	—	—
\$	—	—	35,050	55,338	—	—
Hides and skins, raw, cattle..... lb.	1,198,717	648,315	586,500	701,824	—	—
\$	150,962	99,435	72,440	100,324	—	—
Hides and skins, raw, sheep..... lb.	136,905	192,200	119,154	168,402	—	—
\$	35,629	56,303	35,228	54,655	—	—
Hides and skins, raw, other..... lb.	—	—	16,481	17,024	—	—
\$	—	—	2,126	6,150	—	—
Mutton..... lb.	117,969	215,250	40,174	24,300	—	—
\$	13,527	29,339	5,801	3,178	—	—
Canned meats..... lb.	40,622	102,526	75,129	176,530	—	—
\$	5,364	12,714	4,413	9,033	—	—
Butter..... lb.	—	2,485,502	162,848	2,342,966	—	—
\$	—	910,814	59,579	928,395	—	—
Cheese..... lb.	—	270	—	—	—	—
\$	—	69	—	—	—	—
Grease, rough, for soap and oils..... lb.	2,705	219,802	—	—	—	—
\$	135	18,839	—	—	—	—
Gelatine..... lb.	41,066	161,751	38,528	34,216	—	—
\$	11,241	35,531	11,145	9,676	—	—
Sausage casings..... \$	6,216	75,985	667,244	1,024,480	—	—
Wool, raw..... lb.	766,340	728,030	606,921	1,319,481	51,163	179,985
\$	358,469	384,533	230,078	390,655	21,700	85,785
Wool tops..... lb.	393,421	155,294	—	—	—	—
\$	358,746	168,887	—	—	—	—
Gumwood lumber..... M ft.	21	166	—	—	—	—
\$	1,845	19,792	—	—	—	—
Lumber, dressed one side \$	16,203	18,134	—	—	—	—
Timber..... M ft.	16	—	—	—	—	—
\$	14,416	—	—	—	—	—
Books and printed matter..... \$	1,738	2,010	136	1,499	—	—
Machinery..... \$	—	57	—	—	—	—
Iron drums, cylinders, tanks, etc..... \$	17	7	—	—	—	—
Soap..... \$	2,254	1,792	—	—	—	—
Articles re-imported.... \$	9,695	3,163	7,248	11,881	—	—
Ships' stores..... \$	8,661	10,586	6,715	5,105	—	—
Settlers' effects..... \$	2,770	6,234	650	3,015	—	—
All other articles..... \$	13,126	82,915	6,429	59,082	52,073	31,038
Total Imports..... \$	2,634,713	3,042,054	1,191,299	2,725,235	86,144	129,579

¹ Subject to revision.

33.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Australia, New Zealand and British South Africa, years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Articles.	Australia.		New Zealand.		British South Africa.	
	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹	1925.	1926. ¹
Exports (Canadian).						
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	25,020	47,741	403,476	335,270	145,262	224,593
\$	2,044	3,536	30,637	27,378	10,095	17,334
Oats..... bush.	—	29,610	985,256	140,644	—	—
\$	—	17,780	462,901	74,700	—	—
Wheat flour..... brl.	—	—	287	1,734	86,261	52,667
\$	—	—	2,506	12,011	636,764	442,156
Oatmeal..... cwt.	28	—	2,210	10,036	34,661	26,061
\$	124	—	7,226	32,757	143,422	100,299
Confectionery, all kinds	\$ 12,441	18,967	85,851	182,168	80,139	78,962
Rubber and manufac-						
tures of..... \$	678,067	981,919	1,902,722	3,246,384	898,691	1,344,679
Seeds..... \$	—	6,115	27,350	28,118	—	—
Fish, dried, salted, pic-						
kled..... \$	11,688	10,265	428	360	—	—
Fish, canned..... \$	1,126,024	1,656,667	468,797	530,723	194,065	288,918
Furs and mfrs. of..... \$	3,250	693	65,493	66,628	—	—
Leather and mfrs. of..... \$	5,597	3,089	187,475	178,607	23,549	18,663
Cotton manufactures... \$	21,595	50,669	208,722	184,665	26,913	49,997
Silk and mfrs. of..... \$	19,925	36,646	46,777	18,713	37,861	18,883
Braces and suspenders. \$	—	37	23,187	41,403	—	—
Clothing, other, and						
gloves (textile)..... \$	159,448	92,544	25,720	138,440	—	—
Corsets and brassieres.. No.	66,381	43,568	75,674	64,313	400	564
\$	101,428	85,712	112,951	95,869	990	1,098
Wood, unmanufactured						
(inci. lumber)..... \$	1,134,114	1,354,218	505,598	714,845	336,742	176,606
Doors, sashes and blinds \$	6,835	900	127,782	116,293	5,860	13,675
Paper board..... \$	40,195	53,680	55,230	83,670	127,875	130,199
Paper, printing..... cwt.	16,025	252,522	215,050	314,841	183,063	214,306
\$	89,943	1,057,621	833,703	1,256,568	832,221	958,289
Paper, wrapping..... cwt.	80,427	70,809	45,523	41,243	79,162	70,806
\$	575,094	448,910	280,656	257,548	616,835	495,667
Paper, bond and writing cwt.	3,919	3,529	5,785	7,312	951	—
\$	43,528	29,653	48,593	55,268	11,287	—
Paper, hanging or wall. roll	537,220	418,374	504,270	483,367	4,855	9,404
\$	84,376	70,619	76,875	77,952	847	862
Books and printed mat-						
ter..... \$	46,188	31,835	24,863	28,753	14,996	11,271
Iron bars and rods..... ton	76	79	4,462	7,461	189	497
\$	2,813	3,144	243,712	342,446	9,876	24,629
Iron pipe and tubing. .. \$	123,700	273,815	254,314	236,726	22,479	65,570
Wire, iron..... \$	125,739	140,216	476,294	406,145	10,402	12,434
Farm implements..... \$	1,944,153	1,970,711	252,275	224,213	611,979	1,008,944
Razors..... \$	74,030	132,150	41,048	44,049	1,331	6,143
Nails, spikes, tacks of						
all kinds..... cwt.	1,492	2,137	50,877	67,916	1,504	1,722
\$	15,526	23,246	202,120	268,982	8,614	10,264
Machinery..... \$	118,569	252,702	111,350	110,910	7,442	10,785
Tools..... \$	21,186	22,584	59,190	82,042	39,966	57,481
Automobiles and parts						
of..... \$	4,641,881	5,349,040	6,300,133	5,537,723	3,131,806	2,488,571
Bicycles and parts of.. \$	23,546	24,023	18,022	20,684	—	—
Aluminum manufactures \$	22,015	8,221	200,886	2,886	—	—
Copper and mfrs. of..... \$	152	6,722	70,374	121,325	108,152	37,925
Electric apparatus..... \$	104,139	216,229	217,314	417,547	16,854	56,138
Asbestos..... \$	33,830	102,539	—	924	—	—
Insulators, porcelain... \$	10,508	3,886	24,872	4,049	95,010	500
Coal..... ton	10,538	16,609	978	6,127	2,012	7,429
\$	82,086	141,888	8,117	36,762	12,763	43,626
Glassware of all kinds. \$	2,534	942	59,452	53,027	28,965	45,322
Plaster of Paris..... \$	1,639	2,182	32,650	43,517	—	—
Medicinal preparations. \$	1,596	1,435	61,001	41,896	1,833	68
Paints and varnish..... \$	17,533	19,457	2,903	17,338	15,991	31,869
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	3,674	9,306	10,877	12,207	4,074	3,520
\$	13,718	34,901	40,582	45,701	15,007	13,200
Brushes..... \$	3,053	4,003	2,814	2,735	12,998	20,344
Stationery, n.o.p..... \$	624	1,131	13,849	19,533	—	—
Musical instruments... \$	198,589	261,428	103,976	138,247	15,552	22,566
Cameras..... \$	523	927	61,113	57,326	2,897	1,399
All other articles..... \$	289,500	420,628	609,047	834,790	1,107,433	973,126
Total Exports (Can-						
adian) \$	12,035,086	15,436,025	15,079,451	16,561,344	9,276,502	9,078,462

9.—Comparisons of the Volume of Imports and Exports in Recent Years.

NOTE.—Further information as to the methods adopted in making the following analyses will be found on p. 622 of the Bureau's Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

The statistics of the external trade of Canada have not lately been analysed in detail so as to reveal the physical volume of external trade as well as the dollar value of that trade, and have therefore been somewhat misleading when used to show the physical growth of production and external trade. When, for example, Table 1 of this section is examined, it seems to show stagnation in our external trade between the early 70's and the middle 90's of the last century, and an extremely rapid growth thereafter. Yet we know that the stagnation was partly due to the fall in general prices between the 70's and the middle 90's, while the rapid growth of the last generation is exaggerated by the rise of prices since 1897 and more particularly since 1914. Thus the figures as published give us no true measure of the volume of our external trade, yet it is the volume of the commodities which satisfy human needs rather than their value with which the masses of the population are more intimately concerned. Volume is from many points of view a more important consideration than value, and it is desirable to secure a record of the fluctuations in the volume of the country's trade as distinguished from the value thereof. This is what is attempted in the following tables.

The method adopted for ascertaining the fluctuations in volume has been to take a base year—1914 or 1925—and to re-value the quantities of each commodity imported or exported in any given year at the average import or export value of that commodity in the standard or base year. Where quantities are not available, the values of items are assumed to have moved in the same direction and in the same proportions as closely related commodities. The results of this method, as applied to the fiscal year ended 1926 as compared with 1925, shows that the imports for consumption in the later year were 116·6 p.c. of the quantity of those in the earlier, while average values in 1926 were 99·8 p.c. of those in 1925. On the other hand, exports of Canadian produce in 1926 were 117·2 p.c. in quantity of those in 1925, while average values were also 105 p.c. or 5 p.c. higher. Thus imports were lower in average value in 1926 than in 1925, while exports were higher—a phenomenon which shows the danger of weighting both figures according to the fluctuation of the index number of wholesale prices, and the necessity of having a separate index of import and export valuations. A table showing the fluctuations of each important group of commodities imported and exported in 1926 as compared with 1925 is appended (Table 34.). For details by commodities see the Bureau's Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1926, pp. 624–641.

34.—Comparison of the Value and Volume of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926. ('000' omitted).

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Classification.	1926 Declared Values.	1926 Quantities at 1925 values.	1925 Declared values.	Index Numbers, 1926 compared with 1925.	
				(1925 = 100).	
				Quan- tities.	Average values.
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—A. Mainly Food.....	\$ 115,113	\$ 133,768	\$ 116,656	114.7	86.1
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. Other than Food.....	88,304	64,039	56,930	112.5	137.8
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (A and B)....	203,417	197,807	173,586	113.9	102.8
Animals and Animal Products.....	49,260	46,620	41,492	112.3	105.6
Fibres and Textiles.....	184,762	183,448	165,441	110.9	100.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	40,403	41,529	38,185	108.8	97.3
Iron and its Products.....	181,197	195,226	134,684	145.0	92.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	47,693	46,462	41,112	113.0	102.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	139,034	137,529	131,013	104.9	101.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	28,404	27,785	24,760	112.2	102.3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	53,233	53,123	46,659	113.8	100.2
Grand Total.....	927,403	929,529	796,932	116.6	99.8

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Classification.	1926 Declared Values.	1926 Quantities at 1925 Values.	1925 Declared Values.	Index Numbers, 1926 compared with 1925.	
				(1925 = 100)	
				Quan- tities.	Average Values.
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—A. Mainly Food.....	\$ 539,057	\$ 497,218	\$ 398,981	124.6	108.3
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. Other than Food.....	66,838	60,284	44,318	136.0	110.8
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—(A and B)....	605,895	557,502	443,299	125.7	108.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	190,975	173,745	163,031	108.6	109.9
Fibres and Textiles.....	8,940	9,638	9,712	99.3	92.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	278,675	286,834	253,610	113.0	97.2
Iron and its Products.....	74,735	73,715	57,406	128.4	101.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	97,476	92,367	90,371	102.1	105.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	24,569	25,266	20,729	121.8	97.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	17,498	18,039	16,210	111.2	97.1
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	16,429	15,554	14,700	105.8	105.7
Grand Total.....	1,315,193	1,252,670	1,069,067	117.2	105.0

Comparison with Pre-war Year.—It is a comparatively easy thing to compare the volume of the trade in a particular year with that in the preceding year, and the margin of error is comparatively small. When, however, a comparison of the volume of trade in a particular year with that of another year ten or more years before is undertaken, the margin of error is very much greater. Certain new commodities have come into existence in the course of a decade, while the qualities of others have been materially changed; further, various new items have been added to the customs classifications, and it is not always possible to say just what customs items in 1926 correspond with those of 1914. However, in view of the great changes in values since before the war, there is a strong public demand for the comparison of the volume of trade in post-war years with a pre-war year, and the revaluation on the basis of the pre-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914, re-states the current trade of Canada, with as much accuracy as possible, in terms of pre-war values.

It appears from this re-statement (Table 35) that while the declared value of exports of Canadian produce more than trebled between 1914 and 1926 (the 1926

exports being 304·9 p.c. of those of 1914), the volume of exports more than doubled, the 1926 exports being 207·8 p.c. of those of 1914. On the other hand, while the declared value of 1926 imports was one-half greater than in 1914, the actual volume of 1926 imports was only 113·8 p.c. of their volume in 1914. For details by commodities see the Bureau's Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1926, pp. 642-646.

35.—Comparison of the Value and Volume of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, for the pre-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914 and the post-war fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1926. ('000' omitted).

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Main Groups.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Values as Declared. (In thousands of dollars).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	97,618	259,431	172,666	161,670	186,469	173,586	203,417
Animals and their Products.....	41,093	61,722	46,646	46,737	45,027	41,492	49,260
Fibres and Textiles.....	109,154	243,608	139,997	170,147	173,796	165,441	184,762
Wood and Paper.....	37,397	57,449	35,791	35,846	40,977	38,185	40,403
Iron and its Products.....	143,865	245,626	110,211	138,724	173,474	134,684	181,197
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	35,574	55,651	29,773	37,493	43,433	41,112	47,693
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85,289	206,095	137,604	139,989	155,899	131,013	139,034
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	17,073	37,887	24,630	25,793	26,088	24,760	28,404
Miscellaneous.....	52,131	72,690	50,486	46,180	48,204	46,660	53,233
Total.....	619,194	1,240,159	747,804	802,579	893,367	796,933	927,403
On the Basis of 1914 Average Values. (In thousands of dollars).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	97,618	112,892	121,445	131,257	128,384	131,129	143,725
Animals and their Products.....	41,093	35,122	46,723	48,819	53,437	48,154	51,603
Fibres and Textiles.....	109,154	85,402	82,785	101,401	97,358	93,240	109,209
Wood and Paper.....	37,397	27,238	20,566	22,059	23,577	24,067	25,076
Iron and its Products.....	143,865	155,893	76,805	122,951	140,504	112,405	168,258
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	35,574	48,321	28,058	36,617	41,960	41,415	45,292
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85,289	93,882	81,882	78,993	101,148	93,926	99,798
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	17,073	16,731	12,766	16,705	17,145	17,954	20,449
Miscellaneous.....	52,131	35,805	34,098	34,150	34,380	35,008	40,465
Total.....	619,194	611,286	505,128	592,952	637,893	597,298	703,875
Index Numbers of Declared Values. (1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100·0	265·6	176·8	165·6	191·0	177·7	208·3
Animals and their Products.....	100·0	150·1	113·5	113·7	109·5	100·9	119·8
Fibres and Textiles.....	100·0	223·1	128·2	155·9	159·2	151·5	169·2
Wood and Paper.....	100·0	153·5	95·7	95·9	109·5	102·0	108·0
Iron and its Products.....	100·0	170·7	76·7	96·5	120·5	93·7	126·0
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100·0	156·4	83·7	105·4	122·0	115·5	134·1
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100·0	241·8	161·5	164·1	182·7	153·7	163·1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100·0	221·9	144·3	151·0	152·8	145·0	166·4
Miscellaneous.....	100·0	139·4	96·9	88·6	92·5	89·5	102·1
Total.....	100·0	200·3	120·7	129·6	144·2	128·8	149·8
Index Numbers of Trade as Revalued at 1914 Average Values. (1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100·0	115·6	124·4	135·6	132·3	135·0	147·9
Animals and their Products.....	100·0	85·5	113·6	118·7	129·9	117·1	125·5
Fibres and Textiles.....	100·0	78·2	75·8	93·0	89·2	85·4	100·1
Wood and Paper.....	100·0	72·8	55·0	59·0	63·1	64·4	67·1
Iron and its Products.....	100·0	108·3	53·4	85·5	97·8	78·1	117·0
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100·0	135·8	78·9	102·9	117·9	116·4	127·2
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100·0	110·0	96·0	92·6	118·8	110·1	116·9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100·0	98·0	74·8	97·9	100·3	105·1	119·7
Miscellaneous.....	100·0	68·7	65·4	65·5	66·0	67·2	77·7
Total.....	100·0	98·8	81·6	96·0	103·1	96·7	113·8

35.—Comparison of the Value and Volume of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, for the pre-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914 and the post-war fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1926—concluded. ("000" omitted).

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Main Groups.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Values as Declared.							
(In thousands of dollars).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	201,190	482,140	317,579	407,760	430,932	443,299	605,896
Animals and their Products.....	76,591	188,360	135,799	135,841	140,423	163,031	190,976
Fibres and Textiles.....	1,934	18,784	4,586	7,851	8,055	9,711	8,940
Wood and Paper.....	63,202	284,561	179,926	228,756	273,355	253,610	278,675
Iron and its Products.....	15,483	76,501	28,312	51,138	66,976	57,406	74,735
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	53,304	45,939	27,886	44,358	65,911	90,371	97,476
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	9,264	40,122	22,617	27,647	26,776	20,729	24,569
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,890	20,366	9,506	14,047	15,560	16,210	17,498
Miscellaneous.....	5,731	32,390	14,030	14,053	17,363	14,700	16,428
Total.....	431,589	1,189,163	740,241	931,451	1,045,351	1,069,067	1,315,193
On the Basis of 1914 Average Values.							
(In thousands of dollars).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	201,190	197,391	226,892	328,635	371,386	315,741	400,257
Animals and their Products.....	76,591	92,153	97,149	100,367	99,408	116,877	122,540
Fibres and Textiles.....	1,934	11,695	3,441	6,287	5,911	5,787	5,445
Wood and Paper.....	63,202	108,168	91,257	134,037	151,477	146,049	163,740
Iron and its Products.....	15,483	54,910	24,197	48,465	72,153	59,242	81,322
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	53,304	34,760	28,361	42,096	63,974	82,254	84,497
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	9,264	15,995	10,777	13,857	13,462	15,300	14,225
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,890	13,110	6,244	8,743	10,357	11,163	14,141
Miscellaneous.....	5,731	15,042	9,228	10,384	13,324	10,528	11,041
Total.....	431,589	543,224	497,546	692,871	801,452	762,941	897,208
Index Numbers of Declared Values.							
(1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100.0	239.5	157.7	202.4	214.1	220.1	301.1
Animals and their Products.....	100.0	245.9	177.3	177.4	183.4	213.0	249.3
Fibres and Textiles.....	100.0	971.3	237.1	450.8	416.2	502.0	462.0
Wood and Paper.....	100.0	450.1	284.8	362.0	432.6	401.5	441.0
Iron and its Products.....	100.0	494.0	182.9	330.2	432.4	370.6	482.6
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100.0	86.2	52.3	83.3	123.5	169.4	182.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100.0	432.9	244.1	298.3	288.9	225.0	265.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100.0	416.3	194.4	287.2	318.1	331.7	357.9
Miscellaneous.....	100.0	565.2	244.8	245.1	303.1	256.5	286.7
Total.....	100.0	275.6	171.4	215.7	242.3	247.8	304.9
Index Numbers of Trade as Revalued at 1914 Average Values.							
(1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100.0	98.1	112.7	163.3	184.5	156.8	198.8
Animals and their Products.....	100.0	120.2	126.8	131.0	129.7	152.6	160.0
Fibres and Textiles.....	100.0	604.5	178.0	325.1	305.6	299.2	281.5
Wood and Paper.....	100.0	171.2	144.3	212.1	239.6	231.0	250.1
Iron and its Products.....	100.0	354.5	156.3	313.0	465.7	382.7	525.0
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100.0	65.2	53.2	79.0	119.9	154.3	158.4
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100.0	172.6	116.3	149.5	145.3	166.2	153.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100.0	268.1	127.6	178.6	211.8	228.4	289.1
Miscellaneous.....	100.0	262.6	161.0	181.2	232.6	183.8	192.6
Total.....	100.0	125.8	115.2	160.5	185.6	176.8	207.8

II.—INTERNAL TRADE.

1.—Interprovincial Trade.

Canada may be divided into the following five economic regions, each deriving its specific character from the predominant occupations of its people:—

1. *The Eastern Fishing, Lumbering and Mining Region*, comprising the river valley and the gulf of the St. Lawrence, together with the Atlantic coast; in other terms, the Maritime Provinces almost as a whole, the northern part of the province of Quebec (excluding the former district of Ungava), and a portion of northern Ontario.

2. *The Eastern Agricultural and Industrial Region*, comprising the cultivated portions of the Maritime Provinces and of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the latter provinces the cultivated areas extend along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and along the valleys of its tributaries within the Canadian borders.

3. *The Central Agricultural Region*, extending from the Red River valley to the Rocky mountains and from the Canadian-United States boundary to about 56° N. lat.

4. *The Western Fishing, Mining and Lumbering Region*, comprising the western portion of the province of Alberta, the whole of British Columbia and the southern portion of the Yukon Territory.

5. *The Northern Fishing and Hunting Region*, extending from the regions of permanent settlement northwards to the Arctic Circle and from the coast of Labrador to the Pacific and to the Alaskan boundary. This vast region is sparsely inhabited by indigenous nomadic tribes engaged in fishing and hunting for their own support, for exchange with the fur-trading companies and with individual whalers and traders who visit some parts of the region.

Great differences are apparent between the products of these various regions; even the fisheries and lumber products of the east are quite distinct from those of British Columbia. The needs of the people throughout the country are met to a great extent by the exchange of the products of one region for those of another.

Internal trade in Canada had its basis many years before Confederation in the exchange of the furs and lumber products of Quebec and Ontario for the fisheries and mineral products of the Maritimes. It was also thought at the time of Confederation that the coal fields of Nova Scotia would furnish sufficient fuel for the needs of all the eastern part of the Dominion. Later, the manufactures of Ontario and Quebec found markets from one end of the Dominion to the other, bringing back in exchange the farm, mineral and other products required by large urban communities and produced for exchange principally in western and northern regions. A further stimulus to the trade between east and west over the barren areas north of lake Superior may result from the recently increased production of the Alberta coal fields.

Thus, while many of the smaller communities and areas, like the primitive agriculturist, produce only for their own needs and are economically independent, the principle of comparative advantage is seen in the increased trade between the economic regions of the Dominion, a trade which is principally carried on over the railways of the country, but also largely over its waterways. A comparatively new development is the inauguration of sea transport between Eastern Canada and British Columbia *via* the Panama canal.

A monthly traffic report of the railways of Canada is published by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing, for each province and for the Dominion as a whole, the total revenue freight traffic of all railways, divided into 70 classes of commodities. The data also show the quantity of each class that originated and terminated in each province. The reports are of use in computing the imports and exports of each province for each of the 70 classes of commodities. For example, if the total tonnage terminating in Alberta during 1925, as shown in Table 36, is deducted from the tonnage carried, the remainder of 4,652,642 tons represents the net exports from Alberta for the year 1925. The comparative figure for 1924 was 4,982,707 tons. These statistics show rail traffic only, a limitation which should be borne in mind in connection with the trade of provinces favoured with facilities for water transportation.

Statements similar to that in Table 36 may thus be compiled for any of the 70 commodities for which statistics are collected, showing the interprovincial trade by rail in these commodities.

36.—Railway Traffic Movement of Principal Commodities in Canada and its Provinces, in tons, for the calendar years 1924 and 1925.

Provinces.	Originating in Canada or specified province.		Received from foreign connections.		Total freight carried.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	112,375	138,231	—	—	112,375	138,231
Nova Scotia.....	5,907,140	4,173,591	36,767	47,631	5,943,907	4,221,222
New Brunswick.....	2,385,135	2,276,278	379,729	436,785	2,764,864	2,713,063
Quebec.....	11,515,705	12,043,243	4,104,274	4,066,849	15,619,979	16,110,092
Ontario.....	21,288,553	21,408,268	22,804,655	23,792,309	44,093,208	45,200,577
Manitoba.....	4,828,316	5,528,298	321,687	335,331	5,150,003	5,863,629
Saskatchewan.....	6,532,582	7,969,973	286,771	223,755	6,819,353	8,193,728
Alberta.....	8,396,552	8,205,474	220,241	206,211	8,616,793	8,411,685
British Columbia.....	4,182,579	4,970,851	347,855	416,301	4,530,434	5,387,152
Canada	65,148,937	66,714,207	28,501,979	29,525,172	93,650,916	96,239,379

Provinces.	Terminating in Canada or specified province.		Delivered to foreign connections.		Total freight terminating.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	154,364	165,457	—	—	154,364	165,457
Nova Scotia.....	5,282,205	3,613,308	365,036	323,681	5,647,241	3,936,989
New Brunswick.....	1,530,694	1,568,855	1,508,308	1,566,708	3,039,002	3,135,563
Quebec.....	12,270,044	11,898,914	6,541,804	6,636,166	18,811,848	18,535,080
Ontario.....	32,257,706	34,697,600	16,392,354	17,227,355	48,650,060	51,924,955
Manitoba.....	4,135,807	4,428,933	209,838	254,671	4,345,645	4,683,604
Saskatchewan.....	3,065,823	3,241,294	465,833	493,390	3,531,656	3,734,684
Alberta.....	3,565,998	3,727,582	68,088	31,461	3,634,086	3,759,043
British Columbia.....	3,709,917	3,961,312	1,760,613	1,812,731	5,470,530	5,774,043
Canada	65,972,558	67,303,255	27,311,864	28,346,163	93,284,422	95,649,418

2.—Grain Trade Statistics.

The Canada Year Book 1922-23 contained on pages 581 to 583 a historical summary of the more important points respecting the shipment, inspection and sale of Canadian grain under the Canada Grain Act. (See p. 1017 of the 1925 Year Book for outline of new Grain Act.)

Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1924-25¹.—A *résumé* of the Canadian wheat movement naturally begins with a description of the crop of the western inspection division. The wheat crop of 1924 marketed in the western division during the crop year from Aug. 1, 1924 to July 31, 1925, amounted to 236.7 million bushels. Other acquisitions, including a carry-over from the previous crop year of 29.8 million bushels, brought the stock of the western division to a total for the year of 266.8 million bushels. As for distribution, out of the 197.8 million bushels which were commercially disposed of, the shipments to the eastern division of 89.9 million bushels and the direct export to Great Britain of 84.5 million bushels were the chief items. The direct exports to the United States were 2.9 million bushels and to other countries 6.0 million bushels. The total shipments from the western division were thus 183.5 million bushels. The wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 14.3 million bushels, of which 12.2 million bushels were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The all-rail movement eastward from the western division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William, for grindings, was 8.6 million bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 155.0 million bushels, 81.4 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 73.3 million to United States ports. The shipments to Canadian ports represent a decrease of almost 40 p.c. and to American ports a decrease of 51 p.c. from 1923-24. The principal Canadian lake ports were Goderich, with receipts of 10.5 million bushels by water, Port McNicoll, with receipts of 9.5 million bushels by water, and Port Colborne, with total receipts of 45.8 million bushels, a decrease of 8.2 million bushels from the receipts during the previous crop year. Buffalo was of chief importance among the United States lake ports in the handling of Canadian wheat, with receipts by water from Port Arthur and Fort William of 70.9 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver, including a small shipment to the United States, was 24.0 million bushels, as compared with 53.8 million in the previous crop year.

The seed requirements were estimated at 36.7 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 17.9 million bushels.

The eastern division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 25.4 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 89.9 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 11.2 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the eastern division of 126.9 million bushels. The distribution included 7.5 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 39.0 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 5.6 million bushels shipped through the winter port of Saint John. In addition, 8.4 million bushels were cleared for export to the United Kingdom and other countries *via* the United States Atlantic ports. The chief of these ports concerned with the movement of Canadian grain from both divisions were New York, with shipments of 34.3 million bushels, Philadelphia, with 15.9 million, and Baltimore with 5.6 million.

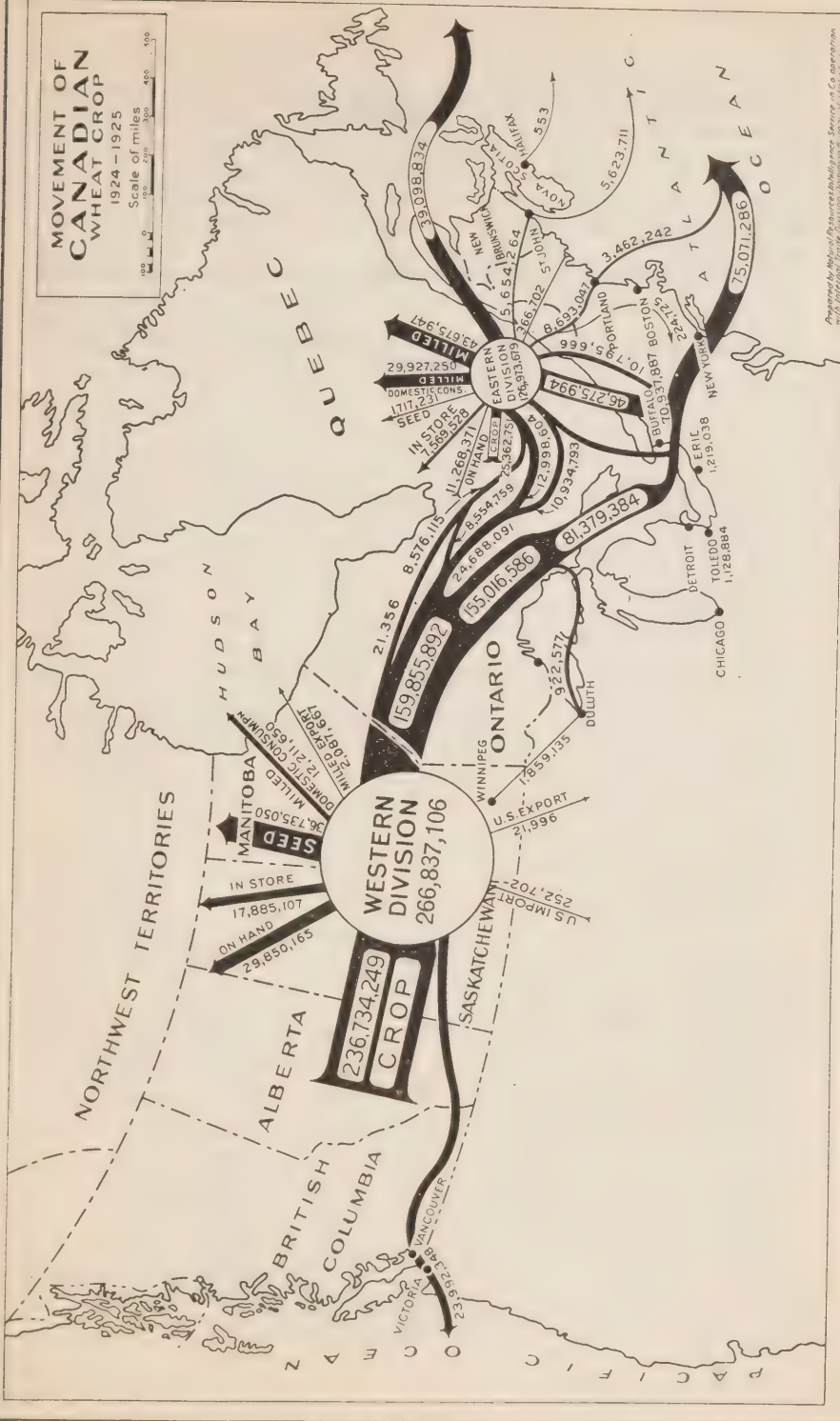
Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 3.1 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 115.7 million bushels, to other countries 28.0 million bushels; 68.7 million bushels were shipped *via* Canadian ports and 75.0 million bushels were shipped *via* United States ports. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 146.9 million bushels.

¹ For further information see the "Report on the Grain Trade of Canada," issued by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

1924 - 1925

Scale of miles



Prepared by National Resources Intelligence Service, in Co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1925

Table 38 shows for the license years 1922 to 1926 the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and warehouses and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for the country elevators of the West, and by description of elevators for the rest of the country. Tables 39 and 40 give statistics of the inspection of grain for the crop year 1925 and for 1921-25, and Tables 41 and 42 of the shipment of grain by vessel and rail for 1924 and 1925.

Tables 43 and 44 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at public elevators in the east.

37.—Summary of the Distribution of Grain in Canada during the crop year ended July 31, 1925.

Items.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1. On hand, August 1, 1924—					
In farmers' hands.....	7,363,431	31,080,000	1,257,900	12,700	417,100
In public elevators in the East.....	7,191,395	3,905,595	256,889	—	78,477
In country elevators, western division.....	4,705,715	3,391,997	499,268	69,844	213,653
In interior elevators, western division.....	156,748	525,166	40,399	196	395
In Vancouver elevators.....	595,741	71,309	5,647	—	4,782
In public and private terminals, western division.....	14,734,417	6,572,420	1,077,408	328,500	1,756,990
In private elevators, western division.....	15,657	138,292	8,295	47	3,917
In flour-mills.....	4,539,382	1,001,643	70,306	—	2,635
In transit.....	1,816,050	1,260,328	207,074	36,168	80,680
Total.....	41,118,536	47,946,750	3,423,186	447,455	2,558,629
2. Crop, 1924.....	262,097,000	405,976,000	88,807,000	9,694,700	13,750,900
3. Shipped in—					
From U.S.A. and other countries.....	619,404	1,656,523	455	447	7,006
4. Total annual stock (sum of 1, 2 and 3).....	303,834,940	455,579,273	92,230,641	10,142,602	16,316,535
5. Shipped out—					
To U.S.A.....	3,171,426	792,873	9,672	4,896,711	15,161
To United Kingdom via Canadian and U.S.A. ports.....	115,774,595	18,198,298	25,411,095	68,850	3,535,915
To other countries via Canadian and U.S.A. ports.....	28,012,137	15,644,927	2,351,193	178	2,785,055
Total.....	146,958,158	34,636,098	27,771,960	4,965,739	6,336,131
6. Milled consumption.....	42,138,900	6,548,198	751,689	1,998,939	{ 27,623 2,053 }
Milled export.....	45,763,614	3,711,618	—		
7. Total disposed of commercially (sum of 5 and 6).....	234,860,672	44,895,914	28,523,649	6,964,678	6,365,807
8. Used for seed.....	38,452,281	36,680,800	8,151,990	564,050	1,278,535
9. In store, July 31, 1925—					
In farmers' hands.....	2,709,000	23,722,000	1,714,900	38,200	204,500
In public elevators in the East.....	4,820,264	2,519,756	783,280	57,643	169,773
In country elevators, western division.....	2,719,268	1,952,352	335,651	100,339	53,776
In interior terminals, western division.....	208,324	131,836	18,729	1,247	235
In Vancouver elevators.....	1,036,131	65,041	18,431	563	3,119
In public and private terminals, western division.....	9,150,824	3,163,709	877,352	1,294,389	744,806
In private terminals, western division.....	3,714	10,175	4,190	761	1,055
In flour-mills.....	3,231,114	922,680	34,342	—	5,113
In transit.....	1,575,996	978,215	263,443	47,272	16,608
Total.....	25,454,635	33,465,764	4,050,318	1,540,414	1,198,985
10. Total accounted for (sum 7, 8 and 9).....	298,767,588	115,042,478	40,725,957	9,069,142	8,843,327

37.—Summary of the Distribution of Grain in Canada during the crop year ended July 31, 1925—concluded.

Items.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
11. Loss in cleaning.....	9,985,896	625,203	1,456,435	1,453,235	358,898
12. Grain not merchantable.....	12,001,000	36,649,000	5,880,000	829,900	522,900
13. Balance, merchantable grain fed on farms or otherwise consumed in and moved out of Canada through other channels.....	-16,919,544	+303,262,592	+44,168,249	- 1,209,675	+6,591,410
14. Total (sum 10 to 13).....	303,834,940	455,579,273	92,230,641	10,142,602	16,316,535
15. Amount inspected.....	216,147,974	51,924,358	32,618,196	8,347,925	5,736,555
16. Per cent of crop inspected.....	82.47	12.79	36.73	86.11	41.72
17. Per cent of commercial grain inspected (line 15 of 10).....	72.35	45.13	80.09	92.05	64.87
18. Commercial grain from season's crop (9 and 7-1 and 3).....	218,577,367	28,758,405	29,150,326	8,057,190	4,999,157
19. Per cent of crop commercial grain (line 18 of line 2).....	83.39	7.08	32.82	83.11	36.35
20. Value of crop.....	\$320,362,000	\$200,688,000	\$ 61,760,000	\$ 18,849,300	\$ 13,678,700

38.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the license years 1922-1926.

NOTE.—The average capacity of railway cars for the carriage of grain is for wheat 1,329, oats 2,072, barley 1,448, flaxseed 1,168 and rye 1,306 bushels. Detailed statistics of elevators for the years 1901 to 1918 are given in the 1921 Year Book, pp. 507-509, and the figures for 1919 to 1921 will be found in the 1924 Year Book, pp. 549 and 550.

Grain Elevators.	Years.	Sta- tions. ²	Ele- vators.	Ware- houses.	Capacity.
		No.	No.	No.	Bush.
Country elevators in Manitoba.....	1922.....	386	701	-	22,159,100
	1923.....	385	696	-	21,970,100
	1924.....	387	684	-	21,353,600
	1925.....	389	677	-	20,340,600
	1926.....	385	665	-	19,938,800
Country elevators in Saskatchewan.....	1922.....	782	2,224	-	70,181,320
	1923.....	797	2,304	-	72,542,320
	1924.....	829	2,433	-	76,199,020
	1925.....	883	2,547	-	81,022,020
	1926.....	900	2,616	-	82,896,760
Country elevators in Alberta.....	1922.....	357	915	-	36,092,000
	1923.....	370	936	-	36,854,000
	1924.....	378	948	-	36,262,000
	1925.....	406	979	-	36,840,000
	1926.....	432	1,011	-	38,425,000
Country elevators in British Columbia.....	1922.....	7	12	-	541,000
	1923.....	5	12	-	541,000
	1924.....	5	5	-	104,000
	1925.....	4	4	-	74,000
	1926.....	1	1	-	15,000

38.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the license years 1922-1926—concluded.

Grain Elevators.	Years.	Sta- tions. ²	Elev- ators.	Ware- houses.	Capacity.
		No.	No.		Bushels.
Ontario country and milling elevators.....	1922.....	2	4	—	1,840,000
	1923.....	2	4	—	1,840,000
	1924.....	1	1	—	40,000
	1925.....	1	1	—	40,000
	1926.....	1	1	—	40,000
Total of country elevators.	1922.....	1,534	3,856	—	130,813,420
	1923.....	1,559	3,952	—	133,747,420
	1924.....	1,600	4,071	—	133,958,620
	1925.....	1,683	4,208	—	138,316,620
	1926.....	1,719	4,294	—	141,315,560
Interior terminal elevators.....	1922.....	5	5	—	11,500,000
	1923.....	1 (3)	4	—	10,500,000
	1924.....	2 (5)	5	—	11,500,000
	1925.....	2 (6)	6	—	14,000,000
	1926.....	1 (5)	5	—	13,000,000
Interior private elevators.....	1922.....	4	6	—	605,000
	1923.....	2 (5)	7	—	1,620,000
	1924.....	1 (11)	24	—	4,766,000
	1925.....	1 (10)	26	—	5,148,000
	1926.....	2 (11)	29	—	7,197,000
British Columbia terminal and public elevators....	1922.....	(1)	1	—	1,250,000
	1923.....	(1)	1	—	1,250,000
	1924.....	(1)	1	—	1,250,000
	1925.....	(1)	2	—	3,850,000
	1926.....	1 (2)	4	—	7,100,000
British Columbia private elevators.....	1924.....	(2)	6	—	410,000
	1925.....	4	8	—	610,000
	1926.....	2	11	—	1,247,000
Manufacturing elevators.....	1925.....	1 (8)	10	—	1,876,000
	1926.....	1 (7)	9	—	2,277,000
Ontario terminal elevators ¹	1922.....	2	32	—	53,285,000
	1923.....	2	32	—	56,810,000
	1924.....	2	38	—	65,110,000
	1925.....	2	39	—	65,990,000
	1926.....	2	37	—	66,500,000
Public elevators.....	1922.....	14	24	—	34,180,000
	1923.....	14	24	—	34,180,000
	1924.....	14	24	—	34,200,000
	1925.....	14	25	—	40,110,000
	1926.....	16	27	—	43,110,000
Grand Total of Canadian elevators.....	1922.....	1,559	3,924	—	231,633,420
	1923.....	1,578	4,020	—	238,107,420
	1924.....	1,620	4,169	—	251,194,620
	1925.....	1,704	4,324	—	269,900,620
	1926.....	1,745	4,416	—	281,746,560

¹ Including private elevators. ² The figures in parentheses are not included in the total.

: 9.—Grain Inspected in Canada during the crop year ended July 31, 1925.

Grades.	Number of Cars Inspected.	Per cent per Grade.	Quantity Inspected.		Total.
			Western Division.	Eastern Division.	
		p.c.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat Spring—					
Man. Hard No. 1.....	74	0-05	97,310	—	97,310
Northern—					
No. 1.....	31,711	19-45	41,699,965	—	41,699,965
No. 2.....	29,826	18-30	39,221,190	—	39,221,190
No. 3.....	30,304	18-59	39,849,760	—	39,849,760
No. 4.....	26,421	16-21	34,743,615	—	34,743,615
No. 5.....	13,113	8-04	17,243,595	—	17,243,595
No. 6.....	5,250	3-22	6,903,750	—	6,903,750
No. 4 Special.....	54		71,010	—	71,010
No. 5 ".....	20	0-05	26,300	—	26,300
No. 6 ".....	10		13,150	—	13,150
Rejected.....	1,108	0-68	1,457,020	—	1,457,020
Smutty.....	392	0-24	515,480	—	515,480
No Grade.....	18,964	11-63	24,937,660	—	24,937,660
Condemned.....	23	0-01	30,245	—	30,245
No established grade.....	156	0-10	205,140	—	205,140
Feed and Feed No. 2.....	2,018	1-24	2,653,670	—	2,653,670
Feed B.C. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....	6	—	7,890	—	7,890
Other wheat mixed with foreign grain	10	—	13,150	—	13,150
Commercial Grades—					
C. No. 1.....	—	—	—	424,438	424,438
C. No. 2.....	—	—	—	41,189	41,189
Amber Durum—					
No. 1 C.W.....	23	0-01	30,245	—	30,245
No. 2 ".....	486	0-30	639,090	—	639,090
No. 3 ".....	1,542	0-94	2,027,730	—	2,027,730
No. 4 ".....	413	0-25	543,095	—	543,095
No. 5 ".....	44	0-03	57,860	—	57,860
No. 6 ".....	12	0-01	15,780	—	15,780
Rejected.....	137	0-08	180,155	—	180,155
No grade Durum.....	736	0-45	967,840	—	967,840
Red Durum.....	50	0-03	65,750	—	65,750
Other Durum.....	115	0-07	151,225	—	151,225
Total spring wheat.....	163,618	100-00	214,368,670	465,627	214,834,297
Winter Wheat, Alberta Red, Total.....	16	100-00	21,040	—	21,040
Mixed Winter, Total.....	—	—	—	562,586	562,586
Commercial Grades, Total.....	—	—	—	43,301	43,301
White Winter, Total.....	—	—	—	97,103	97,103
Red Winter, Total.....	—	—	—	584,947	584,947
Commercial Grades.....	—	—	—	4,700	4,700
Total winter wheat.....	16	—	21,040	1,292,637	1,313,677
Grand Total, Wheat.....	163,634	—	214,389,710	1,758,264	216,147,974
Oats—					
Ex. No. 1 C.W.....	1	0-12	1,935	—	1,935
No. 1 C.W.....	30		58,050	—	58,050
No. 2 C.W.....	2,546		4,926,510	—	4,926,510
No. 3 C.W.....	4,185	16-21	8,097,975	—	8,097,975
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	1,043	4-04	2,018,205	—	2,018,205
No. 1 Feed.....	6,682	25-88	12,929,670	—	12,929,670
No. 2 Feed.....	5,132	19-88	9,930,420	—	9,930,420
Rejected.....	1,058	4-10	2,047,230	—	2,047,230
No Grade.....	5,043	19-54	9,758,205	—	9,758,205
Other, mixed Oats.....	95	0-37	183,825	—	183,825
No. 1.....	—	—	—	1,500	1,500
No. 2.....	—	—	—	270,709	270,709
No. 3.....	—	—	—	479,995	479,995
No. 4.....	—	—	—	546,400	546,400
Rejected.....	—	—	—	465,869	465,869
No Grade.....	—	—	—	201,910	201,910
Other.....	—	—	—	5,950	5,950
Total Oats.....	25,815	100-00	49,952,025	1,972,333	51,924,358
Total Buckwheat.....	50	—	50,000	1,093,121	1,143,121

39.—Grain Inspected in Canada during the crop year ended July 31, 1925—concluded.

Grades.	Number of Cars Inspected.	Per cent per Grade.	Quantity Inspected.		Total.
			Western Division.	Eastern Division.	
		p.c.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Barley—					
No. 2.....	1	0.04	1,455	—	1,455
No. 3 extra.....	7		10,185	—	10,185
No. 3.....	4,723	21.54	6,871,965	—	6,871,965
No. 4.....	5,070	23.12	7,376,850	—	7,376,850
Feed.....	2,661	12.14	3,871,755	—	3,871,755
Rejected.....	1,326	6.05	1,929,330	—	1,929,330
No Grade.....	7,629	34.80	11,100,195	—	11,100,195
Other.....	507	2.31	737,685	—	737,685
No. 2.....	—	—	—	6,250	6,250
No. 3 extra.....	—	—	—	32,711	32,711
No. 3.....	—	—	—	344,475	344,475
No. 4.....	—	—	—	286,729	286,729
No Grade.....	—	—	—	5,250	5,250
Rejected.....	—	—	—	43,361	43,361
Total Barley.....	21,924	100.00	31,899,420	718,776	32,618,196
Rye—					
No. 1 C.W.....	139	3.20	177,920	—	177,920
No. 2 C.W.....	2,629	60.46	3,365,120	—	3,365,120
No. 3 C.W.....	267	6.14	341,760	—	341,760
Rejected.....	255	5.87	326,400	—	326,400
No Grade.....	1,054	24.24	1,349,120	—	1,349,120
Other W.D.....	4	0.09	5,120	—	5,120
No. 2.....	—	—	—	142,010	142,010
No. 3.....	—	—	—	25,501	25,501
Rejected.....	—	—	—	2,227	2,227
No Grade.....	—	—	—	1,377	1,377
Total Rye.....	4,348	100.00	5,565,440	171,115	5,736,555
Flaxseed—					
No. 1 N.W.C.....	3,737	50.81	4,241,495	—	4,241,495
No. 2 C.W.....	2,358	32.06	2,676,330	—	2,676,330
No. 3 C.W.....	925	12.58	1,049,875	—	1,049,875
No Grade.....	269	3.66	305,315	—	305,315
Rejected.....	64	0.87	72,640	—	72,640
Condemned.....	1	0.02	1,135	—	1,135
Other.....	1		1,135	—	1,135
Total Flaxseed.....	7,355	100.00	8,347,925	—	8,347,925
Peas.....	—	—	—	24,328	24,328
Corn.....	2	—	2,000	16,291	18,291
Speltz.....	8	—	8,000	—	8,000
Screenings.....	213	—	213,000	—	213,000
Mixed Grains.....	432	—	432,000	—	432,000
Total, All Grains.....	223,181	—	310,859,520	5,754,228	316,613,748

UNITED STATES GRAIN INSPECTED.

Kinds	Bushels.
Wheat.....	45,986,986
Corn.....	541,697
Barley.....	766,243
Rye.....	30,010,272
Oats.....	6,384,788
Total.....	83,689,986

40.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the crop years ended Aug. 31, 1921-1923 and July 31, 1924 and 1925.

NOTE.—1924—11 months ended July 31. 1925—crop year ended July 31. In 1924 the crop year was changed from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31 to Aug. 1 to July 31.

Grains.		Eastern Division.			Western Division.	Grand Total.
		Toronto.	Montreal.	Total.		
		bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	1921	2,276,526	14,072,100	16,348,626	187,185,000	203,533,626
	1922	851,420	28,898,752	29,750,172	231,606,300	261,356,472
	1923	1,412,437	31,077,783	32,490,220	297,256,700	329,746,920
	1924	260,899	16,464,401	16,725,300	389,058,988	405,784,288
	1925	1,691,488	46,053,762	47,745,250	214,389,710	262,134,960
Corn	1921	-	23,373,006	23,373,006	2,000	23,375,006
	1922	15,982	50,538,265	50,554,247	5,000	50,559,247
	1923	15,491	13,758,161	13,773,652	16,000	13,789,652
	1924	42,035	860,323	902,358	7,000	909,358
	1925	40,283	517,705	557,988	2,000	559,988
Oats	1921	836,962	1,797,239	2,634,201	72,792,000	75,426,201
	1922	69,823	877,897	947,720	62,412,000	63,359,720
	1923	464,440	1,503,477	1,967,917	48,944,000	50,911,917
	1924	116,338	355,257	471,595	82,987,326	83,458,921
	1925	819,724	7,537,397	8,357,121	49,952,025	58,309,146
Buckwheat	1921	180,128	30,662	210,790	-	210,790
	1922	236,335	65,763	302,098	-	302,098
	1923	359,008	151,160	510,168	12,000	522,168
	1924	89,954	11,680	101,634	9,000	110,634
	1925	769,451	323,670	1,093,121	50,000	1,143,121
Barley	1921	339,363	654,452	993,815	14,904,400	15,898,215
	1922	119,980	217,178	337,158	14,000,000	14,337,158
	1923	75,880	210,280	286,160	18,804,775	19,090,935
	1924	27,886	84,200	112,086	19,781,480	19,893,566
	1925	193,047	1,291,972	1,485,019	31,899,420	33,384,439
Rye	1921	351,130	3,767,404	4,118,534	3,251,250	7,369,784
	1922	39,400	9,107,187	9,146,587	5,754,075	14,900,662
	1923	75,846	12,264,047	12,339,893	12,051,450	24,391,343
	1924	15,594	8,943,252	8,958,846	7,010,966	15,969,812
	1925	162,997	30,018,390	30,181,387	5,565,440	35,746,827
Flaxseed	1921	-	-	-	5,598,600	5,598,600
	1922	-	-	-	2,784,100	2,784,100
	1923	-	-	-	3,631,500	3,631,500
	1924	-	-	-	5,363,482	5,363,482
	1925	-	-	-	8,347,925	8,347,925
Peas	1921	3,000	1,000	4,000	-	4,000
	1922	9,781	-	9,781	-	9,781
	1923	15,063	-	15,063	-	15,063
	1924	29,839	-	29,839	-	29,839
	1925	24,328	-	24,328	-	24,328
Screenings	1921	-	-	-	321,000	321,000
	1922	-	-	-	224,000	224,000
	1923	-	-	-	198,000	198,000
	1924	-	-	-	342,000	342,000
	1925	-	-	-	213,000	213,000
Total	1921	3,987,109	43,695,863	47,682,972	284,055,250	331,738,222
	1922	1,342,721	89,705,042	91,047,763	316,786,475	407,834,238
	1923	2,418,165	58,961,908	61,383,073	380,918,425	442,301,498
	1924	582,545	26,719,113	27,301,658	504,562,242	531,863,900
	1925	3,701,318	85,742,896	89,444,214	310,859,520	400,303,734

41.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1924 and 1925.

Kinds of Grain.	1924.			1925.		
	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat.....	109,850,211	89,514,984	199,365,195	96,948,333	127,443,569	224,586,638
Oats.....	29,903,498	11,579,199	41,482,697	31,974,676	7,982,485	39,957,161
Barley.....	9,402,594	13,134,581	22,537,175	10,724,316	19,804,302	30,528,618
Flaxseed.....	1,023,407	2,960,963	3,984,370	1,433,504	5,229,371	6,662,875
Rye.....	1,968,954	3,114,451	5,083,405	1,789,331	1,897,952	3,687,283
Total	152,148,664	120,304,178	272,452,842	142,870,160	162,357,679	305,422,575
Mixed grains.....lb.	55,686,305	85,925,185	141,611,490	37,324,493	82,348,510	119,673,003
Screenings.....ton	47,070	80,085	127,155	25,643	83,059	108,702

42.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels and all-rail route from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended July 31, 1924 and 1925.

Kinds of Grain.	1924.			1925.		
	Lake.	Rail.	Total.	Lake.	Rail.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard.....	5,127	2,072	7,199	38,374	—	38,374
No. 1 Northern.....	121,658,065	1,352,152	123,010,217	36,273,229	183,514	36,456,743
No. 2 Northern.....	62,270,524	1,133,044	63,403,568	29,707,349	536,930	30,244,279
No. 3 Northern.....	64,423,727	3,564,031	67,987,758	34,594,111	1,060,661	35,654,772
Sundry grades.....	26,558,361	1,756,605	28,314,966	54,925,483	5,514,571	60,440,054
Total Wheat.....	274,915,804	7,807,904	282,723,708	155,538,546	7,295,676	162,834,222
Oats.....	44,746,306	4,042,063	48,788,369	37,969,185	1,786,989	39,756,174
Barley.....	12,816,390	2,066,870	14,883,260	27,433,634	1,058,166	28,491,800
Flaxseed.....	4,063,251	364,258	4,427,509	6,442,868	267,991	6,710,859
Rye.....	5,707,443	65,066	5,772,509	6,421,069	15,429	6,436,498
Total Grain.....	342,249,194	14,346,161	356,595,355	233,805,302	10,424,251	244,229,553
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mixed grains.....	18,586,735	9,243,970	27,830,705	12,501,876	2,939,290	15,441,166

43.—Canadian Grain handled at Public Elevators in the East, by crop years ended Aug. 31, 1921-1923 and July 31, 1924 and 1925.

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total Grain.	Mixed Grains.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Receipts—							
1920-1921.....	99,222,288	56,920,476	15,122,141	933,160	1,322,315	173,520,380	445,796
1921-1922.....	120,870,258	50,187,467	16,365,929	1,170,635	2,270,964	190,865,253	—
1922-1923.....	195,912,085	32,097,720	14,790,852	501,979	3,418,010	246,720,646	—
1923-1924.....	223,719,604	49,154,956	15,562,501	653,807	3,377,790	292,468,658	—
1924-1925.....	153,399,076	54,899,163	15,991,065	1,506,975	6,229,093	232,025,372	—
Shipments—							
1920-1921.....	98,073,242	52,455,177	14,707,981	870,279	1,298,940	167,405,619	—
1921-1922.....	119,186,498	49,098,234	16,273,586	1,156,145	2,262,807	187,977,270	—
1922-1923.....	194,426,412	30,625,863	13,832,147	489,529	2,191,775	241,565,726	—
1923-1924.....	216,711,059	44,512,029	15,297,057	604,501	3,237,745	280,352,391	—
1924-1925.....	148,380,135	52,213,123	15,333,397	1,449,328	6,059,319	223,435,302	—

44.—Canadian Grain handled in Public Elevators in the East, by classes of ports, during the crop year ended July 31, 1925.

Ports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Georgian Bay Ports—						
On Hand.....	1,162,067	2,640,858	133,899	—	—	3,936,824
Receipts—Water.....	35,622,884	8,460,187	5,170,261	638,393	1,463,175	51,354,900
Total.....	36,784,951	11,101,045	5,304,160	638,393	1,463,175	55,291,724
Shipments—Rail.....	36,128,739	11,051,614	5,278,388	638,390	1,463,174	54,560,305
In Store.....	656,204	49,431	25,767	—	—	731,384
Lower Lake Ports—						
On Hand.....	2,349,222	45,344	9,869	—	62,445	2,466,880
Receipts—Rail.....	2,078,275	202,931	52,175	—	—	2,333,381
Water.....	43,727,696	13,870,581	2,092,200	127,612	1,708,249	61,526,338
Total.....	48,155,193	14,118,856	2,154,244	127,612	1,770,694	66,326,599
Shipments—Rail.....	16,511,469	990,876	141,504	4,771	—	17,648,620
Water.....	29,637,166	11,854,998	1,710,149	65,198	1,738,414	45,005,925
In Store.....	2,006,553	1,272,979	302,591	57,643	32,280	3,672,046
St. Lawrence Ports—						
On Hand.....	3,650,832	1,127,164	199,882	—	13,853	4,991,731
Receipts—Rail.....	12,998,594	6,970,449	3,548,298	—	976,232	24,493,573
Water.....	46,275,994	20,380,310	3,620,291	679,820	1,736,965	72,693,380
Total.....	62,925,420	28,477,923	7,368,471	679,820	2,727,050	102,178,684
Shipments—Rail.....	9,433,554	6,308,083	536,653	679,819	54,131	17,012,240
Water.....	51,199,260	20,806,214	6,502,514	—	2,535,426	81,043,414
In Store.....	2,292,609	1,363,622	829,300	—	137,493	4,123,024
Seaboard Ports—						
On Hand.....	—	—	1,375	—	—	1,375
Receipts—Rail.....	5,533,512	1,201,339	1,162,815	61,150	268,174	8,226,990
Total.....	5,533,512	1,201,339	1,164,190	61,150	268,174	8,228,365
Shipments—Water.....	5,469,943	1,201,338	1,162,814	61,150	268,174	8,163,419
Rail.....	4	—	1,375	—	—	1,379
In Store.....	63,564	—	—	—	—	63,564

3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Animal Products.

The estimated value of farm live stock in Canada in 1925 was about \$700,000,000, or two-thirds of the value of field crops grown during the year. In gross value of product the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which is dependent chiefly on animal husbandry for its materials, has during recent years been one of the most important single manufacturing industries in Canada.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained on pages 594 and 595 a historical description of the development and present position of the live stock industry in the Dominion, with statistics of farm animals from the decennial censuses, 1871 to 1921. A summary of this data is given in Table 45.

45.—Animals on Farms and Killed or Sold by Farmers in Canada, by censal years, 1871-1921.

Years.	Animals on Farms.			Animals killed or sold and wool sold.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wool.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lb.
1871.....	2,484,655	3,155,509	1,366,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480
1881.....	3,382,396	3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736
1891.....	3,997,023	2,563,781	1,733,850	957,737	1,464,172	1,791,104	10,031,970
1901.....	5,446,944	2,510,568	2,332,902	1,086,353	1,329,141	2,497,636	10,550,769
1911 ¹	6,649,982	2,227,916	3,691,235	1,752,792 ²	949,039 ²	2,771,755 ²	6,933,955
1921 ¹	8,391,424	3,196,078	3,324,291	1,616,626 ²	1,027,975 ²	1,779,339 ²	11,338,268

¹ Census taken as of June 1, while previous censuses were taken earlier in the year, so that a greater number of young animals are included in 1911 and 1921.

² Animals slaughtered on farms were not included. Following figures are comparable with data given for the previous years (the 1911 amounts are partly estimated).—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1911.....	1,915,059	1,097,015	4,282,624
1921.....	2,095,959	1,217,993	2,972,413

In Table 46 are given statistics showing the index numbers of animals on farms for the years 1918 to 1925, expressed as percentages of the average numbers for the quinquennium 1911-1915.

46.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, calendar years 1918-1925.

(Average Number for 1911 to 1915=100.)

Years.	Animals on Farms.				
	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1918.....	128.0	133.2	176.4	145.6	125.8
1919.....	130.1	133.6	177.2	163.2	118.5
1920.....	120.6	132.0	164.5	177.5	103.1
1921.....	135.2	140.7	175.4	175.3	114.5
1922.....	129.4	141.0	161.9	155.7	114.8
1923.....	125.2	137.8	151.5	131.4	129.2
1924.....	127.3	140.3	155.4	128.1	148.6
1925.....	126.0	144.2	148.5	131.4	129.8

Live Stock Marketings, 1925.—The number of cattle sold at live stock yards showed a large increase and the sales of hogs a slight decrease in 1925 over 1924. Cattle sold numbered 967,712 in 1925, 872,932 in 1924, 830,898 in 1923, 862,203 in 1922 and 688,104 in 1921. The total numbers of hogs sold were 1,286,154 in 1925, 1,311,362 in 1924, 1,031,656 in 1923, 835,773 in 1922 and 681,427 in 1921. Sales of calves increased from 283,204 in 1924 to 314,088 in 1925, but sheep sales have fallen from 598,305 head in 1920 to 414,374 in 1925.

Table 47 shows the receipts for sale at the various stock-yards and the disposition of the live stock sold.

47.—Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1924 and 1925.

Markets and Classification.	1924.				1925.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Toronto—								
Receipts (Total).....	326,918	96,955	465,975	181,984	341,294	106,369	383,202	185,914
Shipments (Total).....	326,529	99,131	472,935	181,654	343,754	108,571	387,542	185,596
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	192,054	57,989	443,045	133,020	198,884	59,124	371,450	142,972
2. Local Butchers.....	34,515	28,367	20,995	41,187	33,542	24,695	11,137	35,608
3. Country Points.....	48,507	2,743	5,992	7,200	55,814	3,096	4,600	6,165
4. Other Stock-yards.....	1,657	258	2,784	49	1,809	178	254	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	2,122	9,774	119	113	5,727	21,478	101	851
6. Overseas Exports.....	47,674	—	—	85 ¹	47,978	—	—	—
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)—								
Receipts (Total).....	37,942	69,596	133,835	123,009	36,670	64,103	145,567	119,283
Shipments (Total).....	34,020	65,440	127,569	121,119	34,825	58,686	140,411	120,287
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	23,650	48,113	116,365	100,875	22,736	40,595	126,747	93,569
2. Local Butchers.....	9,481	17,188	11,135	15,371	7,767	17,846	12,114	18,517
3. Country Points.....	342	4	69	2,430	1,313	10	1,550	1,688
4. Other Stock-yards.....	—	39	—	2,443	—	235	—	1,820
5. U.S. Exports.....	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	4,693
6. Overseas Exports.....	547	—	—	—	3,009	—	—	—
Montreal (East End)—								
Receipts (Total).....	24,790	52,581	63,688	46,454	27,358	54,940	56,127	35,518
Shipments (Total).....	24,841	52,933	64,723	46,644	27,071	54,853	55,808	35,629
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	10,637	14,072	11,765	18,214	13,226	20,694	9,268	15,427
2. Local Butchers.....	11,447	37,603	52,467	25,067	11,061	33,347	46,195	16,743
3. Country Points.....	2,245	15	331	757	2,702	20	261	453
4. Other Stock-yards.....	512	1,049	160	2,226	60	423	84	2,039
5. U.S. Exports.....	—	194	—	380	—	369	—	967
6. Overseas Exports.....	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—

¹ To Newfoundland.

47.—Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Markets and Classification.	1924.				1925.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Winnipeg—								
Receipts (Total).....	296,205	37,177	372,053	32,022	336,068	53,297	414,316	29,295
Shipments (Total).....	292,341	37,024	371,980	31,741	338,885	49,632	413,876	29,318
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	163,226	21,381	330,958	22,405	188,057	27,838	318,575	21,672
2. Local Butchers.....	9,532	10,753	3,928	4,837	12,976	13,458	3,441	3,333
3. Country Points.....	45,543	3,541	20,404	4,236	49,911	4,681	43,889	4,201
4. Other Stock-yards.....	23,217	668	14,587	263	40,953	2,429	45,353	112
5. U.S. Exports.....	46,234	681	2,103	—	38,266	1,226	2,618	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	4,589	—	—	—	8,722	—	—	—
Calgary—								
Receipts (Total).....	94,075	14,757	119,687	42,003	115,832	19,233	129,550	22,744
Shipments (Total).....	106,520	3,065	120,806	42,261	132,682	2,584	129,650	22,744
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	56,743	2,650	108,404	22,036	83,021	1,658	84,738	12,928
2. Local Butchers.....	1,374	125	339	181	2,883	1	204	64
3. Country Points.....	33,402	220	6,249	20,044	31,813	332	13,051	9,752
4. Other Stock-yards.....	2,886	—	721	—	3,884	—	—	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	10,469	70	5,093	—	9,300	541	31,657	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	1,646	—	—	—	1,781	—	—	—
Edmonton—								
Receipts (Total).....	77,599	10,617	74,855	7,525	87,482	13,491	83,483	6,708
Shipments (Total).....	80,316	10,348	75,125	7,497	96,622	14,189	83,971	8,715
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	35,721	7,042	61,731	3,744	44,180	9,124	55,849	4,043
2. Local Butchers.....	6,184	2,038	2,082	1,501	5,297	2,912	2,119	1,657
3. Country Points.....	20,644	426	6,976	2,252	25,482	1,390	7,262	3,015
4. Other Stock-yards.....	6,605	528	3,841	—	7,914	138	11,612	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	9,486	314	495	—	6,513	625	7,129	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	1,676	—	—	—	7,236	—	—	—
Prince Albert—								
Receipts (Total).....	3,738	571	20,807	224	5,869	889	15,748	542
Shipments (Total).....	3,738	576	20,453	226	5,868	891	15,418	542
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	1,364	319	19,095	172	2,873	712	13,848	466
2. Local Butchers.....	212	49	132	15	77	31	52	11
3. Country Points.....	1,432	165	945	39	1,763	78	1,033	65
4. Other Stock-yards.....	600	43	281	—	911	67	485	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	130	—	—	—	244	3	—	—
Moose Jaw—								
Receipts (Total).....	11,665	950	60,462	6,844	17,139	1,766	58,161	14,370
Shipments (Total).....	11,887	910	60,001	6,680	17,168	1,808	58,089	14,597
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	4,077	148	54,229	942	6,354	968	50,428	3,112
2. Local Butchers.....	1,496	322	640	648	1,001	271	650	222
3. Country Points.....	2,545	433	4,781	4,530	2,803	385	5,006	11,242
4. Other Stock-yards.....	2,182	7	107	569	6,715	184	1,506	21
5. U.S. Exports.....	1,587	—	244	—	295	—	499	—

Data similar to those in Table 36 show that, with regard to the interprovincial movement of live stock, Saskatchewan was the largest shipper of cattle to other provinces in 1925. This province shipped a total of 208,910 head, 195,175 going to other provinces and 13,735 being for export. Manitoba received 182,146 head from Saskatchewan. Manitoba was also a heavy shipper, sending 40,219 head for export and 151,248 to other provinces, a total of 191,467. Alberta shipped 185,333 head, 4,319 for export and 181,016 to other provinces. Manitoba received 66,021 head of the Alberta shipments. Total receipts of cattle in Manitoba from other provinces amounted to 248,303, while Ontario received 200,599 head.

The number of live stock originating in five provinces of Canada and marketed through stock-yards or by direct shipment to the packers, or for export, is given for the calendar year 1925 in Table 48. In Table 49 are given the statistics of the grading of animals from five provinces marketed through the stock yards in 1925.

48.—Live Stock from several Provinces of Canada, Marketed through Stock-yards, Packers, etc., calendar year 1925.

Live Stock.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—						
Total to stock-yards.....	18,598	325,070	101,086	206,253	260,645	911,922
Direct to packers.....	4,612	5,867	751	4,771	36,568	52,569
Direct to export.....	2,427	76,723	2,543	8,263	15,733	105,689
Total.....	25,637	407,660	104,380	219,557	312,946	1,070,180
Calves—						
Total to stock-yards.....	59,440	156,378	19,931	28,553	37,949	302,251
Direct to packers.....	12,943	23,598	102	394	9,237	46,274
Direct to export.....	1,237	29,545	46	366	1,780	32,974
Total.....	73,620	209,521	20,079	29,313	48,966	381,499
Hogs—						
Total to stock-yards.....	50,220	445,944	206,093	282,104	247,567	1,231,928
Direct to packers.....	27,135	1,036,497	53,343	59,261	372,469	1,548,755
Direct to export.....	106	6,126	71	1,248	26,416	33,967
Total.....	77,511	1,488,567	259,507	342,613	646,452	2,814,650
Sheep—						
Total to stock-yards.....	144,051	176,445	18,880	26,794	33,068	399,238
Direct to packers.....	13,255	5,657	375	844	19,071	39,202
Direct to export.....	1,612	6,390	746	181	258	9,187
Total.....	158,918	188,492	20,001	27,819	52,397	447,627
Store cattle purchased.....	2,352	105,111	19,027	6,997	35,855	169,342

49.—Grading of Live Stock from several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stock-yards, calendar year 1925.

Grades of Live Stock.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—						
Steers, 1,200 lb. and up.....	—	31,276	1,966	4,522	13,000	50,764
Steers, 1,000–1,200 lb.	1,157	38,696	5,671	10,580	21,208	77,312
Good.....	772	5,884	1,559	4,575	8,640	21,430
Steers, 700–1,000 lb.	778	40,221	4,063	5,440	8,118	58,620
Good.....	2,137	15,188	2,649	5,149	6,000	31,123
Heifers.....	185	35,525	7,104	15,318	19,550	77,682
Good.....	761	14,516	5,168	14,305	10,287	45,037
Fair.....	658	8,690	5,088	10,040	10,365	34,841
Cows.....	1,891	30,979	10,104	22,118	31,448	96,540
Good.....	3,764	46,288	12,402	21,955	24,314	108,723
Common.....	342	5,108	1,588	2,378	1,709	11,125
Bulls.....	2,852	9,052	1,895	2,761	2,435	18,995
Good.....	2,948	18,739	8,668	12,055	12,918	55,328
Common.....	113	18	486	296	111	1,024
Oxen.....	73	4,348	7,380	16,227	17,682	45,710
Stockers, 450–800 lb.	13	3,532	6,785	11,466	21,353	43,149
Good.....	—	12,153	10,021	25,555	29,591	77,320
Fair.....	51	4,059	6,934	15,615	14,496	41,155
Unclassified.....	103	798	1,555	6,168	7,420	16,044
Total.....	18,598	325,070	101,086	206,253	260,645	911,922
Calves—						
Beef.....	63	46,374	19,902	28,368	37,752	132,459
Dairy.....	24,266	101,885	1	70	70	126,292
Grass.....	35,109	8,048	—	59	29	43,245
Unclassified.....	2	71	28	56	98	255
Total.....	59,440	156,378	19,931	28,553	37,949	302,251

49.—Grading of Live Stock from several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stock-yards, calendar year 1925—concluded.

Grades of Live Stock.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hogs—						
Select bacon.....	6,048	116,006	14,824	12,022	11,528	160,428
Thick smooth.....	21,937	255,471	115,855	145,042	164,513	702,818
Heavies.....	1,962	15,497	8,632	11,944	5,255	43,290
Ex. heavies.....	567	1,564	2,543	4,080	1,052	9,806
Shop hogs.....	16,731	38,932	45,671	73,263	35,818	210,415
Lights and feeders.....	1,204	6,339	8,379	18,545	15,490	49,957
Roughs.....	118	116	256	592	693	1,769
Sows, No. 1.....	478	2,009	5,829	10,016	6,105	24,437
Sows, No. 2.....	1,108	9,164	3,635	4,850	4,824	23,581
Stags.....	67	850	469	751	439	2,576
Unclassified.....	—	2	—	999	1,850	2,851
Total.....	50,220	445,944	206,093	282,104	247,567	1,231,928
Sheep and Lambs—						
Lambs.....						
Good.....	85,184	146,917	12,326	15,090	19,873	279,390
Common.....	49,098	9,466	2,745	1,700	1,369	64,378
Sheep.....						
Heavy.....	242	1,693	8	50	18	2,011
Light.....	4,859	15,165	2,225	6,771	7,815	36,835
Common.....	4,212	3,204	917	1,530	819	10,682
Unclassified.....	456	—	659	1,653	3,174	5,942
Total.....	158,918	176,445	18,880	26,794	33,068	399,238

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—The tendency to large scale production in the industry is shown in the summary of census records below. The number of establishments has rapidly dropped off while the industry has grown by leaps and bounds. The concentration of the industry into a comparatively small number of large establishments has resulted in the utilization of by-products and in a marked increase in economy and efficiency of operation. In addition to the principal statistics reported in the decennial censuses from 1871 to 1911, annual figures collected through the Census of Industry for the years 1920 to 1924 are included in Table 50, whilst live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments in 1924 and 1925 is given in Table 51.

50.—Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-packing Industry of Canada, by censal years, 1871 to 1924.

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901. ¹	1911. ¹
Establishments.....No.	193	203	527	57	80
Capital invested.....\$	419,325	1,449,679	2,173,077	5,395,162	15,321,088
Employees.....No.	841	852	1,690	2,416	4,214
Salaries and Wages.....\$	145,376	209,483	503,053	1,020,164	2,685,518
Cost of Materials.....\$	2,942,786	3,163,576	5,554,246	19,520,058	40,951,761
Value of Products.....\$	3,799,552	4,084,133	7,125,831	22,217,984	48,527,076
Description.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Establishments.....No.	86	84	83	76	74
Capital invested.....\$	84,288,306	58,459,555	56,710,481	53,058,776	56,675,118
Employees.....No.	11,978	9,711	9,800	9,914	10,046
Salaries and Wages.....\$	16,691,471	13,547,778	12,366,896	12,708,253	13,127,504
Cost of Materials.....\$	170,916,888	113,389,835	115,154,525	107,788,344	106,764,011
Value of Products.....\$	240,544,618	153,136,289	143,414,693	138,218,909	133,740,271

¹ Includes only establishments employing five hands and over.

51.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1924 and 1925.

Months.	1924.			1925.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	55,463	29,062	259,380	60,415	19,310	335,413
February.....	47,775	14,820	255,347	48,624	11,172	245,440
March.....	59,161	12,116	255,760	73,934	10,847	240,476
April.....	85,634	9,308	242,225	87,197	13,341	219,884
May.....	91,116	11,909	236,886	86,003	10,674	210,073
June.....	74,749	19,697	213,123	75,959	16,351	225,372
July.....	69,382	34,565	176,612	73,801	31,272	168,162
August.....	68,675	45,035	184,709	77,643	43,830	155,310
September.....	76,980	69,608	185,049	89,973	72,690	173,536
October.....	89,230	142,203	260,743	118,920	129,283	208,502
November.....	105,191	80,112	291,400	100,644	89,578	224,359
December.....	76,265	41,806	352,409	82,701	41,856	235,204
Total.....	899,621	510,241	2,913,643	975,814	490,704	2,641,731

Consumption of Animal Products.—The consumption of meats in Canada in 1925 is estimated at 701,502,963 pounds of beef, 730,959,055 pounds of pork and 77,055,839 pounds of mutton and lamb. The per capita consumption of beef on this basis amounts to 74.91 pounds; pork, 78.06 pounds; and mutton and lamb, 8.23 pounds, a total of 161.20 pounds of meats per capita per annum. The corresponding data for other animal products is as follows:—butter, 266,686,635 pounds and 28.48 pounds; cheese, 30,540,058 pounds and 3.26 pounds; eggs, 251,038,908 dozen and 26.81 dozen; and poultry, 69,412,757 pounds and 7.41 pounds. Details are given in Table 52.

52.—Total and per capita consumption of Meats and Produce in Canada per annum, calendar years 1922-1925.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
BEEF.				
Slaughtered in Canada—				
Cattle.....No.	1,392,407	1,365,767	1,378,737	1,521,240
Calves....."	506,795	484,324	484,987	511,911
Total....."	1,899,202	1,850,091	1,863,724	2,033,151
Estimated dressed weight—				
Cattle.....lb.	626,583,150	614,595,150	620,431,650	684,558,000
Calves....."	50,679,500	48,432,400	48,498,700	51,191,100
Total....."	677,262,650	663,027,550	668,930,350	735,749,100
Net exports of beef....."	25,371,434	22,249,592	22,897,475	34,246,137
Total consumption....."	651,891,216	640,777,958	646,032,875	701,502,963
Consumption per capita....."	72.92	70.55	70.02	74.91
PORK.				
Slaughtered in Canada.....No.	5,382,196	6,055,957	6,942,009	6,550,274
Estimated dressed weight.....lb.	710,449,872	799,386,324	916,345,188	864,636,168
Net exports of pork....."	48,472,546	58,997,559	107,062,246	133,677,113
Total consumption....."	661,977,326	740,388,765	809,282,942	730,959,055
Consumption per capita....."	74.05	81.52	87.71	78.06

52.—Total and per capita consumption of Meats and Produce in Canada per annum, calendar years 1922-1925—concluded.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
MUTTON AND LAMB.				
Slaughtered in Canada—				
Mature animals.....No.	1,038,997	911,171	891,354	904,335
Lambs.....“	346,332	303,724	297,118	301,445
Total.....“	1,385,329	1,214,895	1,188,472	1,205,780
Estimated dressed weight—				
Mature animals.....lb.	77,924,775	68,337,825	66,851,550	67,825,125
Lambs.....“	12,121,620	10,630,340	10,399,130	10,550,575
Total.....“	90,046,395	78,968,165	77,250,680	78,375,700
Net exports.....“	2,627,375	356,963	—495,242	1,319,861
Total consumption.....“	87,419,020	78,611,202	77,745,922	77,055,839
Consumption per capita.....“	9.78	8.65	8.43	8.23

SUMMARY.

Beef.....lb.	72.92	70.55	70.02	74.91
Pork.....“	74.05	81.52	87.71	78.06
Mutton and lamb.....“	9.78	8.65	8.43	8.23
Total consumption per capita.....“	156.75	160.72	166.16	161.20

BUTTER.

On hand, January 1.....lb.	11,629,530	14,645,599	16,627,979	23,316,255
Production—Creamery.....“	152,501,900	162,834,608	178,893,937	179,932,993
Home-made.....“	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Imports.....“	6,396,836	2,738,065	1,173,857	99,748
Exports.....“	270,528,266	280,218,272	296,695,773	303,348,996
“	21,504,808	13,173,711	22,343,939	26,646,535
On hand, December 31.....“	249,023,458	267,044,561	274,351,834	276,702,461
“	14,645,599	16,627,979	23,316,255	10,015,826
Total consumption.....“	234,377,859	250,416,582	251,035,579	266,686,635
Consumption per capita.....“	26.22	27.57	27.21	28.48

CHEESE.

On hand, January 1.....lb.	15,540,495	5,178,881	14,356,254	14,569,236
Production—Factory.....“	135,821,116	151,624,376	149,707,530	178,350,346
Home-made.....“	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Imports.....“	686,754	1,899,522	908,920	10,274,338
Exports.....“	152,548,365	159,202,779	165,472,704	203,693,920
“	120,177,200	116,201,900	121,465,600	150,742,900
On hand, December 31.....“	32,371,165	43,000,879	44,007,104	52,951,020
“	5,178,881	14,356,254	14,569,236	22,410,962
Total consumption.....“	27,192,284	28,644,625	29,437,868	30,540,058
Consumption per capita.....“	3.04	3.15	3.19	3.26

EGGS.

Production—Farm.....doz.	194,058,468	202,186,508	212,648,685	224,778,867
Other.....“	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Imports.....“	8,140,547	6,623,251	5,474,796	3,726,311
Exports.....“	227,199,015	233,809,759	243,123,481	253,505,178
“	3,619,356	2,900,111	2,716,604	2,466,270
Total consumption.....“	223,579,659	230,909,648	240,406,877	251,038,908
Consumption per capita.....“	25.01	25.42	26.06	26.81

POULTRY.

Poultry—On farms.....No.	42,930,562	45,469,289	47,538,130	48,133,969
Elsewhere.....“	7,082,000	7,082,000	7,082,000	7,082,000
Total.....“	50,012,562	52,551,289	54,620,130	55,215,969
Marketings.....“	12,503,140	13,137,823	13,655,032	13,803,991
Exports.....“	600,704	569,239	810,747	951,382
Total consumption.....“	11,902,436	12,568,584	12,844,285	12,872,609
Total consumption.....lb.	63,447,049	67,687,068	69,523,240	69,412,757
Consumption per capita.....“	7.10	7.45	7.54	7.41

Interprovincial Trade in Meats.—Ontario was the largest shipper of meats in 1925, moving in all 226,498,131 pounds of meats out of the province. Beef shipments amounted to 60,959,313 pounds; veal 1,635,399 pounds; mutton and lamb 2,358,958 pounds; fresh pork 5,579,286 pounds; cured pork 106,875,005 pounds. Manitoba shipped 78,131,632 pounds, the principal items being:—beef 24,085,007 pounds; veal 935,754 pounds; mutton and lamb 115,729 pounds; fresh pork 5,092,555 pounds; cured pork 15,656,353 pounds. Shipments from Quebec totalled 38,555,321 pounds, 4,736,022 pounds being beef; 2,376,256 pounds veal; 561,604 pounds mutton and lamb; 492,203 pounds fresh pork and 14,654,499 pounds cured pork. Alberta shipments amounted to 24,304,234 pounds, beef shipments comprising 4,282,175 pounds; veal 234,533 pounds; mutton and lamb 37,585 pounds; fresh pork 3,052,244 pounds; cured pork 10,834,754 pounds. Total shipments from other provinces were as follows:—Prince Edward Island 401,546 pounds; Nova Scotia 1,171,762 pounds; New Brunswick 511,004 pounds; Saskatchewan 2,963,460 pounds; and British Columbia 1,092,208 pounds.

The above figures are for the calendar year 1925, while statistics for the fiscal year 1924-25 are given in Table 53.

53.—Summary of Interprovincial and Export Shipments of Meats for fiscal year ended March 31, 1925.

Provinces.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork, Fresh.	Pork, Cured.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	370	—	—	48,060	205
Exports.....	15,964	1,083	104,689	13,509	94,314
Total shipments out of province..	16,334	1,083	104,689	61,569	94,519
NOVA SCOTIA—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	—	—	—
Exports.....	1,333,582	34,420	34,121	37,235	229,103
Total shipments out of province..	1,333,582	34,420	34,121	37,235	229,103
NEW BRUNSWICK—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	125,572	—	—
Exports.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total shipments out of province..	—	—	125,572	—	—
QUEBEC—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	1,517,256	36,965	214,581	275,607	1,718,276
Exports.....	2,826,213	2,173,843	302,243	280,994	10,102,435
Total shipments out of province..	4,343,469	2,210,808	516,824	556,601	11,820,711
ONTARIO—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	48,785,313	359,716	593,717	4,243,579	11,702,127
Exports.....	7,547,675	2,395,536	800,904	1,512,263	91,568,066
Total shipments out of province..	56,332,988	2,755,252	1,394,621	5,755,842	103,270,193
MANITOBA—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	14,423,843	350,478	149,936	3,367,453	1,699,243
Exports.....	4,841,824	327,221	—	2,206,154	9,775,940
Total shipments out of province..	19,265,667	677,699	149,936	5,573,607	11,475,183
SASKATCHEWAN—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	—	—	—
Exports.....	21,147	—	—	76,017	2,739,817
Total shipments out of province..	21,147	—	—	76,017	2,739,817
ALBERTA—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	837,552	200,066	41,901	475,742	551,061
Exports.....	2,019,730	—	—	3,116,654	11,843,020
Total shipments out of province..	2,857,282	200,066	41,901	3,592,396	12,394,081
BRITISH COLUMBIA—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	—	—	—
Exports.....	1,075,954	38,789	14,121	10,870	17,812
Total shipments out of province..	1,075,954	38,789	14,121	10,870	17,812

53.—Summary of Interprovincial and Export Shipments of Meats for fiscal year ended March 31, 1925—concluded.

Provinces.	Lard, Pure.	Lard Com- pound.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	-	-	85	48,720
Exports.....	-	-	60,675	290,234
Total shipments out of province.....	-	-	60,760	338,954
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	-	-	-	-
Exports.....	1,040	210	116,139	1,785,850
Total shipments out of province.....	1,040	210	116,139	1,785,850
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	-	-	-	125,572
Exports.....	-	-	-	-
Total shipments out of province.....	-	-	-	125,572
QUEBEC—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	1,108,631	313,956	12,953,446	18,138,718
Exports.....	86,165	170,277	503,505	16,445,675
Total shipments out of province.....	1,194,796	484,233	13,456,951	34,584,393
ONTARIO—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	10,665,280	8,990,266	12,358,570	97,698,568
Exports.....	6,118,476	1,586,229	7,345,447	118,874,596
Total shipments out of province.....	16,783,756	10,576,495	19,704,017	216,573,164
MANITOBA—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	1,482,335	72,614	26,796,645	48,342,547
Exports.....	867,658	84	1,845,196	19,864,077
Total shipments out of province.....	2,349,993	72,698	28,641,841	68,206,624
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	-	-	73,132	73,132
Exports.....	-	-	13,452	2,850,433
Total shipments out of province.....	-	-	86,584	2,923,565
ALBERTA—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	992,148	546	5,065,267	8,164,283
Exports.....	2,516,369	-	743,518	20,239,291
Total shipments out of province.....	3,508,517	546	5,808,785	28,403,574
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	-	-	625	625
Exports.....	-	-	256,072	1,413,618
Total shipments out of province.....	-	-	256,697	1,414,243

International Trade in Animal Products.—Canada ranked ninth among the principal cattle-holding nations according to official returns for the latest year for which sufficient data are available for purposes of comparison. British India was the largest holder with 143,174,516 head and United States second with 66,506,000 head; the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Europe had 37,716,700; Argentina 37,064,850; Germany 17,326,098; France 14,024,960; Australia 13,357,508; Great Britain and Ireland 12,062,623; and Canada 9,460,836.

Australia was the largest holder of sheep with 80,110,461 head. Other principal sheep-holding countries had sheep and lambs on farms as follows:—Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Europe 54,675,600; United States 38,300,000; Argentina 36,208,981; British India 33,537,213; Union of South Africa 31,223,746; Great Britain and Ireland 24,964,366; New Zealand 23,775,776. Canada had 2,684,743 head.

Principal countries with swine on farms, and the number reported, were as follows:—United States 66,130,000; Germany 16,894,874; Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Europe 15,124,900; Philippines 7,525,000; France 5,801,830; Canada 5,069,181.

During the fiscal year 1924-5 exports of Canadian cattle increased to 218,879 head, valued at \$13,372,861, as compared with 190,166 head, valued at \$10,852,558, during 1923-4. Exports of sheep fell off from 30,226 to 28,099 in number. The value of sheep exported, however, increased from \$250,490 to \$266,111. The export movement of swine showed a decided revival after a comparatively long period when exports were very small. During 1924-5 swine exported numbered 68,644, valued at \$1,274,858.

Pork was the most important export among meat products, amounting to 149,557,400 pounds, valued at \$26,829,075, during the fiscal year 1924-5, increases being shown over similar figures for 1923-4. Beef exports amounted to 26,540,600 pounds valued at \$2,318,240. While the quantity exported in 1924-5 was greater than in 1923-4, the total value dropped owing to the lower prices prevailing during the period. Exports of mutton and lamb decreased from 1,716,100 pounds valued at \$403,860 to 1,167,200 pounds valued at \$233,646. The total value of all meats exported during the fiscal year 1924-5 was \$29,032,978, as compared with \$22,504,357 in 1923-4.

Butter exports increased from 13,648,968 pounds valued at \$5,070,691 to 24,501,981 pounds valued at \$8,715,962. Exports of cheese also showed an increase from 116,777,000 pounds in 1923-4 to 126,963,200 pounds in 1924-5. The value of cheese exports increased from \$23,426,282 to \$24,112,475. Exports of eggs amounted to 2,690,959 dozen, valued at \$1,000,804, a decrease from the previous year. Exports of wool amounted to 5,625,265 pounds valued at \$2,434,524, a decrease in volume but an increase in value owing to higher prices.

4.—Cold Storage.

Cold Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907, (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government towards the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table 54 shows for 1926 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space. This amounts to 42,674,236 cubic feet, of which 5,514,465 cubic feet apply to warehouses subsidized under the Act, while 37,159,771 cubic feet apply to non-subsidized warehouses.

54.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1926.

SUBSIDIZED PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Provinces.	Number.	Refrigerated space.	Cost.	Total Subsidy.
		cu. ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2	213,107	66,970	20,091
Nova Scotia.....	4	781,440	476,157	142,847
New Brunswick.....	2	781,161	192,577	57,773
Quebec.....	4	295,494	283,287	84,986
Ontario.....	16	1,739,944	632,547	189,764
Manitoba.....	1	27,500	32,000	9,600
Saskatchewan.....	4	437,596	268,707	80,612
Alberta.....	2	351,059	242,000	72,600
British Columbia.....	3	887,164	458,000	137,400
Total.....	38	5,514,465	2,652,245	795,673

54.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1926—continued.

SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

Provinces.	No.	Refrigerated space. cu. ft.	Articles Stored.
Prince Edward Island.....	7	276,662	1 bait and fish, 1 butter and meats, 1 eggs and butter, 1 fox meat and meats, 1 meats and fish, 1 meats, fish and general, 1 meats and general.
Nova Scotia.....	20	1,442,149	3 bait and fish, 1 butter, 1 butter, cream and fruits, 4 butter and ice cream, 1 eggs, 3 fish, 4 fish and meats, 1 fish, meats and general, 1 general, 1 meats and general produce.
New Brunswick.....	24	1,083,216	15 bait and fish, 1 butter, 1 butter and ice cream, 1 fish, 1 general, 1 ice cream and butter, 1 meats, fresh and cured, 1 meats and poultry, 1 packing house products, 1 yeast.
Quebec.....	83	9,965,764	6 butter, 1 butter, cheese, eggs and meats, 2 butter and cream, 1 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs and meats, 10 butter and ice cream, 2 butter and milk, 2 butter, milk and cream, 3 cheese, 1 cheese, butter, fruit and vegetables, 7 dairy products, 1 dairy products and meats, 1 eggs, meats and butter, 2 fish, 1 fish and general, 1 fish and poultry, 1 furs, 10 general, 2 general produce, 1 ice cream, milk and cream, 7 meats, 1 meats cured, 1 meats fresh, 4 meats, fresh and cured, 1 meats, fish and butter, 1 meats and general, 3 meats, general produce, 2 meats and poultry, 1 meats, poultry and fish, 1 meats, poultry and general produce, 2 meat products, 1 milk and cream, 1 packing house products, 1 packing house products and dairy products.
Ontario	185	12,925,369	44 butter, 2 butter and cheese, 1 butter and cream, 1 butter and dairy products, 1 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs, fruit and ice cream, 1 butter and general, 26 butter and ice cream, 1 butter, ice cream and eggs, 2 butter and milk, 1 butter and poultry, 1 butter, poultry and eggs, 2 cream and milk, 1 dairy products, 1 dairy products and farm products, 1 dairy products and ice cream, 1 dairy products, meat and poultry, 1 eggs, 1 eggs and butter, 1 eggs, butter and general, 1 eggs, butter and meats, 1 eggs, butter and poultry, 2 eggs, butter, poultry and cheese, 3 eggs and general, 1 eggs and general produce, 11 fish, 1 fish and general, 1 flowers and foliages, 2 fruit, 1 fruit and fish, 3 fruit and jams, 1 fruit, jams and vegetables, 2 fruit and vegetables, 1 furs and dressed skins, 19 general, 3 general produce, 1 hog products, 3 ice cream, 8 meats, 1 meats and butter, 1 meat and cheese, 3 meats cured, 2 meats and dairy products, 4 meats, eggs and dairy products, 1 meats, fish and general produce, 2 meats fresh and cured, 1 meats and fruit, 3 meats and general, 1 meat products and meats, 1 nuts shelled, 1 packing house products, 6 packing house products and dairy products, 2 yeast.
Manitoba.....	50	5,242,374	6 butter, 1 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs and poultry, 7 butter and ice cream, 1 butter, ice cream and furs, 1 dairy products, 13 fish, 1 fish and poultry, 5 general, 1 ice cream, 8 meats, 2 meats and dairy products, 1 meats and general, 1 meats and general produce, 1 packing house products.
Saskatchewan.....	40	1,966,345	11 butter, 11 butter and ice cream, 1 eggs and general, 5 general, 4 general produce, 3 meats, fish and general produce, 2 meats and general, 2 meats and general produce, 1 packing house products.
Alberta.....	29	4,243,418	1 beer, 6 butter, 1 butter and eggs, 4 butter and ice cream, 1 butter, ice cream and eggs, 1 butter, milk and cream, 1 eggs and cheese, 4 general, 2 meats, 1 meats, fish and general produce, 1 meats, fish and poultry, 1 milk and cream, 4 packing house products and general, 1 yeast.

54.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1926—concluded.

SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES—concluded.

Provinces.	No.	Refrigerated space.	Articles Stored.
British Columbia.....	67	cu. ft. 5,484,039	5 butter, 1 butter and cheese, 1 butter, cream and milk, 1 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs, meat and cider, 1 butter, eggs, poultry and cheese, 1 butter and general, 5 butter and ice cream, 2 butter and milk, 1 dairy products and ice cream, 6 fish, 1 fish and general, 3 fruit, 1 fruit, butter and general, 1 fruit and farm produce, 1 fruit and jams, 8 general, 1 ice cream, 1 ice cream and milk, 8 meats, 1 meats and butter, 3 meats, butter and eggs, 1 meats, fruit and eggs, 4 meats, fish and general produce, 2 meats and general, 1 meats and produce, 1 milk and cream, 1 milk, cream and ice cream, 1 packing house products, 1 packing house products and eggs, 1 packing house products and general.
Yukon.....	1	44,900	1 fish.
Total.....	506	42,674,236	

Cold Storage Stocks.—Statistics of the stocks of food in the cold storage warehouses of Canada are collected and published monthly by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A summary of the cold storage data is included in the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics," published annually. In Table 55 are included statistics by months for 1925 of the stocks of food in cold storage and in process of cure, for various important commodities.

55.—Stocks of Food on hand in Cold Storage and in Process of Cure, by Months and Commodities, 1925.¹

Months.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef.		
				Fresh.	Cured.	In process of cure.
1925.	doz.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
January.....	3,386,792	23,316,255	14,569,236	29,217,254	261,295	307,249
February.....	1,055,760	18,045,485	10,150,720	23,499,013	254,413	274,217
March.....	897,913	12,710,600	6,922,258	16,882,226	218,298	308,658
April.....	1,006,916	6,152,032	5,671,410	14,566,740	348,321	128,709
May.....	5,521,725	2,486,461	10,525,534	13,035,992	333,478	168,630
June.....	10,974,254	3,150,463	15,428,101	10,873,814	402,869	184,502
July.....	14,466,926	11,439,080	20,704,607	8,023,254	217,446	229,954
August.....	16,550,475	16,295,741	23,245,358	8,529,801	210,151	236,835
September.....	17,967,918	21,220,201	29,929,426	9,706,316	239,605	327,418
October.....	16,956,940	21,703,286	30,563,391	11,654,961	357,361	135,045
November.....	12,120,412	17,232,428	29,547,286	15,428,131	322,935	150,977
December.....	7,563,812	14,885,404	22,122,174	19,285,767	267,381	151,652
1926.						
January.....	4,373,615	10,015,826	22,410,962	18,719,303	289,694	300,384

Months.	Pork.			Lard.	Mutton and Lamb.	Veal.	Poultry.
	Fresh.	Cured.	In process of cure.				
1925.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
January.....	20,306,515	11,065,499	10,790,379	2,951,710	6,271,991	2,614,281	8,041,376
February.....	29,660,723	11,876,951	11,359,693	3,160,548	5,503,516	1,950,955	7,926,649
March.....	28,498,528	12,142,635	12,899,571	3,334,911	4,863,400	1,450,464	7,406,087
April.....	30,858,810	13,144,083	12,876,998	3,396,502	3,869,547	937,549	6,108,341
May.....	34,138,630	13,068,921	11,527,668	4,483,707	2,645,332	900,313	4,787,743
June.....	32,773,691	11,344,883	12,248,814	5,242,359	1,663,128	720,687	4,018,301
July.....	25,671,035	13,794,853	11,058,614	5,725,619	1,033,719	971,352	3,205,267
August.....	18,576,100	11,257,884	10,302,720	4,969,906	836,883	872,572	2,414,439
September.....	10,587,353	9,671,724	9,306,908	4,024,825	691,511	974,678	1,947,112
October.....	6,402,449	7,726,429	8,491,382	2,655,913	884,689	1,138,518	1,567,105
November.....	4,709,784	7,714,022	7,588,412	1,699,950	3,107,662	1,735,361	1,749,284
December.....	5,782,936	7,446,905	7,602,362	1,418,138	4,248,934	2,299,788	3,408,674
1926.							
January.....	6,364,532	7,871,409	7,459,314	2,154,756	4,868,212	1,963,157	6,790,965

¹ Figures in this table are of stocks on hand on the first of each month.

5.—Bounties, Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, Weights and Measures.

Bounties.—The only bounties paid by the Dominion Government in 1925-26 were for the production of crude petroleum and of copper bars and rods. Bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921 and on linen yarns in 1923. The total paid for lead bounties from 1899 to 1918 amounted to \$1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb. of lead. For crude petroleum the amount paid in 1925-26 was \$16,961 on 2,261,487 imperial gallons, being at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per gallon. The total paid from 1905 to 1926 was \$3,456,624 on 233,062,056 gallons. The bounty paid for copper bars and rods began in 1924-25, and in that year the bounty amounted to \$14,552, being at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound on 1,164,140 lb. copper bars; in 1925-26 the bounty amounted to \$14,822 on 1,482,267 lb. copper bars at 1c. per lb. Zinc bounties were granted under the provisions of 8-9 Geo. V, c. 51, not to exceed \$400,000 to July 31, 1920. The bounty paid equalled the difference between the standard market price of zinc and 9c. per lb. There was paid in 1918-19 the sum of \$108,563 on 10,107,704 lb. of zinc sold; in 1919-20 there was paid \$249,246 on 15,186,694 lb. and in 1920-21 there was paid \$42,191 on 3,635,199 lb. The total amount paid was \$400,000 on 28,929,597 lb.

The total amount of bounties paid from 1896 to 1926 was \$23,036,526; of this amount \$16,785,827 was for iron and steel, \$1,979,216 for lead, \$3,456,624 for crude petroleum (Table 56), \$367,962 for manila fibre, \$400,000 for zinc, \$17,523 for linen yarns, and \$29,374 for copper bars and rods. The Year Book of 1915, pages 459 and 460, gave a description of the bounties that have been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing, for each commodity, the quantities on which bounties were annually paid and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive.

56.—Bounties paid in Canada on Crude Petroleum, fiscal years 1905-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	gal.	\$		gal.	\$
1905	23,336,478	350,047	1916	7,278,452	109,177
1906	19,410,480	291,157	1917	6,761,885	101,428
1907 ¹	17,770,205	266,553	1918	7,566,457	113,497
1908	26,081,139	391,217	1919	10,812,482	162,187
1909	17,379,871	260,698	1920	6,887,498	103,312
1910	13,572,587	203,589	1921	6,784,333	101,765
1911	10,706,418	160,596	1922	6,262,441	93,937
1912	9,462,380	141,936	1923	5,948,207	89,223
1913	8,616,767	129,252	1924	5,320,636	79,810
1914	7,834,219	117,513	1925	5,322,507	57,492
1915	7,685,127	115,277	1926	2,261,487	16,961
Total			233,062,056 3,456,624		

¹Nine months.

Patents.—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies and beyond, are in Canada a purely statutory grant and have been so from the first. The earliest Act is one of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, wherein provision is made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who are British subjects and inhabitants of the province. Upper Canada passed its Act in 1826 and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed theirs at later dates. After the Union, a consolidating Act was passed in 1849, applying

to both Upper and Lower Canada, and the B.N.A. Act assigned the granting of patents exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding Acts.

The Patent Act as it now stands (13-14 Geo. V, c. 23) provides in section 7 that "Any person who has invented any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter . . . not known or used by any other person before his invention thereof, and . . . not in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor thereof for more than two years previous to his application for patent therefor in Canada, may . . . obtain a patent granting to such person an exclusive property in such invention". The exclusive right in the patent has duration for eighteen years.

The first Canadian patent was issued under the Lower Canada Act of 1824 to Noah Cushing, of Quebec. 165 patents were granted under the Acts of Upper and Lower Canada, and under the consolidating and later Acts of the provinces of Canada, 3,160 patents were granted. The growth of invention is shown by the fact that in 1923 alone 2,021 Canadian patents, a record figure, were issued to Canadians by the Patent Office.

Applications for patents in Canada from inventors in other countries were first received in 1872. In that year the total number of applications for patents made to the Canadian Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, was 752, and the total fees amounted to \$18,652. The business of the Office has gradually continued to expand and the number of applications and total fees increased each year without a break from the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to \$218,125. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, there were 11,133 applications, with fees amounting to \$455,211, as compared with 14,834 and \$474,614 respectively in 1925. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, the number of patents granted was 11,001, as compared with 9,508 in 1925, an increase of 1,493. Of the patents of 1926, 7,891 or 72 p.c. were issued to United States inventors, 1,292 to Canadians and 732 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 276, France with 185 and Australia with 128, came next in number of patents issued. Table 57 shows the distribution of the Canadian patentees by province of residence for the years 1916 to 1926.

57.—Number of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-1926.

Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	3	3	3	—	9	2	4	9	7	2	2
Nova Scotia.....	21	29	18	21	29	29	22	35	41	26	30
New Brunswick.....	17	29	14	9	22	33	14	21	14	24	24
Quebec.....	237	287	220	172	312	331	276	430	312	302	272
Ontario.....	540	465	398	386	636	708	508	845	673	559	561
Manitoba.....	89	84	91	66	86	118	75	158	83	66	68
Saskatchewan.....	65	62	84	76	94	119	101	166	106	101	90
Alberta.....	60	59	61	75	116	127	96	155	123	95	95
British Columbia.....	92	72	83	70	147	177	103	202	174	127	150
Territories and Yukon.....	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,125	1,091	973	875	1,451	1,645	1,199	2,021	1,533	1,302	1,292

It will be seen from the table that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec obtained the largest absolute number of patents, but a calculation of

the number of patentees in relation to population shows that, for the fiscal year 1926, the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia. Thus, in this province, in 1926, one patent was granted for every 3,789 persons, the other provinces, as regards the number of persons to each patent granted, being placed in order as follows:—Ontario, 5,607, Alberta, 7,018, Quebec, 9,418, Saskatchewan, 9,448, Manitoba, 9,785, New Brunswick, 16,967, Nova Scotia, 18,000, and P.E. Island, 43,500.

58.—Statistics of Patents applied for, granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Applications for patents..... No.	12,274	10,806	10,441	14,834	11,133
Patents granted..... "	7,393	12,542	9,000	9,508	11,001
Certificates for renewal fees..... "	2,620	2,127	1,793	1,485	1,761
Caveats granted..... "	420	452	415	392	396
Assignments..... "	5,481	5,143	5,061	7,519	5,948
Fees received, net..... \$	380,207	413,238	390,934	474,614	455,211

Copyrights.—The first Canadian Copyright Act was passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada on Feb. 25, 1832 (2 William IV, c. 53). This Act was repealed and replaced by an Act of the Province of Canada relating to copyright, passed in 1841 (4-5 Vict., c. 61), allowing copyright to any resident of the province on depositing with the Provincial Registrar a copy of the work and printing in the work a notice of the entry. In 1842 an Imperial Act (5-6 Vict., c. 45) gave to a work first published in the United Kingdom protection throughout the Empire. As at the time the United States had no agreement with the United Kingdom as to copyrights, United States publishers reprinted in cheap editions books copyrighted in the United Kingdom, and many such books naturally found their way into Canada. By the Foreign Reprints Act of 1847 (10-11 Vict., c. 95), the Imperial Government made it possible for Canadians to secure these cheap editions on making provisions safeguarding the rights of the British authors. This was done by Canada in 1850 by an "Act to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works" (13-14 Vict., c. 6), and the duty so imposed was continued by the first Dominion Act of 1868 (31 Vict., cc. 54 and 56), the latter Act authorizing the Governor in Council to impose a duty not exceeding 20 p.c. *ad valorem* on such reprints and to distribute the proceeds among the owners of the copyrights.

By the B.N.A. Act, exclusive legislative authority in matters of copyright was assigned to the Dominion Parliament. In 1875 an Act was passed (38 Vict., c. 88), allowing a copyright for 28 years to persons domiciled in Canada or in any British possession, or who, being citizens of any country having an international copyright agreement with the United Kingdom, had registered their claim and complied with the usual conditions.

In 1886 an International Copyright Act (49-50 Vict., c. 33), was passed by the Imperial Parliament, giving to Queen Victoria the right to accede to the Berne Convention. As Canada thus became a member of the Berne Convention, with the privilege of withdrawal, books published in Canada by Canadians secured the same privileges as books published first in the United Kingdom, an author of any country subscribing to the Convention obtaining in any other country in the union the same rights as an author of that country. An Imperial Act of 1911 set forth general copyright regulations for the Empire.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (as amended by the Act of 1923), which became effective on Jan. 1, 1924, sets out in section 4 the qualifications for a copyright and in section 5, its duration. "Copyrights shall subsist in Canada.....in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if the author was at the date of the making of the work a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign country which has adhered to the (Berne) Convention and the Additional Protocolor a resident within His Majesty's Dominions. The term for which the copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death." Section 13 provides that if at any time the owner of the copyright fails to print the book in Canada and satisfy the reasonable Canadian demand therefor, anyone may apply for a license to the Minister administering the Act, who may, if the owner fails to print an edition, grant a license to the applicant on the latter paying a royalty to the owner.

Copyright protection is extended to records, perforated rolls, cinematographic films and other contrivances by means of which a work may be mechanically performed. The intention of the Act is to enable Canadian authors to obtain full copyright protection throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, foreign countries of the Copyright Union and the United States of America, as well as in Canada.

This Act, as amended by c. 10 of 1923, restricting the "licensing sections" to citizens of Canada and subjects or citizens of countries which do not belong to the International Copyright Union, came into force on Jan. 1, 1924, and repealed all Imperial Copyright Acts as far as operative in Canada and all existing Canadian copyright statutes.

**59.—Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended
Mar. 31, 1922-1926.**

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Copyrights registered.....No.	1,465	1,591	1,760	2,795	2,861
Certificates of copyright....."	244	217	567	2,509	2,600
Trade marks registered....."	2,609	2,521	2,310	2,335	2,203
Industrial designs registered....."	384	390	422	478	525
Timber marks registered....."	20	17	17	22	12
Assignments registered....."	570	413	989	2,489	1,744
Fees received, net.....\$	74,679	71,241	68,847	75,917	79,927

Weights and Measures—The object of weights and measures administration is to provide and maintain uniform standard units for the conduct of industry and commerce. Weights and measures, indeed, are complementary to the currency. Short weight is identical in effect with short change, whether arising from fraud or accident.

Prior to Confederation, the administration of weights and measures was in the hands of each Provincial Government, but passed to the Dominion Government in 1867, under section 91 of the British North America Act. Steps were then taken to simplify the standards in use and to establish uniformity throughout the Dominion.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was that passed in the session of 1872-73, the provisions of which closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures to be legally used in trade was greatly simplified. The Act established as the sole legal standards for Canada, the imperial pound, gallon and yard, but in place of the system of stones,

quarters, hundredweights (112 lbs.) and the long ton (2,240 lbs.), it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lbs., and the short ton of 2,000 lbs. The only exception to this was the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec, and the use of the long ton (2,240 lbs.) in the coal-mining industry. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal submultiples alone are the legal weights for the weighing of gold and precious metals. The metric system is legal for all transactions.

Many changes, deletions and additions have been made to the Act of 1873 by later legislation, but its principles remain unchanged. The latest legislation is an Act respecting Weights and Measures (52 R.S.C., 1906) and an Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act (c. 75, 1919), the principal purpose of the latter being to make short weight and measure, for any cause whatever, a statutory offence [sec. 61 (a)].

The Weights and Measures Service was first administered by the Department of Inland Revenue, and offices were opened in all the principal centres of Canada and equipped with standards and inspection equipment. In 1918, the service was transferred and attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce. For purposes of administration, the Dominion is divided into 18 districts, each in charge of an inspector stationed in the larger cities throughout the country. The chief rules of administration are:—

(a) Every new type of weighing and measuring device must be submitted to the Department at Ottawa for approval before being placed in use.

(b) Every new machine must be inspected and stamped by an inspector before being sold or taken into use.

(c) Imported machines are held by the customs until release is approved by the nearest inspector.

(d) All inspections take place on the traders' premises, except where devices are brought to the inspection offices.

(e) Fees are charged for inspection and stamping, the schedule being defined by Order in Council, and all moneys so collected are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The following is a summary of the articles and machines inspected for the fiscal year 1925-26 (Table 60).

60. Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, for the fiscal year 1925-26.

Articles.	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of rejection.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Weights.....	89,828	89,459	369	0.41
Weights, metric.....	1,648	1,634	14	0.85
Measures of capacity.....	104,432	104,285	147	0.14
Measures of length.....	12,209	12,181	28	0.23
Milk cans.....	72,178	72,166	12	0.02
Ice cream containers.....	27,476	27,473	3	0.01
Babcock glassware (pipettes).....	51,789	51,164	625	1.20
Measuring devices.....	29,167	27,944	1,223	4.20
Weighing machines.....	170,374	162,258	8,116	4.70
Weighing machines, metric.....	571	554	17	2.90
Total.....	559,672	549,118	10,554	2.00

The total revenue collected by the Service during the year amounted to \$315,841, and the total expenses, including salaries, totalled \$293,194.

VII.-TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Canada is a country of magnificent distances, nearly 4,000 miles in length from east to west, with its relatively small population of 9,390,300¹ in the main thinly distributed along the southern borders of its vast area. Different parts of the country are shut off from each other by areas which are almost wildernesses, such as the region lying between New Brunswick and Quebec and the areas north of lakes Huron and Superior, the latter dividing the industrial region of Ontario and Quebec from the agricultural areas of the prairies. To such a country with such a population, producing, like our western agriculturists, mainly for export, or, like our manufacturers, largely for consumption in distant portions of the country itself, cheap transportation is a necessity of life. Before 1850, when the water routes were the chief avenues of transportation and these were closed by ice for several months, the business of the central portions of the country was during the winter in a state of stagnation or hibernation. The steam railway was therefore required for the adequate economic development of Canada, more particularly for linking up with the economic and industrial world the vast productive areas of the Canadian West, and thus promoting their development. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway gave to Canada, as an economic unit, length; the building of the newer transcontinental railways has helped to give the country breadth—a fact which in another decade, as settlement fills the extensive areas thus opened up, will be more evident than it is to-day.

Railway transportation, though in many parts of the country essential, is nevertheless expensive, particularly in recent years, and for bulky and weighty commodities. Hence new enterprises have either been undertaken or are under consideration for improving water communication, such as the new and deeper Welland canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals and of the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and the utilization of the Hudson Bay route for the transportation of western grain to the British and continental European markets.

Problems of transportation are, therefore, of vital importance in the economic life of Canada, occupying a large part of the time and thought of our Parliaments and public men. Scarcely less important, from the social and from the economic point of view, is the development of methods of communication in a country so vast and so thinly peopled. The post office has been a great though little recognized factor in promoting solidarity among the people of different parts of the Dominion, while telegraphs and telephones have gone far to annihilate distance; the rural telephone, in particular, has been of great social and economic benefit in country districts. That the use of the automobile has also been of great benefit in promoting social intercourse among the dwellers in rural districts is evidenced by the fact that in Ontario alone 86,434 passenger cars were owned by farmers in 1925. The press, again, assisted by cheap telegraph and cable rates, and reaching through the mails all over the country, has been of great use in developing national sentiment. To sum up, it may be said that the progress of modern inventions, not least among which is the radiophone, has immeasurably improved living conditions in both rural and urban communities throughout the Dominion.

¹ Estimated population, 1926.

In the introductory section is included a statement of the tendencies toward monopoly which have made it necessary to establish a measure of Government control over those transportation and communication agencies which are not governmentally-owned and operated; to this is added an account of the origin and functions of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The subsequent sub-sections deal in order with steam railways, electric railways, express companies, roads, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping, telegraphs, telephones and the post office.

I.—GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Private enterprises engaged in the transportation and communication business have in the past fifty years shown in Canada the same tendency toward consolidation and amalgamation which has been evident elsewhere throughout the civilized world. The basic reason for such consolidation and amalgamation has been the fact that the business of transportation and communication is, generally speaking, a "natural monopoly", *i.e.*, a type of enterprise in which service can be more efficiently and economically rendered to the public where one or a few concerns control a particular type of service throughout the country. The outstanding example of these consolidations in Canada is the concentration of the control of the railways of the country in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway Companies.

However, since such control brings with it an element of monopoly and possible overcharge which is distasteful to the public, it has in Canada, as in other countries, been deemed advisable to set up authorities controlling the rates to be charged and the other conditions on which services to the public are to be rendered by common carriers. This control, so far as railways within the sphere of action of the Dominion Government are concerned, has been placed in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners, whose authority has been in recent years extended to cover various other means of transportation and communication. A brief summary of the history and the functions of this body follows.

Besides the Board of Railway Commissioners, dealing with the larger public utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, there also exist in several of the provinces bodies which undertake among their duties the supervision and control of local public utilities, operating under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the regulation of their rates of service. Among these is the Railway and Municipal Board of Ontario, established in 1906, which controls the construction, operation and maintenance of railways and the approving of their rates and their rules and regulations affecting the public. Similarly, in Quebec, a Commission of Public Utilities was established in 1909 and was given superintendence over all Quebec corporations other than municipalities "that own, operate, manage or control any system, works, plant or equipment for the conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages or for the conveyance of travellers or goods over a railway, street railway or tramway, or for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light or power, either directly or indirectly to or for the public". In Nova Scotia there is a Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, and in Manitoba there is a Public Utilities Commission, with similar functions, while in the three other western provinces these same duties are performed by provincial Departments of Railways.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

In the early days of railway building in Canada, the provinces were more concerned with rapid development than with rate regulation. Under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act of 1851, rates were fixed by the directors of the railway, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Beyond this, competition was relied upon to bring rates to a reasonable level. As time went on, however, those who believed in the efficacy of competition as a regulator were disillusioned. For example, complaints were made that the Grand Trunk gave low through transit rates, say from Chicago to New York, through Canada, and recouped itself by high non-competitive rates in Upper Canada. In 1888 the supervision of rates was assigned to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in Ottawa.

At the turn of the century, two reports were prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals by Professor S. J. McLean, the first setting down the experience of railway commissions in England and the United States, and the second discussing Canadian rate grievances, with a recommendation that regulation by commission be adopted in Canada. The second report found that non-competitive rates were exorbitant as compared with competitive ones and that the railways had exercised their right to vary rates without notice, to the great distress of shippers. Among the weaknesses of the Railway Committee as a rate-regulating body was its fixed station at Ottawa, which made the cost of appearing before it practically prohibitive. Besides, members of Parliament had no necessary aptitude for dealing with railway rates, and of their two functions—legislative and administrative—the legislative was to them the more important.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, as provided for by the amended Railway Act of 1903, was organized on Feb. 1, 1904. In the beginning, its membership consisted of a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Chief and one Commissioner. In 1908 the membership was increased by the inclusion of an Assistant Chief Commissioner and two other Commissioners. According to the Act, the Board may be divided into two sections of three, but since any two members constitute a quorum, two Commissioners usually hear all but the more important cases, and, agreeing, give the decision of the Board.

The powers of the Commission, in brief, are in matters relating to the location, construction and operation of railways. The most important of these powers has to do with rate regulation. Passenger rates are divided into standard and special, freight rates into standard, special and competitive. Standard rates are maximum rates and the only ones which must be approved by the Board before they are applied. Special and competitive rates, being less than maximum rates, may be applied by railways without the Board's approval, provided that a change of rates has been advertised. But important rate adjustments usually come to the notice of the Commission, for the changed rate alters the extent of the territory in which a shipper can compete and on this account he is apt to appeal the case to the Commission. It is a knotty question to mark the boundaries of competitive areas—to decide whether Nova Scotian manufacturers should be given rates which would allow them to compete west of Montreal, or again, whether high construction and operation costs in British Columbia should enforce a rate which prevents her goods from moving far into the prairies. By an amendment to the Railway Act, the regulation of telephone, telegraph and express rates was given to the Commission, but with narrower powers than were given to it in dealing with railways.

The procedure of the Board is informal, as suits the nature of its work, for experience has shown that hearings in strict legal form give the parties to the argu-

ment uncompromising attitudes. If possible, matters are settled by recommendations to the railway company or the shipper; thus, during 1924, 93 p.c. of the applications to the Board were settled without formal hearing. The Railway Committee had kept its station at Ottawa, giving only formal hearings, so that the grievances of those who could not afford to appear in person or pay counsel went unredressed. The itineraries of the Railway Commission are arranged so that evidence may be taken at the least expense to those giving it.

The Chief or Assistant Chief Commissioner, depending upon which one is presiding, gives final judgment on points of law when, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the question is one of law. On questions of fact the findings of the Board are final and are not qualified by previous judgments of any other court. Questions of law and jurisdiction are differentiated. In the first case, the Board may, if it wishes, allow an appeal to the Supreme Court; in the second, the applicant needs no permission to present his appeal.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council, being a Committee of the Cabinet, was responsible to Parliament. When the powers of the Committee were made over to the Railway Commission the responsibility was retained, but necessarily by a different means. There is now provision for an appeal from any decision to the Governor in Council, who may also of his own motion interfere to rescind or vary the action of the Board, but the power to rescind or vary usually consists in referring to the Board for reconsideration. From its inception until Dec. 31, 1925, the Board gave formal hearing to 8,630 cases. Its decision was appealed in 88 cases, 49 of these being to the Supreme Court of Canada and 39 to the Governor-General in Council. Of the appeals (with 3 still pending), 10 of those carried to the Supreme Court were allowed and 3 of those to the Governor-General in Council.

II.—STEAM RAILWAYS.

1.—Historical Sketch.

The first Canadian railway was constructed in 1836 between St. Johns, Quebec, and La Prairie, with the object of shortening the journey between Montreal and New York. It was 16 miles long and was operated by horses, for which locomotives were substituted in 1837. A second railway from Montreal to Lachine was opened in 1847, and a third line to St. Hyacinthe in 1848. In 1850, however, there were only 66 miles of railway in all Canada.

Commencement of the Railway Era—The Grand Trunk.—The railway era in Canada may be said to have begun in 1851, when an Act was passed providing for the construction of a main line of railway between the two Canadas. The result was the completion of the Grand Trunk railway between Montreal and Toronto in 1856, its extension westward to Sarnia in 1859, and eastward to Rivière du Loup in 1860. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway, from Portland, Maine, to the Canadian boundary, was leased for 999 years, and in 1859, on the completion of the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, the Grand Trunk had a through route 800 miles long from Portland to Sarnia. A line from Detroit to Port Huron was leased in 1859, the Champlain roads in 1863, the Buffalo and Lake Huron in 1867, while the Chicago and Grand Trunk was completed from Port Huron to Chicago in 1880. In 1881 the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie system (171 miles) was incorporated, and in the following year the Great Western (904 miles), while the Midland system (473 miles) was also incorporated into the Grand Trunk. In 1888 the Northern railway, which had been opened from Toronto to Barrie in 1853, and the Hamilton and Northwestern railway, were taken over by the Grand

Trunk. In 1891 the completion of the St. Clair tunnel gave direct communication with the railways of the United States. In the 1870's the gauge had been changed from the original 5' 6" to the standard gauge of 4' 8½".

Construction of the Intercolonial.—An intercolonial railway between the Maritime Provinces and Canada had been proposed as early as the 1830's. In 1844 the Imperial Government made a survey for a military road, and in 1851 agreed to recommend to Parliament either a guarantee of interest or an advance of the sum required to build a railroad. Differences of opinion as to the route resulted in the project falling through, but in 1853 Nova Scotia undertook to construct by 1862 a trunk line from Halifax to the New Brunswick frontier, with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, the scheme of an intercolonial railway broke down for lack of funds, and in 1867 there were only 341 miles of railway in the Maritimes—196 miles in New Brunswick, including lines from Saint John to Shediac and from St. Andrews to Richmond; 145 miles in Nova Scotia, including lines from Halifax to Truro and Windsor, and from Truro to Pictou. These, under the B.N.A. Act, passed to the Dominion Government. The latter undertook the completion of the railway, and in 1876 the line was opened. In 1879 the Rivière du Loup branch of the Grand Trunk was acquired, and in 1898 the Drummond Counties railway from Chaudière Junction to Ste. Rosalie Junction was leased and running rights obtained from the latter point over the Grand Trunk tracks into Montreal, the Intercolonial thus becoming a competitor for the business of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

The First Transcontinental Railway—the C.P.R.—As early as 1849 a pamphlet published by Major Carmichael-Smyth advocated the construction of a Canadian Pacific railway nearly along the present route. In 1851 a Parliamentary Committee reported against undertaking the enterprise at that time. In 1871 the terms under which British Columbia entered Confederation bound the Dominion to commence the Pacific railway within two years and complete it within ten years. The building of the railway as a public work actually commenced in 1874, but was not very rapidly pushed forward. In 1880 the Government entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, granting to the syndicate all portions of the line completed or under construction, a cash subsidy of \$25,000,000, a land grant of 25,000,000 acres, free admission of materials for construction, and protection for 20 years against competing lines. The company on its side agreed to complete the railway to a fixed standard by May 1, 1891, and thereafter to maintain it efficiently. As a matter of fact the last spike on the main line was driven on Nov. 7, 1885. Like the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific railway began to acquire branch lines as feeders, among them being the North Shore, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental in 1881, the Winnipeg to Manitou line in 1882, the Ontario and Quebec, the Credit Valley and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce in 1883, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the Manitoba Southwestern in 1884, the North Shore, Nova Scotia, in 1885, the Atlantic and Northwest in 1886, the West Ontario Pacific in 1887, the Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie in 1888, the New Brunswick railway, the Columbia and Kootenay in 1890 and the Montreal and Ottawa and Montreal and Lake Maskinongé in 1892.

The Second Transcontinental—the Canadian Northern Railway.—The second transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern, was begun in 1896 with the completion by Mackenzie and Mann of the 125-mile line of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, chartered in 1889. Next were acquired the charters of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, the Manitoba and Southeastern, the Ontario and Rainy River, and the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western. Assisted by the Manitoba

Government, which desired to establish competition with the Canadian Pacific railway, the Canadian Northern next secured the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific, and in 1902 completed its line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. By securing guarantees of bonds from the Dominion and Provincial Governments it was enabled to complete the great scheme of a transcontinental road, opening up in Ontario and in the West large undeveloped areas which are now in process of settlement.

The Third Transcontinental—the Grand Trunk Pacific.—Before the continental ambitions of the Canadian Northern were generally understood, the question came up of building an additional transcontinental line. About the end of the century, the Grand Trunk began to look with envy at the large and increasing revenues drawn by the Canadian Pacific railway from the great Northwest. In 1902, the Grand Trunk submitted to the Dominion Government a proposition to construct a line from North Bay to the Pacific coast, provided that a grant of \$6,400 and 5,000 acres of land per mile should be made. The Government, in 1903, submitted a counter-proposition that the line, instead of terminating at North Bay, should be continued east to Moncton, New Brunswick, the easterly section from Moncton to Winnipeg to be constructed by the Government and leased to the Grand Trunk for a 50-year period, the railway paying no rent for the first seven years and 3 p.c. on the cost of the railway for the remaining 43 years. The western half of the railway from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert was to be built by the Grand Trunk, the Government guaranteeing interest on bonds to 75 p.c. of the cost of construction, not exceeding \$13,000 per mile on the prairie section and \$30,000 per mile on the mountain section. This proposition was accepted and construction commenced on the National Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Effect of the War on the Railways. The Drayton-Acworth Report.—With two new transcontinental main lines, besides branches, under construction, Canadian railway mileage was doubled between 1900 and 1915, increasing from 17,657 miles in the former year to 34,882 miles in the latter. The builders of the new lines, as well as the Canadian Government and people, had expected that immigration of capital and labour from Europe would rapidly settle the areas tributary to the new railroads and give them abundant and lucrative traffic, as had been the case with the C.P.R. Instead the war came, and European labour and capital were conscripted for the struggle; immigration fell off, while cost of operation increased, owing to the scarcity of labour and material in Canada. The interest on the bonds had to be met, and in 1915 the Government felt it necessary to give assistance to the railways. In 1916, after having again made loans to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and the Canadian Northern Railway Co., a Royal Commission was appointed by Order in Council of July 13, 1916, to investigate:—(1) the general problem of transportation, (2) the status of each of the three transcontinental systems, (3) the reorganization of any of the said systems, or their acquisition by the State, and (4) other matters considered by the commission to be relevant to the general scope of the inquiry. Alfred Holland Smith of New York, Sir Henry Drayton of Ottawa and Sir George Paish of London, England, were originally appointed to the Commission. On the resignation of the latter, William M. Acworth, a distinguished English authority on railways, was appointed to take his place. The majority report of the Commission, signed by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Acworth, has formed the basis of the subsequent railway policy of Canada. Their recommendation was that the public should take control of the Canadian Northern, of the Grand Trunk Pacific and of the Grand Trunk proper, and that they should be administered on purely business principles by a board of trustees,

such compensation as seemed proper to be decided by arbitration and given to the shareholders of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk.

The process of the acquisition of these railways and the financial results of their operation down to the end of 1925 are described in a special article, "The Origin and Growth of Government-owned railways in Canada," appearing on pages 601 to 607 of this volume, and illustrated by Tables 19, 20 and 21, dealing respectively with physical operations, with earnings and expenses, and with the growth of the railway debt to the public and to the Government.

2.—Statistics of Steam Railways.

The steam railways of the world may be said to have commenced their operations with the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway in England on Sept. 26, 1825. In the intervening century, the mileage of the steam railways of the world has increased to an estimated total of 738,577 miles in 1924, of which figure 279,721 miles were state railways. Of the enormous total, slightly over one-third, or 250,282 miles, was in the United States. British India was second, with 40,401 miles and Canada a close third with 40,061 miles. Germany had 35,558 miles, France 33,208 miles, Russia in Europe, 30,732 miles, Australia 26,712 miles, Great Britain 24,088 miles, Argentina 22,228 miles, Brazil 18,703 miles, Mexico 16,406 miles.¹ Of all the countries in the world Canada had the smallest population per mile of her railway lines, *viz.*, 230.

The mileage of steam railways in operation in Canada is given by single years for each year from 1835 to 1925 in Table 1, showing the first great period of construction in the 1850's, when the mileage grew from 16 to 2,065, the lull in the 1860's, the second great period of construction in the 1870's and 1880's, the lull in the 1890's, the third great period of construction between 1900 and 1915 and the subsequent falling-off in the rate of increase. The mileage in the different provinces is given for recent years in Table 2.

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage as at June 30, 1835-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-1925.

Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.
1835.....	-	1858.....	1,863	1881.....	7,331	1904.....	19,431
1836.....	16	1859.....	1,994	1882.....	8,697	1905.....	20,487
1837.....	16	1860.....	2,065	1883.....	9,577	1906.....	21,423
1838.....	16	1861.....	2,146	1884.....	10,273	1907.....	22,446
1839.....	16	1862.....	2,189	1885.....	10,773	1908.....	22,966
1840.....	16	1863.....	2,189	1886.....	11,793	1909.....	24,104
1841.....	16	1864.....	2,189	1887.....	12,184	1910.....	24,731
1842.....	16	1865.....	2,240	1888.....	12,163	1911.....	25,400
1843.....	16	1866.....	2,278	1889.....	12,628	1912.....	26,840
1844.....	16	1867.....	2,278	1890.....	13,151	1913.....	29,304
1845.....	16	1868.....	2,270	1891.....	13,838	1914.....	30,795
1846.....	16	1869.....	2,524	1892.....	14,564	1915.....	34,882
1847.....	54	1870.....	2,617	1893.....	15,005	1916.....	36,985
1848.....	54	1871.....	2,695	1894.....	15,627	1917.....	38,369
1849.....	54	1872.....	2,899	1895.....	15,977	1918.....	38,252
1850.....	66	1873.....	3,832	1896.....	16,270	1919.....	38,330
1851.....	159	1874.....	4,331	1897.....	16,550	1919.....	38,496
1852.....	205	1875.....	4,804	1898.....	16,870	1920.....	38,806
1853.....	506	1876.....	5,218	1899.....	17,250	1921.....	39,192
1854.....	764	1877.....	5,782	1900.....	17,657	1922.....	39,360
1855.....	877	1878.....	6,226	1901.....	18,140	1923.....	39,665
1856.....	1,414	1879.....	6,858	1902.....	18,714	1924.....	40,061
1857.....	1,444	1880.....	7,194	1903.....	18,988	1925.....	40,352

¹From Slason Thompson's *Railway Statistics of the United States of America*, 1924, pp. 36-38.

During the year 1925, 506 miles of new line were opened for operations, but due to the shortening, abandoning and reclassification of lines and the leasing of track to electric lines, the net increase was only 290 miles. In addition, 504 miles were under contract at the close of the year, 55 miles of projected line had been surveyed and 166 miles of line had been completed but were not yet in operation. Construction was most active in the province of Saskatchewan, as will be seen from Table 2.

2.—Steam Railway Mileage by Provinces, June 30, 1918-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-1925.

Provinces.	June 30.		Dec. 31.						
	1918.	1919.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Prince Edward Island.....	279	279	279	279	279	278	277	276	276
Nova Scotia.....	1,428	1,432	1,435	1,438	1,452	1,451	1,447	1,427	1,427
New Brunswick.....	1,959	1,948	1,993	1,816	1,948	1,948	1,947	1,942	1,935
Quebec.....	4,791	4,860	4,877	4,941	4,971	4,920	4,919	4,882	4,797
Ontario.....	10,995	11,000	10,987	11,001	10,976	10,940	10,957	10,947	10,908
Manitoba.....	4,168	4,190	4,193	4,403	4,417	4,527	4,521	4,520	4,540
Saskatchewan.....	6,162	6,148	6,141	6,220	6,296	6,438	6,518	6,942	7,056
Alberta.....	4,273	4,285	4,354	4,474	4,557	4,567	4,784	4,818	4,965
British Columbia.....	3,852	3,843	3,892	3,916	3,968	3,960	3,966	3,976	4,117
Yukon.....	102	102	100	69	58	58	58	58	58
In United States.....	243	244	244	249	270	273	273	273	273
Total.....	38,252	38,330	38,496	38,806	39,192	39,360	39,665	40,061	40,352

Capital Liability.—The capital liability of the steam railways of Canada is shown in Table 3 for the years 1876 to 1925. The great increase after 1922 is due to the inclusion of all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Government railways as part of the capital liability of the railways. Statistics of individual lines are given in Table 4.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, June 30, 1876-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-1925.

Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1876.....	180,955,657	76,079,531	257,035,188	1902.....	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710
1877.....	182,578,994	79,676,382	262,255,376	1903.....	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074
1878.....	191,331,767	83,10,938	275,042,705	1904.....	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565
1879.....	192,674,553	81,155,628	273,826,181	1905.....	526,355,951	465,543,967	991,897,918
1880.....	189,956,177	80,661,316	270,617,493	1906.....	561,655,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629
1881.....	199,527,981	84,891,313	284,419,294	1907.....	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808
1882.....	214,468,465	92,487,932	306,956,397	1908.....	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013
1883.....	269,092,615	102,134,295	371,226,910	1909.....	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1884.....	285,077,822	109,310,963	394,388,785	1910.....	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687
1885.....	312,182,162	141,370,963	453,553,125	1911.....	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201
1886.....	317,141,948	169,359,306	486,501,254	1912.....	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526
1887.....	324,128,738	194,801,553	518,930,291	1913.....	918,573,740	813,256,952	1,531,830,692
1888.....	327,493,882	228,617,728	556,111,610	1914.....	1,026,418,123	782,402,638	1,808,820,761
1889.....	332,559,672	251,675,226	584,234,898	1915.....	1,024,085,983	851,724,905	1,875,810,888
1890.....	338,177,386	266,885,707	605,063,093	1916.....	1,024,264,325	868,861,449	1,893,125,774
1891.....	339,769,786	292,291,654	632,061,440	1917.....	1,089,114,875	896,005,116	1,985,119,991
1892.....	344,400,282	305,120,200	649,520,482	1918.....	1,093,885,495	905,994,999	1,999,880,494
1893.....	371,877,287	307,225,888	679,103,175	1919.....	1,100,301,195	914,823,515	2,015,124,710
1894.....	361,760,508	327,003,803	688,764,311	1920.....	1,104,409,122	931,756,484	2,036,165,606
1895.....	361,449,590	330,785,546	692,235,136	1921.....	1,323,705,962	846,324,166	2,170,030,128
1896.....	361,075,340	336,137,601	697,212,941	1922.....	1,372,545,165	792,142,471	2,164,687,636
1897.....	367,611,048	348,834,086	716,445,134	1923.....	1,415,623,322	743,653,809	2,159,277,131
1898.....	378,151,790	354,946,865	733,098,655	1924.....	1,385,080,426	1,879,593,612	3,264,674,038 ¹
1899.....	391,300,360	362,053,495	753,353,855	1925.....	1,401,263,285	2,012,602,328	3,413,865,613 ¹
1900.....	410,326,095	373,716,704	784,042,799		1,378,706,860	2,092,374,049 ¹	3,471,080,909 ¹
1901.....	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837				

¹Includes all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Government railways and three coal railways.

4.—**Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1925.**

Names of Railways.	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$
Alberta and Great Waterways.....	285-80	7,450,000	255,982	305,382
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay.....	332-44	25,391,513 ²	1,532,478	1,569,799
Algoma Eastern.....	85-41	5,306,800	837,424	490,698
Atlantic, Quebec and Western.....	104-31	6,568,675	273,733	271,580
Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay.....	69-45	2,150,000	93,739	145,366
British Yukon.....	90-32	4,978,879	182,415	113,532
Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Co.....	—	1,502,500	—	—
Canada and Gulf Terminal.....	38-10	1,740,000	114,671	87,676
Canadian Southern.....	379-73	37,630,000	22,959,403	13,686,893
Canadian Nationals ³	20,747-73	2,404,399,623 ²	208,218,921	184,373,201
Canadian Pacific.....	13,667-00	702,081,861 ²	182,610,792	140,663,059
Central Canada.....	85-31	3,839,687	65,524	151,170
Central Vermont.....	25-33	2,161,915 ²	250,613	312,003
Crows Nest Southern.....	74-18	4,295,000	148,292	189,174
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.....	32-00	1,304,972	148,273	133,084
Detroit River Tunnel.....	3-26	21,000,000	—	—
Dominion Atlantic.....	288-36	8,431,500	1,716,757	1,500,721
Eastern British Columbia.....	14-00	420,000	41,817	57,243
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia.....	423-50	14,810,065	941,116	871,151
Essex Terminal.....	21-00	1,120,000	251,568	235,289
Esquimalt and Nanaimo.....	209-70	7,332,000	1,458,314	938,686
Fredericton and Grand Lake.....	31-10	605,000	111,199	81,496
Greater Winnipeg Water District.....	92-00	1,779,626	86,385	88,264
Hereford.....	53-06	1,600,000	94,719	164,372
International Bridge and Terminal Co.....	1-06	300,000	—	—
Kent Northern.....	27-00	59,347	31,130	31,528
Kettle Valley.....	366-19	15,960,000	1,457,796	1,470,605
Lacombe and North Western.....	49-39	2,343,715	59,682	62,231
Lake Erie and Detroit River.....	—	4,400,000	—	—
Lake Huron and Northern Ontario.....	—	1,190,000	—	—
Maine Central.....	51-10	88,934	13,614	18,642
Manitoba Great Northern.....	91-92	2,066,000	68,090	111,004
Maritime Coal and Ry. Co.....	16-40	3,768,600	129,037	75,875
Massachusetts Valley.....	35-48	800,000	313,653	377,077
Midland Railway of Manitoba.....	6-40	4,800,000	440,700	475,555
Montreal and Atlantic.....	184-60	5,518,000 ¹	1,598,042	1,384,543
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel.....	10-85	1,263,000	147,057	108,217
Napierville Junction.....	28-45	600,000	606,839	382,966
Nelson and Fort Sheppard.....	54-84	2,846,800	82,480	146,897
New Brunswick Coal and Ry. Co.....	59-20	1,597,041	53,156	66,191
Nipissing Central ³	32-00	—	53,777	92,467
Ottawa and New York.....	56-81	2,100,000	296,889	464,932
Pacific Great Eastern.....	360-80	50,618,835	436,833	721,352
Père Marquette (in Canada).....	199-04	3,000,000	5,084,485	2,971,925
Quebec Central.....	295-53	11,675,010	2,948,744	2,236,295
Quebec, Montreal and Southern.....	190-78	7,000,000	602,535	760,056
Quebec Oriental.....	98-15	2,297,364	319,268	284,264
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co.....	25-12	—	1,289	1,140
Roberval and Saguenay.....	27-00	3,330,000	364,439	223,095
Rutland and Noyan.....	3-36	200,000	4,483	5,353
St. John's Bridge and Extension.....	—	433,900	—	—
St. Lawrence and Adirondack.....	46-14	2,155,567	970,090	752,804
Sydney and Louisburg.....	79-20	4,208,720	813,704	743,030
Témiscouata.....	113-00	4,099,669	452,096	341,765
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario ¹	388-50	29,675,791	4,771,442	3,787,344
Thousand Islands.....	5-00	60,000	83,633	56,368
Toronto Hamilton and Buffalo.....	99-95	10,695,000	2,821,733	2,072,510
Van Buren Bridge Co.....	0-36	500,000	—	—
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern.....	230-81	23,500,000	718,886	829,155
Wabash Ry. Co. in Canada.....	—	—	7,157,550	4,664,333
Total	49,351-52	3,471,080,909	455,297,288	372,149,656

¹Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Commission.

²Including capital of leased lines.

³Canadian lines only.

Summary of Traffic Statistics.—A summary of freight and passenger traffic statistics and of the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings will be found for the years 1901 to 1925 in Table 5. Especially notable is the decline in

the number of passengers carried in recent years, the number in 1925 being the lowest since 1912, when the population of the country was much less than at the present time. The tonnage of freight carried in 1925 was also smaller than in any year during the period 1917 to 1920. The former phenomenon is generally attributed to the competition of the automobile on the improved highways of the country, and the latter is not unconnected with the increase in the use of automobile trucks, though the consolidation of the railways is also a factor, since freight is less often transferred from one railway to another. For a better measure of freight traffic see "tons of freight carried one mile" in Table 8.

The statistics of gross earnings and operating expenses illustrate the difficulties confronting our railways in recent years. Before the war it was generally held that, on account of the enormous initial investment required in roadbed and equipment, a railway's operating expenses should not exceed about two-thirds or 70 p.c. of its gross earnings, the remainder being required to meet interest on capital invested, whether in stocks or bonds, as well as to provide for necessary improvements. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings is called the operating ratio, and in 1913 the Canadian operating ratio was 70·90 p.c. The new conditions of the war period, especially the higher cost of labour and of fuel, swelled the operating ratio in spite of advances in freight and passenger rates, until in 1920 it reached 97·18 p.c., since when there has been a gradual decline, 1925 showing a considerable improvement as compared with 1924, with an operating ratio of 81·70 p.c., as compared with 85·77 p.c. This reduction was a rather notable achievement, for, although gross earnings were nearly \$10,000,000 higher, due in large measure to the increased grain crops in 1925, operating expenses were reduced by over \$10,000,000, resulting in largely increased net operating revenues for 1925 and in a reduction of 4 p.c. in the operating ratio.

In Table 6 will be found an analysis of the distribution of the operating expenses of steam railways for the last four years, the 1925 figures showing substantial economies as compared with 1924 in three of the five classes; traffic expenses and equipment maintenance showed slight increases. The earnings and operating expenses per mile of line and per train mile are analysed in Table 7.

5.—Summary of Steam Railway Statistics of Freight and Passenger Traffic and Ratio of Expenses to Earnings, years ended June 30, 1901-1919, and calendar years 1919-1925.

NOTE.—These statistics were published for the years 1875-1900 on p. 434 of the 1916-17 Year Book.

Years.	Miles in operation.	Total train miles.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$	p.c.
1901.....	18,140	53,349,394	18,385,722	36,999,371	72,898,749	50,368,726	69·06
1902.....	18,714	55,729,856	20,679,974	42,376,527	83,666,503	57,343,592	68·54
1903.....	18,988	60,382,920	22,148,742	47,373,417	96,064,527	67,481,524	70·25
1904.....	19,431	61,312,002	23,640,765	48,079,519	100,219,436	74,563,162	74·40
1905.....	20,487	65,934,114	25,288,723	50,893,957	106,467,198	79,977,573	75·12
1906.....	21,353	72,723,482	27,989,782	57,966,713	125,322,865	87,129,434	69·52
1907.....	22,452	75,115,765	32,137,319	63,866,135	146,738,214	103,748,672	70·70
1908.....	22,966	78,637,526	34,044,992	63,071,167	146,918,314	107,304,143	73·04
1909.....	24,104	79,662,216	32,683,309	66,842,258	145,056,336	104,600,084	72·11
1910.....	24,731	85,409,241	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217	120,405,440	69·22
1911.....	25,400	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785	69·43
1912.....	26,727	100,980,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540	68·70
1913.....	29,304	113,437,208	46,185,968	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690	70·90
1914.....	30,795	107,895,272	46,702,280	101,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259	73·63
1915.....	35,582	93,218,479	46,322,035	87,204,838	199,843,072	147,731,099	73·92

5.—Summary of Steam Railway Statistics of Freight and Passenger Traffic and Ratio of Expenses to Earnings, years ended June 30, 1901-1919, and calendar years 1919-1925—concluded.

NOTE.—These statistics were published for the year 1875-1900 on p. 434 of the 1916-17 Year Book.

Years.	Miles in operation.	Total train miles.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$	p.c.
1916.....	37,434	111,075,890	43,503,459	100,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259	68.94
1917.....	38,604	115,797,100	48,106,530	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637	71.72
1918.....	38,484	109,857,560	44,948,638	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436	82.96
1919.....	38,501	103,832,835	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509	89.27
1919 (Dec. 31).....	38,663	107,053,735	47,940,456	111,487,780	408,598,361	376,789,093	92.22
1920 (").....	38,976	117,384,819	51,318,422	127,429,154	492,101,104	478,248,154	97.18
1921 (").....	39,363	104,652,167	46,793,251	103,131,132	458,008,891	422,581,205	92.26
1922 (").....	39,360	107,625,144	44,383,620	108,530,518	440,687,128	393,927,406	89.39
1923 (").....	39,665	114,010,698	44,824,337	118,289,604	478,338,047	413,862,818	86.52
1924 (").....	40,061	110,134,782	42,921,809	106,429,355	445,923,877	382,483,908	85.77
1925 (").....	40,352	109,388,725	41,458,084	109,850,925	455,297,288	372,149,656	81.70

6.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways for the calendar years 1922-1925.

Items of Expenditure.	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Ways and structures.....	79,887,565	20.28	83,501,064	20.18	78,051,798	20.41	74,015,637	19.89
Equipment.....	93,814,326	23.82	92,255,094	22.29	85,107,990	22.25	86,120,493	23.15
Traffic expenses.....	12,925,589	3.28	14,160,804	3.42	15,219,062	3.98	15,380,361	4.13
Transportation.....	191,009,121	48.49	205,264,233	49.60	187,813,639	49.10	180,875,593	48.60
General expenses.....	16,290,805	4.13	18,681,623	4.51	16,291,419	4.26	15,757,572	4.23
Total.....	393,927,406	100.00	413,862,818	100.00	352,453,908	100.00	372,149,656	100.00

7.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per mile of line and per train mile, for the years ended June 30, 1914-1919, and for the calendar years 1919-1925.

Years.	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses
	Per mile of line.			Per train mile.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	7,894	5,812	2,082	2.253	1.659
1915.....	5,616	4,152	1,465	2.144	1.585
1916.....	6,943	4,823	2,120	2.358	1.623
1917.....	8,051	5,774	2,277	2.683	1.925
1918.....	8,581	7,119	1,462	3.006	2.494
1919.....	9,947	8,879	1,068	3.683	3.292
1919 (Dec. 31).....	10,568	9,745	823	3.817	3.520
1920 (").....	12,626	12,270	356	4.192	4.074
1921 (").....	11,636	10,735	901	4.376	4.038
1922 (").....	11,196	10,008	1,188	4.095	3.660
1923 (").....	12,059	10,434	1,625	4.196	3.630
1924 (").....	11,131	9,548	1,583	4.049	3.473
1925 (").....	11,283	9,222	2,061	4.162	3.402

A summary analysis of passenger and freight traffic statistics for recent years is given in Table 8, showing among other things, a decline in average receipts per passenger per mile from 3.036 cents in 1921 to 2.690 cents in 1925, and a decline in the average number of passengers per train from 70 in 1919 and 64 in 1920 to 55 in 1925. Similarly, freight traffic statistics show a reduction in freight receipts per ton per mile from 1.200 cents in 1921 to 0.987 cents in 1923 and 1.012 cents in 1925, the increase in the latter year being accounted for by the smaller percentage

of low-rate grain traffic rather than by any increase in freight rates. In this table there should also be noted the tendency toward an increase in the average length of the freight haul and the increase in the average train load from 353 tons in 1914 to 507 tons in 1925.

8.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, 1914-1925.

PASSENGERS.

Years ended June 30.	Number of passengers carried.	Number of passengers carried one mile.	Number of passengers carried one mile per mile of line.	Average receipts per passenger per mile.
	No.	No.	No.	cents.
1914.....	46,702,280	3,089,031,194	100,309	2.027
1915.....	46,322,035	2,483,708,745	69,802	2.021
1916.....	43,503,459	2,727,122,648	72,611	1.954
1917.....	48,106,530	3,150,127,428	79,829	1.946
1918.....	44,948,638	3,161,082,402	82,140	2.122
1919.....	43,754,194	3,074,664,369	79,859	2.557
1919 (Dec. 31).....	47,940,456	3,658,492,716	94,625	2.631
1920 (").....	51,318,422	3,522,494,856	90,376	2.916
1921 (").....	46,793,251	2,960,583,955	75,219	3.036
1922 (").....	44,383,620	2,814,113,531	71,497	2.820
1923 (").....	44,834,337	3,076,341,444	77,558	2.760
1924 (").....	42,921,809	2,872,333,579	71,699	2.790
1925 (").....	41,458,084	2,910,760,047	72,134	2.690

Years ended June 30.	Average receipts per passenger.	Average passenger journey in miles.	Average number of passengers per train.	Passenger revenue per passenger train mile.
	\$	miles.	No.	\$
1914.....	1.328	66	59	1.135
1915.....	1.083	54	50	1.016
1916.....	1.083	55	53	1.042
1917.....	1.140	59	59	1.160
1918.....	1.492	70	64	1.709
1919.....	1.796	70	63	2.012
1919 (Dec. 31).....	2.008	76	70	2.259
1920 (").....	2.002	68	64	2.360
1921 (").....	1.921	63	57	2.300
1922 (").....	1.790	63	55	2.100
1923 (").....	1.900	69	58	2.270
1924 (").....	1.870	67	53	2.130
1925 (").....	1.890	70	55	2.120

FREIGHT.

Years ended June 30.	Tons of freight carried.	Tons of freight carried one mile.	Tons carried one mile per mile of line.	Freight receipts per ton per mile.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	cents.
1914.....	101,393,989	22,063,294,685	716,359	0.742
1915.....	87,204,833	17,661,309,723	496,355	0.751
1916.....	109,659,088	28,195,364,264	753,202	0.653
1917.....	121,916,272	31,186,707,851	807,948	0.690
1918.....	127,543,687	31,029,072,279	806,285	0.736
1919.....	116,699,572	27,724,397,202	720,096	0.962
1919 (Dec. 31).....	111,487,780	26,950,598,322	697,064	1.003
1920 (").....	127,429,154	31,894,411,479	818,309	1.071
1921 (").....	103,131,132	26,621,630,554	676,311	1.200
1922 (").....	108,530,518	30,367,885,883	771,542	1.039
1923 (").....	118,289,604	34,067,658,527	858,584	0.987
1924 (").....	106,429,355	30,513,819,106	761,684	1.019
1925 (").....	109,850,925	31,965,204,683	792,159	1.012

8.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, 1914-1925—concluded.

FREIGHT—concluded.

Years ended June 30.	Receipts per ton hauled.	Average length of freight haul in miles.	Average train load in net tons.	Average number of freight tons per loaded car.	Revenue per freight train mile.
	\$	miles.	tons.	tons.	\$
1914.....	1-614	217	353	19-18	2-619
1915.....	1-520	202	344	18-43	2-279
1916.....	1-679	257	411	20-91	2-686
1917.....	1-766	256	436	22-24	3-006
1918.....	1-789	243	457	23-10	3-359
1919.....	2-286	238	442	23-46	4-256
1919 (Dec. 31).....	2-427	242	434	22-21	4-358
1920 (").....	2-680	250	457	23-05	4-892
1921 (").....	3-100	258	447	22-12	5-370
1922 (").....	2-910	280	481	23-03	5-000
1923 (").....	2-840	288	502	23-42	4-950
1924 (").....	2-920	287	483	22-77	4-920
1925 (").....	2-950	291	507	22-55	5-130

Railway Wages and Salaries.—As will be seen in Table 9, railway wages and salaries have greatly increased in the past decade. When 1925 is compared with 1914, it is observed that the railways of Canada employed in the latest year 166,027 persons, as compared with 159,142 in 1914—an increase of 6,885 persons or slightly more than 4 p.c. The wage and salary bill, however, increased from \$111,762,972 in 1914 to \$237,755,752 in 1925—an increase of 113 p.c. While there has been a decline of \$52,754,766 in railway wages and salaries since 1920, wages and salaries still absorb 52-25 cents out of every dollar of gross earnings, as compared with 45-97 cents in 1914.

Wage adjustments during the year 1925 were of minor importance, the average hourly rate of pay of employees on all railways being increased from \$0-577 to to \$0-578. With a decrease in total employees, however, of 3,943 and in total hours on duty of 4,563,683, the total wage bill fell from \$239,864,265 to \$237,755,752. This decrease was spread fairly generally through all classes of employees, although most pronounced in the case of construction and maintenance workers.

9.—Number of Steam Railway Employees, Amount of Salaries and Wages and Ratios of the latter to Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses, for years ended June 30, 1914-1919, and for calendar years, 1919-1925.

Years ended June 30.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Ratio to gross earnings.	Ratio to operating expenses.
	No.	\$	p.c.	p.c.
1914.....	159,142	111,762,972	45-97	62-43
1915.....	124,142	90,215,727	45-15	61-09
1916.....	144,770	104,300,647	39-82	57-95
1917.....	146,175	129,626,187	41-85	58-34
1918.....	143,493	152,274,953	46-14	55-59
1919.....	158,777	208,939,995	54-56	61-12
1919 (Dec. 31).....	173,728	233,323,074	57-10	61-92
1920 (").....	185,177	290,510,518	59-04	60-74
1921 (").....	167,627	247,756,138	54-09	58-63
1922 (").....	165,635	233,294,040	52-94	59-20
1923 (").....	178,052	253,320,005	52-96	61-21
1924 (").....	169,970	239,864,265	53-79	62-71
1925 (").....	166,027	237,755,752	52-25	63-85

Mileage and Rolling Stock.—Statistics of the mileage and the rolling stock of the steam railways of Canada are given for the last six years in Table 10. The figures given may be supplemented by the statement that between 1920 and 1925 the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·779 tons to 36·391 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 tons to 34·951, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 36·694 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotives in use in 1920 was 31,112 lb. and in 1925 33,858 lb. Of the locomotives in use in 1925, 29 were electric, while motor passenger cars numbered 57.

10.—Mileage and Rolling Stock of Steam Railways, calendar years 1920-1925.

Mileage and Equipment.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mileage and Engines.						
Miles in operation (single track).....	38,806	39,192	39,360	39,665	40,061	40,352
Miles of sidings.....	9,608	9,755	9,892	9,680	10,012	9,579
Miles of industrial track.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,555
Miles of double track.....	2,590	2,629	2,608	2,591	2,619	2,615
Engines in use.....	6,030	6,027	5,955	5,897	5,857	5,752
Passenger Cars.						
First class.....	2,212	2,218	2,057	1,968	1,981	1,960
Second class.....	582	552	514	429	419	426
Combination.....	362	350	348	424	426	430
Immigrant.....	673	677	697	704	703	704
Dining.....	196	223	209	194	196	198
Parlour.....	187	173	194	223	243	249
Sleeping.....	584	645	640	675	819	822
Baggage, express and postal.....	1,479	1,807	1,803	1,859	1,855	1,843
Motor cars.....	—	—	28	28	42	57
Other.....	282	122	310	281	165	150
Freight Cars.						
Box.....	155,964	161,259	158,622	159,276	155,656	154,527
Flat.....	24,939	24,391	24,186	23,321	22,748	22,308
Stock.....	11,164	12,585	11,542	12,204	12,335	12,025
Coal.....	20,249	20,079	20,557	22,854	23,486	23,445
Tank.....	414	413	405	438	453	466
Refrigerator.....	6,204	7,012	6,463	6,504	6,329	6,286
Other.....	5,555	5,824	6,800	5,017	5,156	5,170

Commodities hauled.—Statistics of the commodities hauled in the years 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925, show that in 1925 there was an increase over 1924 of 3,421,570 tons in the total hauled (Table 11), although this was still considerably less than the totals for 1920 and 1923. The increase over 1924 was principally accounted for by increases in wheat tonnage, due to the larger crop in 1925, and in manufactured and miscellaneous commodities, due to the more active industrial conditions prevailing in 1925. Although coal still constituted the largest individual commodity handled, the tonnage was smaller than in any other of the last 6 years.

11.—Commodities hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1922-1925.

Products.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—				
Wheat.....	13,142,064	12,754,041	10,411,587	11,965,782
Corn.....	1,732,221	983,009	742,408	648,454
Oats.....	3,125,602	2,136,040	2,421,590	1,970,922
Barley.....	800,911	642,109	926,163	1,143,040
Rye.....	522,403	273,587	463,340	243,532
Flaxseed.....	143,777	133,097	214,307	211,585
Other grain.....	170,218	135,895	128,674	130,799
Flour.....	3,664,264	3,383,569	3,310,213	2,926,165
Other milled products.....	1,751,054	1,833,223	2,020,706	1,943,934
Hay and straw.....	1,028,835	1,045,392	1,172,090	965,642
Cotton.....	243,869	179,449	148,082	214,200
Apples (fresh).....	353,043	376,028	327,185	312,039
Other fruit (fresh).....	425,889	416,503	526,950	509,034
Potatoes.....	548,187	554,747	574,870	717,356
Other fresh vegetables.....	231,493	251,672	322,503	340,302
Other agricultural and vegetable products.....	661,571	659,965	759,389	795,226
Total.....	28,550,401	25,758,326	24,470,057	25,038,012
Animals and Animal Products—				
Horses.....	87,793	88,781	96,343	90,316
Cattle and calves.....	907,110	816,722	750,364	764,716
Sheep.....	89,776	59,502	66,361	67,897
Hogs.....	319,828	315,689	393,646	408,412
Dressed meats (fresh).....	681,493	670,091	625,556	537,211
Dressed meats (cured or salted).....	262,565	263,412	301,575	341,998
Other packing house products.....	212,573	357,966	355,109	303,168
Poultry.....	72,437	92,523	87,632	80,303
Eggs.....	156,611	168,719	159,131	165,822
Butter and cheese.....	280,247	273,672	287,786	312,828
Wool.....	75,881	72,727	65,835	59,256
Hides and leather.....	223,965	216,410	192,394	201,717
Other animals and animal products.....	121,219	128,709	128,185	122,309
Total.....	3,491,498	3,524,923	3,509,717	3,455,953
Mine Products—				
Anthracite coal.....	4,571,101	7,651,100	6,393,703	5,419,417
Bituminous coal.....	17,867,111	21,376,703	16,992,316	16,515,029
Lignite coal.....	261,732	348,515	393,101	362,485
Coke.....	743,767	1,202,129	990,806	1,484,206
Iron Ore.....	355,728	594,229	277,837	451,610
Other ores and concentrates.....	1,099,793	2,290,101	2,332,390	2,568,703
Base bullion and matte.....	77,227	130,757	167,330	197,011
Clay, gravel, sand, stone (crushed).....	4,755,767	4,794,577	4,937,276	5,486,938
Slate, dimension or block stone.....	747,738	973,525	487,134	466,899
Crude petroleum.....	282,148	319,562	560,267	432,239
Asphaltum.....	164,894	131,574	155,857	213,612
Salt.....	436,753	402,841	380,379	420,495
Other mine products.....	595,629	581,999	650,902	532,137
Total.....	31,959,388	40,797,612	34,719,298	34,850,781
Forest Products—				
Logs, posts, poles, cordwood.....	3,187,239	3,295,349	3,159,232	3,078,300
Ties.....	269,530	260,800	238,625	185,366
Pulpwood.....	4,914,220	5,955,051	5,764,023	5,333,910
Lumber, timber, box shooks, heading.....	8,729,649	9,214,364	8,065,473	8,569,424
Other forest products.....	721,437	728,202	599,997	692,330
Total.....	17,822,075	19,453,766	17,827,350	17,859,330
Manufactures and Miscellaneous—				
Refined petroleum and its products.....	1,696,095	1,797,539	1,870,942	2,082,284
Sugar.....	941,733	763,330	902,133	824,655
Iron—pig and bloom.....	544,269	756,822	458,374	426,033
Rails and fastenings.....	347,997	319,300	258,286	156,915
Bar and sheet iron—structural iron and iron pipe.....	1,323,942	1,830,911	1,187,075	1,552,173
Castings, machinery and boilers.....	632,728	696,663	541,214	633,386
Cement.....	1,266,080	1,264,564	1,192,524	1,256,111

11.—Commodities hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1922-1925—concluded.

Products.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Manufactures and Miscellaneous—concluded.				
Brick and artificial stone.....	1,173,727	1,072,379	923,216	1,005,830
Lime and plaster.....	499,889	522,577	440,699	541,290
Sewer pipe and drain tile.....	140,936	100,611	130,806	111,188
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than auto's.....	252,867	333,004	260,213	383,810
Automobiles and auto trucks.....	932,457	1,198,499	1,160,836	1,725,241
Household goods.....	140,349	123,488	84,162	91,366
Furniture.....	105,537	89,085	86,013	90,686
Liquors and beverages.....	165,759	210,417	260,231	285,095
Fertilizers, all kinds.....	327,532	304,512	322,706	376,079
Paper, printed matter, books.....	2,331,194	2,522,266	2,433,257	2,701,692
Wood pulp.....	2,170,698	2,022,183	1,930,953	2,343,843
Fish (fresh, frozen, cured, etc.).....	165,471	150,202	130,077	126,219
Canned meats.....	11,283	10,540	6,689	10,144
Canned goods (all canned food products other than meat).....	381,437	387,910	431,419	437,562
Other manufactures and miscellaneous.....	6,503,678	7,893,017	6,837,484	7,105,745
Merchandise.....	4,610,009	4,336,655	4,013,650	4,326,786
Total.....	26,665,667	28,706,474	25,862,999	28,594,133
Grand Total.....	108,530,518¹	118,289,604¹	106,429,355¹	109,850,925¹

¹Traffic on the Thousand Islands Ry., 41,489 tons in 1922, 48,503 tons in 1923, 39,934 tons in 1924 and 52,716 tons in 1925, is not distributed, but is included in the totals for the respective years.

Government Aid to Private Railways.—In order that the private railways of Canada might be constructed in advance of settlement as colonization roads, or through thinly settled districts where little traffic was available, it was necessary for Dominion, Provincial and even municipal Governments to extend some form of assistance. In our earlier history, when our Governments had plenty of Crown land and little cash, the subsidies granted to railways frequently took the form of land grants, which had the advantage of giving the railway a direct interest in opening up the country, though it sometimes led to the railways holding large tracts of land idle for speculative purposes when intermixed Crown lands had been homesteaded, thus retarding the settlement of agricultural land. Table 12 shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government. The total area so granted up to Dec. 31, 1925, amounted to 47,187,037 acres.

As the country grew wealthier, the objections to the land grant method became more apparent, and aid was more frequently given in the form of a cash subsidy per mile of line, a loan or a subscription to the shares of the railway. From 1851 up to Dec. 31, 1925, as shown analytically in Table 13, the total value of such aid granted to steam railways in Canada, exclusive of the capital of two Government railways (I.C.R. and P.E.I.R.), amounted to \$227,562,231. Of this sum, \$176,-364,480 represents aid granted by the Dominion Government, \$35,850,123 that granted by the Provincial Governments, and \$15,347,628 that granted by municipalities. Table 14 records the details of the most recent type of assistance given to private railways, *viz.*, by the guaranteeing of their bonds or of the interest thereupon. These guarantees enabled the railways receiving them to borrow money, generally from British investors, at rates of interest considerably lower than would otherwise have had to be paid. The total amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1925, was \$484,564,819.

12.—Areas of Land Subsidies granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1925.

By the Dominion Government.		Acres.
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....		1,101,712
Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co.....		2,499
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (main line).....		18,198,508
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....		1,818,017
Great North West Central Railway Co.....		320,000
Manitoba Northwestern Railway Co.....		1,501,244
Manitoba Southwestern Col. Railway Co.....		1,396,475
Saskatchewan and Western Railway Co.....		98,880
C.P.R.—Souris Branch.....		1,406,932
C.P.R.—Pipestone Extension, Souris Branch.....		200,094
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....		3,315,569
Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Co.....		679,294
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.....		1,623,312
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....		3,910
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....		10,083
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....		1,789
Total by Dominion Government.....		31,678,318
By Provincial Governments.		
Nova Scotia.....		160,000
New Brunswick.....		1,788,392
Quebec ¹		2,085,710
Ontario.....		3,241,207
British Columbia ²		8,233,401
Total by Provincial Governments.....		15,508,719
Total by Dominion and Provincial Governments.....		47,187,037

¹Not including convertible land grants made by the Government of this province.

²Includes 4,065,076 acres repurchased from B.C. Southern and Columbia and Western railways.

13.—Analysis of the Total Financial Aid given to Steam Railways up to Dec. 31, 1925.

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	\$		\$
Cash subsidies.....	118,276,475	Cash subsidies.....	35,550,123
Loans.....	15,142,633	Subscription to shares.....	300,000
Paid to Quebec Government.....	5,160,053	Total.....	35,850,123
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R....	37,785,319	By Municipalities.	
Total.....	176,364,480	Cash subsidies.....	12,922,128
		Subscription to shares.....	2,425,500
		Total.....	15,347,628
		Grand Total.....	227,562,231

14.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1925.

Governments.	Amount Outstanding, Dec. 31, 1925.
	\$
New Brunswick.....	8,028,977
Quebec.....	42,000
Ontario.....	7,859,998
Manitoba.....	24,389,892
Saskatchewan.....	17,904,062
Alberta.....	35,488,128
British Columbia.....	45,186,000
Total by Provincial Governments.....	138,899,057
Dominion Government.....	345,665,762 ¹
Grand Total.....	484,564,819

¹Does not include \$216,207,141 perpetual debenture stock and guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, on which interest and dividends are guaranteed by the Dominion Government, nor guaranteed bonds held by the Government.

Tables 15 and 16, from the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, show the capital expenditure of the Dominion Government on the Canadian Government Railways and their operating finances to the end of the fiscal year 1925. In Table 15 the cost of the Quebec Bridge (\$21,706,664), also \$18,000 of miscellaneous expenditure, are not included in the total of capital expenditure. In Table 16 they are included.

15.—Cost of Construction, Operating Expenses and Revenue of Canadian Government Railways for the fiscal years 1868-1900, 1901-1925, and before Confederation.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 437. For details regarding the composition of the Canadian Government Railways, see p. 601.

Years.	Capital Expendi- ture.	Operating Expenses.	Revenue.	Surplus (+) or deficit (—).
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Before Confederation.....	13,881,461	—	—	—
1868-1900.....	114,091,210	81,391,472	73,226,382	— 8,165,090
1901.....	3,922,989	5,739,052	5,213,381	— 525,671
1902.....	5,386,611	5,861,099	5,918,990	+ 57,891
1903.....	3,083,681	6,474,134	6,584,599	+ 110,465
1904.....	2,619,060	7,599,959	6,627,256	— 972,703
1905.....	6,125,482	8,906,154	7,050,892	— 1,855,262
1906.....	6,102,566	7,893,653	7,950,553	+ 56,900
1907 (9 mos.).....	7,174,370	6,328,746	6,509,186	+ 180,440
1908.....	23,684,005	9,595,295	9,534,569	— 60,726
1909.....	29,414,227	9,764,587	8,894,420	— 870,167
1910.....	21,505,976	9,095,904	9,647,964	+ 552,060
1911.....	24,532,466	10,037,879	10,249,394	+ 211,515
1912.....	23,108,806	11,074,853	11,034,166	— 40,687
1913.....	17,375,968	12,499,926	12,442,203	— 57,723
1914.....	21,628,095	13,559,225	13,394,317	— 164,908
1915.....	22,115,664	12,474,454	12,149,357	— 325,097
1916.....	21,153,255	19,407,380	18,427,909	— 979,471
1917.....	12,003,650	25,795,907	23,539,759	— 2,256,148
1918.....	34,699,417	33,400,460	27,240,957	— 6,159,503
1919.....	40,193,181	43,889,626	38,013,726	— 5,875,900
1920.....	11,593,148	48,194,710	41,402,061	— 6,792,649
1921.....	5,096,535	43,770,971	36,814,350	— 6,956,621
1922.....	4,553,638	6,326,800	2	— 6,326,801
1923.....	Cr. 1,052,637	5,695,669	2	— 5,695,669
1924.....	315,944	—	—	—
1925.....	Cr. 37,499	—	—	—
Total.....	474,271,512¹	442,191,685	391,866,392	— 50,325,294

¹Less \$40,000 received from Saint John city for the Carleton Branch railway=\$474,231,512.

²Revenue applied against operating expenses.

16.—Capital Expenditure on Government Railways to Mar. 31, 1925.

Railways.	Expen- ditures.
	\$
Canadian Government Railways—	
Intercolonial Railway System—	
Canada Eastern Railway.....	819,000
Cape Breton Railway.....	3,860,679
Drummond County Railway.....	1,464,000
Eastern Extension Railway.....	1,324,042
Montreal and European Railway.....	333,943
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	1,949,063
Intercolonial Railway.....	136,861,446
Total.....	146,612,174

16.—Capital Expenditure on Government Railways to March 31, 1925—concluded.

Railways.		Expen- ditures.
		\$
Canadian Government Railways—concluded.		
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway.....		861,848
Prince Edward Island Railway.....		13,276,674
International Railway of New Brunswick.....		2,963,022
National Transcontinental Railway.....		169,294,877
Moncton and Buctouche Railway.....		293,067
Salisbury and Albert Railway.....		437,648
St. Martin's Railway.....		302,046
Elgin and Havelock Railway.....		135,029
York and Carleton Railway.....		59,749
Quebec and Saguenay Railway.....		7,772,911
Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway.....		711,767
Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway.....		360,008
Cape Breton Railway extension.....		107,647
Hudson Bay Railway.....		14,487,343
Canadian Government Railways (rolling stock).....		35,906,043
Canadian Government Railways (miscellaneous).....		345
Quebec Bridge.....		21,706,664
Miscellaneous suspense.....		3,862
Total.....		415,292,724
Other Railways and Miscellaneous—		
Canadian Northern Railway.....		10,000,000
Annapolis and Digby Railway.....		660,683
European and North American Railway.....		88,363
Nova Scotia Railway.....		208,510
Carleton Branch Railway.....		48,410
Canadian Pacific Railway.....		62,790,025
Hudson Bay Railway—Port Nelson Terminals.....		6,244,598
Yukon Territory Works, Stikine-Teslin Railway.....		283,324
North Railway.....		250,000
Governor-General's Cars.....		71,539
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		18,000
Grand Total Capital Expenditure.....		495,956,177

Railway Accidents.—The number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured in steam railway accidents is given in summary form from 1914 to 1925 in Table 17, and in a detailed analysis for 1923 to 1925 in Table 18. Attention is directed to the great reduction since 1914 in the number killed and to the increase in the number injured. It is probable that injuries are much more completely reported than in the past, especially in the case of employees, as a result of the recent workmen's compensation legislation of the provinces.

17.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others killed and injured on Steam Railways for the years ended June 30, 1911-1919, and for calendar years 1919-1925.

NOTE.—For the years 1888 to 1913, see Canada Year Book, 1922-23, page 635.

Years.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1914.....	27	415	224	3,161	349	463	600	4,039
1915.....	17	336	115	2,573	247	362	379	3,271
1916.....	20	309	174	4,332	274	337	468	4,978
1917.....	24	438	209	4,566	219	401	452	5,435
1918.....	32	344	178	5,352	200	393	410	6,089
1919.....	36	307	174	5,432	176	412	386	6,151
1919.....	34	392	197	6,349	209	476	440	7,217
1920.....	29	481	167	7,719	197	480	393	8,680
1921.....	5	259	156	6,583	193	394	354	7,236
1922.....	11	369	122	8,361	208	517	341	9,247
1923.....	15	437	167	9,332	165	539	347	10,358
1924.....	19	432	127	8,862	216	514	362	9,808
1925.....	5	401	105	8,256	199	642	309	9,299

18.—Number of Persons killed and injured on Steam Railways in the calendar years 1923-1925.

(A) IN ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Items.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Description of Persons—						
Passengers.....	15	406	19	401	5	374
Employees.....	144	2,763	105	2,350	82	2,158
Trespassers.....	100	119	104	154	107	131
Non-trespassers.....	60	322	105	270	91	419
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.....	2	35	1	22	—	13
Total.....	321	3,645	334	3,197	285	3,095
Description of Accident (Employees and Passengers)—						
Coupling and uncoupling.....	10	191	6	186	5	167
Collisions.....	18	191	10	153	5	181
Derailments.....	10	293	14	271	12	173
Parting of trains.....	1	49	—	47	1	50
Locomotives or cars breaking down.....	—	40	2	35	1	18
Falling from trains or cars.....	24	453	19	319	7	272
Jumping on or off.....	7	339	10	358	12	376
Struck by trains, etc.....	71	160	45	107	42	100
Overhead obstruction.....	1	22	2	33	1	18
Other causes.....	17	1,431	16	1,242	1	1,177
Total.....	159	3,169	124	2,751	87	2,532

(B) IN ACCIDENTS OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Description of Persons.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen.....	—	564	2	507	1	459
Shopmen.....	4	2,283	1	2,471	8	2,344
Trainmen and Trackmen.....	4	2,245	6	2,265	9	2,160
Other employees.....	15	1,527	13	1,269	5	1,126
Passengers.....	—	31	—	31	—	27
Others.....	3	53	6	68	1	79
Total.....	26	6,713	28	6,611	24	6,204

3.—Origin and Growth of Government-owned Railways.

Canadian Government Railways.—The Intercolonial railway, built as a condition of Confederation and completed in 1876, and the Prince Edward Island railway, opened in April, 1875, had since their construction been owned and operated by the Dominion Government. In 1903 the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the eastern division of the National Transcontinental railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a period of 50 years. On the failure of the company to take over the operation of the road when completed in 1915, the Government itself undertook its operation and was also obliged to lease the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which, by the above default of the G.T.P. Co., was isolated from the main line. A number of eastern branch lines have been acquired in recent years, including the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island railway, which forms the mainland connection of the Prince Edward Island car ferry, the International railway, the Moncton and Buctouche railway, the Sulisbury and Albert railway, the St. Martin's railway, the Elgin and Havelock railway, the York and Carleton railway, the Quebec and Saguenay railway, the Caraquet and Gulf Shore railway,

the Lotbinière and Mégantic railway and the Cape Breton railway. The Saint John and Quebec railway, in New Brunswick, and the Inverness Railway and Coal Company's lines in Cape Breton are operated under lease. The Hudson Bay railway, with 332.5 miles of steel rail at the end of 1920 and 214 miles operated out of its total length of 424 miles, has been declared to be comprised in the Canadian Government railways, and is being operated to a limited extent by the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways.

Canadian Northern Railway.—In pursuance of an Act passed in 1917 (7-8 George V, c. 24) and an agreement entered into under the Act, the Government acquired the entire capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, except five shares issued in exchange for Canadian Northern Railway income charge convertible debenture stock. Having thus acquired control, the Government, in Sept. 1918, appointed a new board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. This board, under Order in Council of Nov. 20, 1918, became also a board of management of the Canadian Government railways, with all the powers theretofore vested in the general manager of the Canadian Government railways. The use of the general term "Canadian National railways" to describe both systems was authorized by Order in Council of Dec. 20, 1918, the corporate entity of each system being, however, preserved. The Canadian Northern system, at the time of its acquisition by the Government, had a total mileage of 9,566.5.

The Grand Trunk Pacific.—During 1916, 1917 and 1918, the Grand Trunk Pacific received advances from the Government, totalling \$19,639,837, to enable it to "carry on" during difficult times. Towards the close of the fiscal year 1918-19, approximately \$950,000 of the \$7,500,000 authorized in the estimates of that year remained unexpended. The company desired to use this to pay interest on Grand Trunk Pacific debenture stock, but the Government insisted that deficits in operation should have priority over all other charges, and made the remittance conditional upon that understanding. As a result, the company notified the Government that it would be unable to meet the interest due on its securities on Mar. 1, 1919, and unable to continue operation of the railway after Mar. 10. Accordingly, the Minister of Railways was appointed receiver from midnight of Mar. 9, and for a time the road was operated apart from the Canadian National railways. In October, 1920, the management was transferred to the Canadian National railways, in connection with which system it is still being operated under receivership.

The Grand Trunk.—The desire of the parent organization, the Grand Trunk, to be relieved of its obligations in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Grand Trunk financial difficulties, led to negotiations early in 1918 for the taking over and inclusion of the Grand Trunk in the Government system of railways. These continued until October, 1919, and resulted in the passage of c. 13 of the 2nd session of that year, an Act to acquire the Grand Trunk Railway system. This legislation provided for the sale and purchase of the preference and common stock, the value to be determined by arbitration. The arbitrators appointed were Sir Walter Cassels, chairman; Sir Thomas White, for the Government; and Hon. W. H. Taft, for the Grand Trunk; the arbitration proceedings commenced on Feb. 1, 1921. The agreement under the Grand Trunk Acquisition Act limited the time for the completion of the arbitration proceedings to nine months from the date of the appointment of the arbitrators. The arbitrators had been appointed on July 9, 1920, and the arbitration proceedings had not been completed on Apr. 9, 1921.

This difficulty led to further delay, and to reinstate the arbitration proceedings more legislation was necessary. With this in view, an Act respecting the Grand

Trunk arbitration was passed and became law on May 3, 1921. It provided for reviving the arbitration proceedings, conditional upon the resignation of the Grand Trunk English directorate, the substitution of a Canadian board, and the establishment of the head office in Canada. The English directors resigned on May 26, and a Canadian board was thereupon appointed. The arbitration proceedings were revived on June 1, and finally concluded on July 8. The award was made on Sept. 7, the chairman, Sir Walter Cassels, and Sir Thomas White holding that the preference and common stocks of the Grand Trunk Company had no value in view of the financial condition of the Grand Trunk, consequent upon its Grand Trunk Pacific entanglements. Hon. W. H. Taft dissented from this finding, holding that the securities in question should be valued at not less than \$48,000,000, his contention being that the preference and common stocks would be earning dividends in five years' time. The acquisition agreement provided for an appeal on a point of law, and as the majority of the arbitrators had declined to hear evidence as to replacement value of the physical property of the system, an appeal was made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This appeal was dismissed on July 28, 1922.

Consolidation and Reorganization of the Canadian National System.—The Grand Trunk arbitration finally disposed of, steps were taken to consolidate the various railways under Government operation and control. In October, 1922, the Grand Trunk board and the Canadian Northern board gave place to a single Canadian National board, the president and chairman of which was Sir Henry Thornton. To this board the former Canadian Government railways were turned over for management and operation. The unification of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways was provided for by Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1923, which also brought into effect the Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National railways (c. 13, 1919). This was followed, on Feb. 5, 1923, by an Order in Council establishing the head office of the Canadian National railways at Montreal, Que.

Operation of the Canadian National Railways.—The Canadian National System steam mileage at Dec. 31, 1925 was 22,191·77. Including the Central Vermont, 493·02, and the Thousand Islands Railway, 6, controlled by constituent companies but separately operated, the total steam mileage was 22,690·79. Including 187·12 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 22,877·91. For convenience of local administration and operation the system's steam mileage is divided into four regions:—the Atlantic, lying east of Rivière du Loup and Monk, Quebec; the Central, lying between the last-named points and Current River, at Port Arthur, and Armstrong; the Western region, extending from the head of the Lakes to the Pacific; the Grand Trunk western lines, American mileage between the Detroit and St. Clair rivers and Chicago. The mileages, in the above order, are 2,811·93, 7,646·02, 10,742·13 and 991·69. Of this system mileage, 20,832·42 is owned, 1,231·23 is leased and 128·12 operated under trackage rights. The net increase in operated mileage in 1925 was 319·58.

The Quebec bridge across the St. Lawrence above Quebec city, with a main span of 1,800 ft., the longest in the world, and carrying a double track railway and accommodation for pedestrian traffic, forms a connecting link in the Canadian National Railway system and is operated as a part of it.

Table 19 shows some of the more important train traffic statistics of Canadian National Railway operation for the years 1924 and 1925.

19.—Canadian National Railways¹ (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics for the calendar years 1924 and 1925.²

Items.	1924.	1925.
Train Mileage—		
Passenger trains.....	23,410,063	23,255,522
Freight trains.....	29,811,416	30,209,725
Mixed trains.....	3,672,533	3,668,878
Special trains.....	23,265	23,758
Unit cars.....	435,393	666,130
Total Train Miles.....	57,352,670	57,824,013
Car Mileage—		
Passenger—		
Coaches, parlour, sleeping and dining cars.....	104,840,704	106,997,283
Baggage, mail, express, etc.....	56,055,979	56,255,188
Total Passenger Train Car miles.....	160,896,683	163,252,471
Freight—		
Loaded freight car miles.....	737,979,275	774,970,489
Empty freight car miles.....	363,252,703	400,491,890
Caboose miles.....	30,194,756	30,563,461
Total Freight Train Car Miles.....	1,131,426,734	1,206,025,840
Passenger Traffic—		
Passengers carried (earning revenue).....	22,707,880	21,675,234
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile.....	1,372,335,263	1,379,977,856
Passenger train miles per mile of road.....	1,091	1,090
Average passenger journey—miles.....	60.43	63.67
Average amount received per passenger.....	\$ 1.63970	\$ 1.68941
Average amount received per passenger mile.....	\$ 0.02713	\$ 0.02654
Average number of passengers per train mile.....	55.86	56.09
Average number of passengers per car mile.....	13.26	13.02
Revenue from passengers per passenger car mile.....	\$ 0.35967	\$ 0.34541
Total passenger train earnings per train mile.....	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.30
Total passenger revenue per mile of road.....	\$ 2,611.31	\$ 2,575.16
Freight Traffic—		
Tons of revenue freight carried.....	52,498,614	54,999,257
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile.....	16,932,406.010	18,026,790.000
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile.....	18,859,244.927	19,813,620.104
Tons of non-revenue freight carried one mile.....	1,926,838.917	1,786,830.104
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	774,372	818,150
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	862,492	899,604
Average number of tons revenue freight per train mile.....	516.83	540.60
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per train mile.....	575.64	594.42
Average number of tons revenue freight per loaded car mile.....	22.31	22.51
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile.....	24.85	24.75
Average haul, freight—miles.....	303.22	307.24
Freight revenue per loaded car mile.....	\$ 0.22542	\$ 0.22635
Freight revenue per train mile.....	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.44
Freight revenue per mile of road.....	\$ 7,822.44	\$ 8,227.50
Freight revenue per ton.....	\$ 3.25809	\$ 3.28155
Freight revenue per ton mile.....	\$ 0.01010	\$ 0.01001

¹Exclusive of Central Vermont railway and electric lines.

²For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways during 1925, see the annual statement by the Minister of Railways and Canals in Hansard of May 25, 1926, and Railway Statistics, 1925, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Finances of the Canadian National Railways.—In Table 20 are presented the gross earnings, operating expenses, net operating revenues and annual deficits of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar years 1920 to 1925, including lines in Canada and lines in the United States. The Canadian lines consist of the Canadian Northern System, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Government railways (including the Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Hudson Bay, and the several small railways acquired by the Government in the eastern provinces). The United States lines include those known as the Grand Trunk New England lines, the Grand Trunk Western and the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific. The gross revenues, oper-

ating expenses and net revenues as given in the table are those of the steam railways only, but the results of the subsidiary railways separately operated, the hotels and other outside operations are included in the deficit. The figures here given have been revised and carefully checked and may be considered as final.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the recent figures is that, although the gross revenues of the Canadian National railways declined from \$253,135,488 in 1923 to \$235,588,182 in 1924, and to \$244,971,203 in 1925, the net revenue, because of the economies in operating expenses, declined only from \$20,430,649 to \$17,244,251 in 1924 and increased to \$32,264,415 in 1925.¹

For the sake of completeness, the statistics of the Central Vermont Railway, controlled by the Canadian National, are appended.

Central Vermont Railway.—Although the Central Vermont Railway is not a part of the Canadian National system, its finances are now so involved with those of the Canadian National railways that a summary of the revenues, expenses, interest charges, etc. of the Central Vermont Railway (lines in both Canada and the United States) is given below. Of its total capital stock outstanding of \$3,000,000, the Canadian National system holds \$2,191,100. It also holds bonds aggregating \$4,179,300, notes amounting to \$8,041,906 and other advances of \$10,944,787, or a total of \$23,165,993 out of a total indebtedness, exclusive of capital stock, of \$33,247,993.

20.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Interest on Funded Debt and Annual Deficit of the Canadian National Railways and the Central Vermont Railway, for the calendar years 1920-1925.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross Revenues—						
Canadian Lines.....	204,586,176	201,204,669	203,062,345	214,787,207	201,224,493	208,218,921
United States Lines.....	32,122,940	27,448,591	30,996,680	38,348,281	34,363,689	36,752,282
Total.....	236,709,116	228,653,260	234,059,025	253,135,488	235,588,182	244,971,203
Operating Expenses—						
Canadian Lines.....	238,517,900	211,531,034	205,572,978	202,936,659	189,460,404	184,373,201
United States Lines.....	32,723,919	28,665,804	25,599,335	29,768,180	28,883,527	28,333,587
Total.....	271,241,819	240,196,838	231,172,313	232,704,839	218,343,931	212,706,788
Net Revenues—						
Canadian Lines.....	-33,931,724	-10,326,365	-2,510,633	11,850,548	11,764,089	23,845,720
United States Lines.....	-600,979	-1,217,213	5,397,345	8,580,101	5,480,162	8,418,695
Net Revenues or Operating Losses..	-34,532,703	-11,543,578	2,886,712	20,430,649	17,244,251	32,264,415
Interest on Funded Debt....	45,402,150	55,442,796	59,565,200	65,199,324	69,632,747	71,888,617
Annual Deficit ²	80,478,828	69,866,589	57,960,097	51,697,675	54,860,419	41,444,764

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

Railway Operating Revenues	7,726,522	7,135,753	7,626,626	8,627,980	8,380,752	8,463,639
Railway Operating Expenses	9,193,474	7,312,559	6,520,101	7,677,081	7,298,127	7,357,918
Net Revenue from Railway Operations.....	-1,466,952	-176,806	1,106,525	950,899	1,082,625	1,105,721
Interest on Funded Debt....	555,658	675,870	682,377	944,902	1,126,269	1,234,289
Interest on Unfunded Debt..	65,419	60,040	167,420	6,834	8,412	7,942
Net Deficit ²	1,092,214	1,607,857	736,814	1,081,676	897,062	822,755

²For explanation, see the preceding paragraphs.

The Debt and Interest Charges of the Canadian National Railways.—The principal sum of the debt of the Canadian National Railways, as at the end of

¹The net operating revenue in 1926 is provisionally estimated at \$46,483,192.

each year from 1919 to 1925, and the increase in each year, together with the interest accrued in each of these years and the increase in interest in each year, are shown in Table 21. The unpaid interest on Government advances has been added each year to the principal, but no interest has been added on the unpaid interest. These advances include sums advanced to the Canadian Government Railways for construction, additions and betterments, purchase of lines, etc., and for operating deficits for 1921 and subsequent years. Construction expenditures include the cost of the Quebec bridge and exclude that of the Port Nelson terminals. The advances to the rest of the Canadian National system were to meet operating deficits, interest charges on securities held by the public and on bonds issued for additions and betterments and construction of new lines. No interest has been added on the advances to the Canadian Government Railways, but interest ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 p.c. has been added on all other advances to the Canadian National system.

The aggregate increase in the principal of the debt during the 7 years was \$738,605,399, of which \$158,365,337 was an increase in debt due to the public and \$580,240,062 an increase in debt due to the Government. This increase in debt due the Government does not necessarily represent actual expenditure by the railways. It has not been possible, as yet, for the railways to provide the annual interest due the Government on loans. These interest charges, which in the 7 years have amounted to \$162,702,439, have been charged into the debt due the Government. The latter item represents, therefore, both principal and unpaid interest. The total debt at the end of 1925 was \$931,329,303 to the public and \$1,188,482,341 to the Government. In addition to the actual loans and advances by the Government amounting to \$572,685,535, this sum of \$1,188,482,341 includes not only the unpaid interest already referred to, but \$453,935,303 spent on the construction and purchase of lines forming the original Canadian Government railways. As the book value of these properties is included on the asset side of the balance sheet, the cost of these roads to the Dominion is included in the liabilities of the system as an offset. The construction or purchase of these roads was financed by the Dominion from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and while for book-keeping purposes their cost is set up as a system liability they are not a debt and carry no interest obligation.

The interest accruing upon the obligations of the railways is shown in Table 21 to have increased from \$38,196,268 in 1919 to \$71,888,617 in 1925, the great bulk of the increase being interest on the increased government advances to the railways.

21.—Debt and Interest Charges of Canadian National Railways (including appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), 1919-1925.

PRINCIPAL.

Years.	Amount Outstanding Dec. 31.			Increase During Year.		
	Due to Public.	Due to Dominion Govt. and Accrued Interest.	Total.	Due to Public.	Due to Dominion Government.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	801,131,444	682,224,580	1,483,356,024	28,167,478	73,982,301	102,149,779
1920.....	820,550,681	808,449,391	1,629,000,072	19,419,237	126,224,811	145,644,048
1921.....	830,829,449	931,091,878	1,761,921,327	10,278,768	122,642,487	132,921,255
1922.....	804,503,144	1,016,746,002	1,821,249,146	-26,326,305	85,654,124	59,327,819
1923.....	823,099,056	1,114,183,276	1,937,282,331	18,595,912	97,437,274	116,033,186
1924.....	913,913,083	1,142,268,435	2,056,181,518	90,814,027	28,085,159	118,899,186
1925.....	931,329,303	1,188,482,341	2,119,811,644	17,416,220	46,213,906	63,630,126
Total Increase, 1919-1925.....	-	-	-	158,365,337	580,240,062	738,605,399

21.—Debt and Interest Charges of Canadian National Railways (including appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), 1919-1925—concluded.

INTEREST.

Years.	Accrued During Year.			Increase During Year.		
	Due to Public.	Due to Dominion Govt.	Total.	Due to Public.	Due to Dominion Govt.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	28,599,687	9,596,581	38,196,268	669,715	3,517,851	4,187,566
1920.....	31,055,318	14,346,832	45,402,150	2,455,631	4,750,251	7,205,882
1921.....	34,476,014	20,966,782	55,442,796	3,420,696	6,619,950	10,040,646
1922.....	34,652,324	24,912,876	59,565,200	176,310	3,946,094	4,122,404
1923.....	35,041,380	30,157,944	65,199,324	389,056	5,245,068	5,634,124
1924.....	38,361,704	31,271,043	69,632,747	3,320,324	1,113,099	4,433,423
1925.....	40,438,235	31,450,382	71,888,617	2,076,531	179,339	2,255,870

III.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The cheap and reasonably rapid conveyance of human beings is a necessity of modern urban life and is supplied throughout Canada by the electric street railway, generally operated by the development of the water-powers which are so important a feature of Canadian economic life.

Historical.—Replacing the horse car systems, used in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1861, electric street railways were first seen in operation in Canada in 1885, when a successful experimental railway was constructed and operated at the Toronto Exhibition grounds. Before many years their safety and convenience resulted in the discarding of the older system. An electric system 7 miles in length was opened at St. Catharines in 1887, using the double overhead trolley. This was followed by the completion of the Ottawa Electric railway in 1891, and the electrification of the Montreal and Toronto systems in 1892. The street railways of other eastern cities were generally electrified during the 1890's, while in the newer western cities electricity was used from the commencement. In the cities of the East electric street railways are generally operated by private companies under franchises from the city, while in a considerable number of cities of Ontario and the West the street railways are owned and operated by the city, a fact which is indicated in Table 25. In 1921, on the expiry of the 30-year franchise of the Toronto Street Railway Co., the railway in this second largest city of Canada was taken over by the city and is now being operated by a transportation commission.

Where possible, water-power with turbine engines is used for generating purposes. Where this is not available steam power is necessary, and although this is a more expensive method, modern devices have greatly reduced the cost per h.p. Many difficulties are met in operating the cars during the winter season, due to snow, ice and sleet. These, however, have been overcome by the use of sweepers, scrapers and ploughs. The single overhead trolley system has been found the most suitable and is in general use.

In addition to the street railways there is quite a large mileage of electric suburban or inter-urban lines, especially in the Toronto, Niagara and lake Erie district, where considerable freight traffic is carried, and on the Pacific coast, where the British Columbia Electric Railway operates several hundred freight cars.

Development of Electric Railway Traffic.—Figures for the year 1893 show that 30 companies, with a paid-up capital of about \$9,000,000, operated 256

miles of railway. By 1897, 35 companies made returns showing 583 miles of track, 1,156 cars, 26,431,017 miles run, 83,811,306 passengers carried and capital of \$18,-727,355. In 1904, 46 companies showed 766 miles of track, 2,384 cars, 42,066,124 miles run, 181,689,998 passengers and capital of \$30,314,730. The statistics for 1925 show that during that year 64 companies had 2,564 miles computed as single track, 5,624 cars, locomotives, etc., 119,684,151 miles run and 725,491,101 fare passengers, with a capital of \$221,769,220. The number of employees in the service of electric railways on Dec. 31, 1925, was 16,933, as compared with 17,379 in 1924. Total salaries and wages for the year 1925 were \$24,543,856, as against \$24,964,441 in 1924.

Statistics of Electric Railways.—Summary statistics of the operation of electric railways in Canada from 1901 to 1925 inclusive are given by years in Table 22. It may be noted in this table that, notwithstanding a considerable increase in total car mileage since 1920, tons of freight carried show little change, while the number of passengers shows a decrease of over 79,000,000 during these 5 years. This situation may be more or less directly traced to the growth in the number and use of private motor cars and motor busses, particularly in urban municipalities. In Table 23 statistics of the mileage and equipment are given for the last four calendar years, and annual statistics of the capital liability of electric railways are furnished from 1908 in Table 24. Detailed figures for all railways of the miles operated, the capital liability, the earnings, operating expenses, employees and salaries and wages, are given for 1925 in Table 25, while Table 26 gives by years from 1894 to 1925 the number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured on electric railways in Canada.

22.—Summary Statistics of Electric Railway Operation, years ended June 30, 1901-1919, and calendar years 1919-1925.

Years.	Single Track Mileage in Operation.	Total Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.	Number of Em- ployees.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$	p. c.	No.
1901.....	552-91	31,750,754	120,934,656	287,926	5,768,283	3,435,162	59-55	—
1902.....	557-59	35,833,841	135,681,402	266,182	6,486,438	3,802,855	58-63	—
1903.....	759-36	38,028,529	155,662,812	371,286	7,233,677	4,472,858	61-83	—
1904.....	766-50	42,066,124	181,689,998	400,161	8,453,609	5,326,516	63-01	—
1905.....	793-12	45,959,101	203,467,217	510,350	9,357,125	5,918,194	63-25	—
1906.....	813-74	50,618,836	237,655,074	506,024	10,966,871	6,675,037	60-87	—
1907.....	814-52	53,361,227	273,999,404	479,731	12,630,430	7,373,251	58-38	—
1908.....	992-03	56,964,881	299,099,309	732,475	14,007,049	8,695,880	62-08	—
1909.....	988-97	60,152,846	311,026,671	—	14,611,484	8,885,235	60-81	10,557
1910.....	1,047-07	65,249,166	360,964,876	852,294	17,100,789	10,121,781	59-19	11,390
1911.....	1,223-73	72,618,806	426,296,792	1,228,362	20,356,952	12,096,134	59-42	13,671
1912.....	1,303-17	82,070,094	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499,250	14,266,675	60-71	14,760
1913.....	1,356-63	89,005,216	597,863,801	1,957,930	28,216,111	17,765,372	62-96	16,351
1914.....	1,560-82	98,917,803	614,709,819	1,845,923	26,691,007	19,107,818	64-36	16,195
1915.....	1,590-29	96,964,829	562,302,373	1,453,602	26,922,900	18,131,842	67-35	14,795
1916.....	1,673-77	82,516,612	500,094,167	1,936,674	27,416,285	18,099,906	66-02	10,622
1917.....	1,743-54	84,073,046	629,441,997	2,333,539	30,237,664	20,098,634	66-47	11,696
1918.....	1,616-36 ¹	84,435,323 ¹	487,365,456 ¹	2,497,530 ¹	24,299,890 ¹	17,535,975 ¹	72-16 ¹	11,646 ¹
1919.....	1,696-52	106,961,607	686,124,263	2,474,892	35,696,532	26,839,071	75-18	17,242
1919 ²	1,686-78	110,206,244	749,334,380	2,374,612	40,698,586	31,385,702	77-12	16,940
1920 ²	1,698-76	114,481,406	804,711,333	2,691,150	47,047,246	37,242,483	79-16	17,341
1921 ²	1,687-37	111,576,949	719,305,441 ³	2,285,886	44,536,832	35,945,316	80-71	17,015
1922 ²	1,724-60	116,711,189	738,908,949	2,445,425	49,660,485	35,986,872	72-47	18,099
1923 ²	1,736-31	119,374,416	737,282,038	3,145,863	50,191,387	36,171,923	72-07	17,779
1924 ²	1,736-77	119,803,072	726,497,729	2,546,928	49,439,559	36,125,213	73-07	17,379
1925 ²	1,737-52	119,684,151	725,491,101	2,706,312	49,626,231	35,426,487	71-39	16,933

¹Not including Montreal Tramways and several other units. ²Calendar year.

³The report of the Toronto Transportation Commission for the last four months of 1921 would increase this number by about 80,000,000 or possibly bring it up to the 1920 record.

23.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways in the calendar years 1922-1925.

Mileage.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Equipment.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Length of first main track.....	1,724.60	1,736.31	1,736.77	1,737.52	Passenger cars, closed	3,868	3,367	3,221	3,268
Length of second main track.....	513.22	511.32	524.91	543.47	Passenger cars, open	258	240	206	196
Total length of main track.....	2,237.82	2,247.63	2,261.68	2,280.99	Passenger cars, combination.....	103	93	62	18
Length of sidings and turnouts.....	255.96	279.94	285.57	283.57	One-man cars.....	—	563	662	678
Total, computed as single track.....	2,493.78	2,527.57	2,547.25	2,564.56	Freight cars.....	741	697	652	652
					Mail, express and baggage cars.....	38	32	30	27
					Combination pass. and baggage cars...	12	15	15	19
					Trackless trolley cars	8	8	8	8
					Total cars.....	5,048	5,035	4,875	4,866
					Busses.....	27	37	48	127
					Snow ploughs.....	65	60	65	61
					Sweepers.....	146	158	155	159
					Miscellaneous.....	278	274	282	346
					Locomotives.....	56	61	61	65
					Total units of equipment.....	5,620	5,625	5,486	5,624

24.—Capital Liability of Electric Railways, years ended June 30, 1908-1919, and calendar years 1919-1925.

NOTE.—The totals here given do not include \$493,346, aid paid by Governments and municipalities.

Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1908.....	50,295,266	37,114,619	87,409,885	1918.....	73,864,820	93,388,273	167,253,093
1909.....	51,946,433	39,658,556	91,604,989	1919.....	93,042,368	78,852,138	171,894,556
1910.....	58,653,826	43,391,153	102,044,979	1919.....	91,757,418	81,283,922	173,041,340
1911.....	62,251,203	49,281,144	111,532,347	1920.....	91,321,955	79,504,449	170,826,404
1912.....	70,829,118	52,012,828	122,841,946	1921.....	91,169,885	86,017,551	177,187,436
1913.....	62,079,767	79,155,864	141,235,631	1922.....	76,949,185	111,309,789	188,258,974
1914.....	66,311,098	81,284,244	147,595,342	1923.....	76,674,185	122,395,685	199,069,870
1915.....	66,696,675	83,647,327	150,344,002	1924.....	76,482,085	137,285,575	213,767,660
1916.....	67,738,275	87,157,309	154,895,584	1925.....	58,567,242	163,201,978	221,769,220
1917.....	70,606,520	90,628,219	161,234,739				

25.—Mileage Operated, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Employees and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1925.

Names of Railways.	Mileage Operated.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Number of Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$
Brandon Municipal ¹	7.65	450,000	32,988	41,456	19	23,056
Brantford and Hamilton.....	23.19	960,000	163,549	149,378	59	83,077
Brantford Municipal ¹	22.67	550,500	144,071	121,874	57	80,301
British Columbia.....	221.85	20,918,668	5,300,844	4,215,538	2,076	3,273,221
Calais Street.....	6.45	200,000	36,916	38,605	15	13,585
Calgary Municipal ¹	66.50	2,545,174	791,421	511,108	233	387,841
Canadian National Electric Rys., Toronto Suburban District.....	56.86	5,278,000	241,227	352,662	165	198,158
Cape Breton Electric Co.....	30.59	2,535,000	232,555	225,720	101	142,564
Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie.....	36.65	1,560,600	189,522	194,275	63	78,290
Cornwall Street Ry., Light and Power Co.....	4.25	275,000	69,790	45,848	28	31,284
Edmonton Radial ¹	33.23	3,061,090	750,867	528,237	217	387,810
Fort William Street ¹	22.99	1,303,500	179,418	146,048	58	82,283
Grand River.....	24.36	551,000	337,791	297,720	153	206,842

¹Municipally owned.

25.—Mileage Operated, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Employees and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1925—concluded.

Names of Railways.	Mileage Operated.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses.	Number of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$
Guelph Radial ¹	8.49	428,569	78,446	63,334	31	38,355
Hamilton and Dundas St. ⁴	—	200,000	6,979	8,117	5	5,664
Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville	22.60	385,000	142,539	189,507	69	93,560
Hamilton Radial.....	22.86	271,150	125,870	156,300	58	79,687
Hamilton St.....	18.00	1,445,000	954,386	823,270	412	523,466
Hull Electric Co.....	16.54	292,000	295,799	232,662	136	197,101
International Transit Co.....	3.80	150,000	61,415	40,448	21	25,101
Kingston, Portsmouth and Catar- aqui.....	6.00	180,100	54,092	52,361	27	36,825
Kitchener and Bridgeport.....	2.25	67,992	13,416	7,691	6	4,780
Kitchener and Waterloo St. ¹	4.30	220,537	115,386	74,004	33	47,137
Lake Erie and Northern.....	51.00	3,817,500	281,532	247,095	116	140,734
Lethbridge Municipal ¹	8.20	315,686	55,139	63,256	21	36,457
Lévis Tramways Co.....	11.50	1,115,000	139,406	101,849	67	58,121
London and Port Stanley (Lessor)...	24.50	{ 1,775,194 }	505,096	422,388	148	202,892
London and Port Stanley (Lessee)...		{ 1,388,500 }				
London St.....	27.48	1,112,480	628,918	529,011	242	353,311
Moncton Tramways Co.....	2.72	1,274,900	18,430	23,981	8	10,393
Montreal Tramways.....	153.76	45,823,343	12,547,522	7,424,237	3,749	5,343,512
Montreal and Southern Counties.....	57.29	500,000	588,564	481,477	199	282,213
Moose Jaw.....	9.00	795,372	86,237	75,270	35	48,294
Nelson Municipal ¹	3.38	81,000	19,043	28,979	11	15,278
New Brunswick Power Co.....	16.60	5,531,000	414,442	287,622	139	152,625
Niagara Falls Park and River Div. (Int'l. Ry.).....	11.91	600,000	215,407	212,871	48	106,795
Niagara, St. Catharines and Tor- onto ³	62.99	2,965,500	994,720	875,135	442	638,497
Niagara, Welland and Lake Erie....	1.51	292,000	16,608	11,386	5	6,728
Nipissing Central ³	10.77	159,000	74,504	73,808	20	34,705
Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co.....	12.63	8,306,800	538,429	379,770	178	254,061
Oshawa ²	9.98	40,000	300,441	159,425	91	109,055
Ottawa.....	30.06	4,877,200	1,719,607	1,246,773	589	933,457
Peterborough Radial ¹	7.64	390,394	78,851	94,264	49	60,778
Pictou County Electric Co.....	9.20	1,130,000	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur Civic ¹	12.80	551,379	175,887	131,462	50	78,243
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co. (Citadel Div.).....	20.73	—	1,008,768	829,100	396	560,337
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co. (Montmorency Div.).....	25.12	{ 5,816,030 }	466,751	406,170	193	160,304
Regina Municipal ¹	25.59	1,464,418	315,032	235,490	91	159,635
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherst- burg ¹	39.93	697,000	892,785	615,493	232	360,579
Sarnia St.....	8.75	181,300	77,269	66,437	32	42,364
Saskatoon Municipal ¹	13.48	891,036	260,433	189,542	88	129,315
Shawinigan Falls Terminal.....	4.07	493,800	95,888	69,880	19	26,576
Sherbrooke Ry. and Power Co.....	9.39	3,727,000	95,652	98,802	73	61,920
St. Thomas Municipal ¹	6.50	100,140	20,959	34,783	9	21,770
Suburban Rapid Transit Co.....	21.22	600,000	160,537	187,037	—	—
Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban.....	7.90	248,100	43,390	34,575	13	20,263
Sydney and Glace Bay ⁴	—	851,000	—	—	—	—
Three Rivers Traction Co.....	9.00	911,700	170,639	116,467	45	61,594
Toronto Transportation Commission ¹	102.31	43,019,567	11,580,723	7,445,779	3,657	5,500,765
Toronto and York Radial ¹	80.03	2,975,000	713,000	771,219	306	460,405
Township of York and Town of Weston.....	9.23	500,000	141,953	145,844	—	—
Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid.....	37.34	1,750,000	264,805	263,237	78	118,357
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg	40.22	550,000	190,524	137,179	43	69,367
Winnipeg Street.....	66.51	30,380,000	3,303,274	2,353,769	1,377	1,849,218
Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll.....	10.20	340,000	14,874	14,946	14	9,611
Yarmouth Light and Power Co.....	3.00	732,000	87,900	24,518	18	22,338
Total.....	1,737.52	221,769,220	49,626,231	35,426,487	16,933	24,543,856

¹Municipally owned.²Provincially owned.³Owned by Canadian National Rys.⁴Not operated.⁵Mileage and operations included in Cape Breton Electric Co.

26.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, years ended June 30, 1894-1919, and calendar years 1919-1925.

Years.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1894-1899.....	1	23	2	9	9	12	12	44
1900.....	—	6	—	—	2	7	2	13
1901.....	3	158	1	58	11	98	15	314
1902.....	9	410	1	33	22	120	32	563
1903.....	10	504	7	62	22	212	39	778
1904.....	10	508	3	64	40	272	53	844
1905.....	30	862	3	87	23	347	56	1,296
1906.....	11	1,085	2	127	34	441	47	1,653
1907.....	27	988	7	216	37	532	71	1,736
1908.....	18	1,156	6	188	43	539	67	1,883
1909.....	11	1,313	7	218	50	618	68	2,139
1910.....	14	1,505	13	227	68	716	95	2,538
1911.....	11	1,784	8	300	83	586	102	2,670
1912.....	16	1,950	8	442	86	736	110	3,128
1913.....	17	1,662	12	392	44	490	73	2,541
1914.....	9	1,757	13	469	42	581	64	2,807
1915.....	14	1,554	6	413	44	638	64	2,605
1916.....	18	1,905	4	305	28	819	50	3,029
1917.....	11	1,541	10	395	42	792	63	2,728
1918.....	9	1,451	12	383	56	762	77	2,596
1919.....	10	1,600	37	621	47	1,290	94	3,511
Total to June 30, 1919.....	259	23,802	162	5,009	833	10,608	1,254	39,419
Years ended Dec. 31.								
1919.....	4	1,717	29	951	58	1,505	91	4,173
1920.....	9	1,968	7	658	75	1,434	91	4,060
1921.....	5	1,110	8	609	35	666	48	2,385
1922.....	6	2,260	10	873	31	700	47	3,833
1923.....	6	2,465	11	1,652	45	790	62	4,907
1924.....	2	2,279	6	1,262	54	824	62	4,365
1925.....	9	2,272	5	1,736	37	744	51	4,752

IV.—EXPRESS COMPANIES.

"Express service is an expedited freight service on passenger trains." But express companies do not own the means of performing their services; they use railway facilities by virtue of contracts with the railway companies. Express companies in Canada have had close relations with the railways practically from the beginning.

The Vickers Express Co. at first did business as a stage company in south-western Ontario. Later it conducted an express business on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce and on the Northern railways. When the Canadian Pacific Railway acquired the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, the Vickers Express Co. did business for a time in the same car with the Dominion Express Co., but soon went out of existence.

The Dominion Express Co. had been incorporated in 1882, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Between 1882 and 1904 the original shareholders assigned their stock to trustees, who thenceforth held it for the C.P.R. The transfer of the stock became evident in 1904, when, at a special meeting, the shareholders of the company increased its capital to \$2,000,000. By 16-17 Geo. V, c. 19, the name of the company was changed to the Canadian Pacific Express Co., the change becoming effective Sept. 1, 1926. The ownership, however, remains unchanged.

In 1865 the Canadian Express Co. was incorporated with a nominal capital of \$500,000, of which \$275,200 was subscribed. In 1891 the Grand Trunk Railway Co. purchased the capital stock for \$660,000, and thenceforth the stock of the company was held for the Grand Trunk by trustees, all of whom were directors of the railway.

The Canadian Northern Express Co. was incorporated in 1902 with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 was issued. The sum of \$5,000 was paid in cash and the remainder was issued as paid-up stock. Mackenzie, Mann and Co., Ltd., received all but five \$100 shares, which went to qualify directors. The connection between the railway and the express company consisted in the two companies having practically the same directors.

On the taking over of the C.N.R. and the G.T.R. by the Government and the consolidation of the Canadian National Railway system, the express business of the two companies was amalgamated under one management; from Sept. 1, 1921, the operations of the Canadian Express Co. and the Canadian National Express Co. were carried on under the name of the latter.

Before 1915, an express company in Canada was not liable for delay or damage caused by anything quite beyond its control, thus maintaining itself as an entity separate from the railway company. But in 1915 this liability was qualified, and thenceforth an express company became liable for delay or injury of goods if either was caused by the railway company in whose cars the goods were being carried.

Goods are sent by express for quick transit, so that express companies do not have to compete with freight rates by rail or water. Thus in its first tariff the Dominion Express Co., in pursuance of its contract with the C.P.R., gave a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the maximum first-class railway freight rate for the same goods carried the same distance. An express company usually pays the railway company a percentage of its gross earnings; for example, the Canadian Express Co. paid the Grand Trunk 50 p.c. But the railway, by controlling the stock, has an additional revenue; and since express companies have little equipment but offices, and, therefore have slight expenses for upkeep, the railway receives in the end practically all the profits of the express company above bare operating expenses. Express rates, like freight rates, are subject to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Express Company Operations.—There were operating in Canada in 1925, the last year for which the statistics of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are available, only three distinctly Canadian express companies, *viz.*, the Central Canada Express Co., the Dominion Express Co. and the British America Express Co., the Canadian National Express Co. having been absorbed by the Canadian National Railway system, which now carries on the express business formerly transacted by its subsidiary company as an "express department". They are organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament, and their business consists in the forwarding of parcels, the transfer of baggage and the issue of money orders, travellers' cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper. Three other express companies situated in the United States, but consolidated during the war period, like the United States railways, under the operation of a single management appointed by the United States Government, and referred to here as "American Railway", also do business in Canada. The total capital liabilities of the three Canadian companies and of the Canadian National express department on Dec. 31, 1925, stood at \$9,202,825.

A considerable part of the business of express companies has during recent years been drawn off by the numerous motor bus and motor truck systems now in operation. Transport facilities offered by motor vehicles have proved to be of much value, and with the building of improved road systems throughout the country, further decreases in the amount of express traffic now carried by the railways over short distances may be expected.

Table 27, following, shows the operating mileage of Canadian express companies for the years 1921 to 1925, illustrating chiefly the division of business among the various concerns, and the provinces in which their systems are most highly developed. The first section of the table illustrates clearly the preponderance of mileage operated over steam railway lines, but the available statistics for 1923 and 1924, owing to the lack of information regarding Canadian National Railway express operations, are not comparable with other years except in parts of Tables 28 and 29.

27.—Operating Mileage of Express Companies in Canada, by Routes, by Provinces and by Companies, for the calendar years 1921-1925.

Routes, Provinces and Companies.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
By Routes over—					
Steam roads.....	40,851	42,176	18,951	19,494	41,388
Electric lines.....	304	250	137	137	296
Steamboat lines (Inland).....	2,862	3,037	1,822	2,830	4,019
Stage lines.....	81	81	64	64	75
Steamship lines (Ocean).....	16,811	16,811	14,181	14,181	14,227
Miscellaneous.....	2	2	—	—	—
Total.....	60,911	62,357	35,155	36,706	60,005
By Provinces—					
Prince Edward Island.....	500	490	—	—	276
Nova Scotia.....	1,946	1,946	289	289	1,391
New Brunswick.....	2,549	2,810	665	665	1,913
Quebec.....	5,398	5,514	1,808	1,884	4,792
Ontario.....	11,701	11,701	5,430	5,469	12,007
Manitoba.....	4,298	4,298	2,013	1,997	4,578
Saskatchewan.....	6,219	6,269	2,822	3,228	7,046
Alberta.....	4,754	5,626	3,494	3,567	5,654
British Columbia.....	5,738	5,723	3,307	4,280	6,954
Yukon.....	669	844	844	844	844
Other.....	17,137	17,137	14,483	14,483	14,549
Total.....	60,911	62,357	35,155	36,706	60,005
By Companies—					
American Railway Express Co.....	2,611	2,786	2,786	3,718	3,651
British America Express Co.....	414	414	414	414	419
Canadian Express Co.....	15,308 ²	1	—	—	—
Canadian Northern Express Co.....	1	1	—	—	—
Central Canada Express Co.....	729	763	765	788	788
Dominion Express Co.....	32,806	33,666	31,190	31,786	31,943
Canadian National Express Co. ⁴	9,043 ³	24,728	—	—	—
Canadian National Ry. Express Dept.	—	—	—	—	23,204
Total.....	60,911	62,357	35,155	36,706	60,005

¹Included in the Canadian National Express Co. ²8 months. ³4 months. ⁴Business now carried on by the Canadian National Railways Express Department.

In Tables 28 and 29 are given statistics of the receipts and expenses of express companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, with totals shown for preceding years back to 1919. Only the most important items are given. Table 30 illustrates the amount of business transacted by these companies in the sale of money orders, travellers' cheques, etc.—one of their most valuable services to the public.

A decrease of \$319,675 in revenue may be noted in Table 28 when gross receipts from operation for 1925 are compared with those of the previous year, but figures of operating revenues and of gross and net earnings show marked improvement over those of 1924, largely owing to the inclusion in 1925 of further statistics of the Canadian National Railway express department.

28.—Earnings of Express Companies for the calendar years 1919-1925.

NOTE.—"American Railway Express" includes the American Express Co., Great Northern Express Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., consolidated during the war under the operation of the United States Government.

Companies.	Revenue from transportation.	Money Orders, domestic.	Money Orders, foreign.	Travellers' Cheques, domestic.	Travellers' Cheques, foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Railway Express.....	1,744,758	—	—	—	—
British America Express.....	30,544	—	—	—	—
Canadian National Railways.....	12,559,469	123,299	1,713	1,727	—
Central Canada Express.....	87,773	—	—	—	—
Dominion Express.....	10,732,345	133,362	19,086	9,801	5,333
Total, 1925	25,154,889	256,661	20,799	11,528	5,333
Total, 1924	25,443,241	263,271	27,915	17,720	5,926
Total, 1923	26,932,605	221,032	27,041	14,244	4,920
Total, 1922	28,022,017	204,661	28,118	11,059	5,158
Total, 1921	31,767,788	241,346	41,914	16,639	5,207
Total, 1920	29,806,284	311,031	33,093	12,986	5,355
Total, 1919	24,361,681	233,502	1,089	5,162	1,076

Companies.	"C.O.D." Cheques.	Gross Receipts from Operation. ¹	Net Operating Revenue.	Gross Corporate Income.	Net Earnings.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Railway Express.....	—	1,839,731	23,463	10,840	23,463
British America Express.....	—	30,544	4,394	4,163	4,394
Canadian National Railways.....	147,165	12,851,309	914,991	907,093	914,991
Central Canada Express.....	—	87,773	13,686	12,298	13,686
Dominion Express.....	109,320	11,066,985	-729,637	-630,433	-703,988
Total, 1925	256,486	25,876,342	226,897	303,961	252,547
Total, 1924	257,666	26,196,017	-662,551²	-586,893²	-641,121
Total, 1923	270,133	27,625,700	-463,329	-511,412	-426,910
Total, 1922	270,833	28,697,333	519,025	458,568	555,181
Total, 1921	286,015	32,504,894	353,792	342,652	414,471
Total, 1920	222,521	30,512,504	-1,617,836	-1,457,806	-1,794,961
Total, 1919	182,473	24,933,219	-1,231,048	—	-974,281

¹Includes miscellaneous receipts.

²Not including C.N.R. express dept.

29. Operating Expenses of Express Companies for the calendar years 1919-1925.

Companies.	Maintenance.	Traffic expenses.	Transportation expenses.	General expenses.	Total operating expenses.	Total paid for privileges.	Taxes.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Railway Express...	50,853	2,551	385,669	48,819	487,893	1,328,375	12,623
British America Express....	15	1,097	5,983	3,783	10,878	15,272	319
Canadian National Railways...	185,654	49,309	5,470,421	407,609	6,112,993	5,823,325	31,159
Central Canada Express.....	57	534	27,644	1,639	29,875	44,212	1,389
Dominion Express.....	193,008	101,380	4,951,983	448,477	5,694,847	6,101,775	95,835
Total, 1925	429,586	154,870	10,841,700	910,329	12,336,485	13,312,960	141,324
Total, 1924	243,876	114,283	5,476,241	524,716	6,359,117	7,557,355	112,909
Total, 1923	251,296	110,213	5,877,107	571,693	6,813,309	8,276,638	121,912
Total, 1922	528,805	154,730	11,978,136	934,848	13,596,518	14,581,789	241,101
Total, 1921	590,985	163,289	13,791,686	1,055,229	15,601,187	16,549,915	207,558
Total, 1920	572,700	113,838	14,483,856	950,487	16,120,880	16,009,460	177,125
Total, 1919	502,452	132,003	11,758,203	814,994	13,227,652	12,936,615	166,535

30.—Business transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper in the calendar years 1921-1925.

Description.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Money orders, domestic.....	47,288,611	50,217,071	27,994,599	26,301,978	53,916,113
Money orders, foreign.....	1,494,844	1,467,039	1,507,499	1,469,340	1,292,338
Travellers' cheques, domestic.....	549,846	906,928	1,028,530	977,860	1,106,340
Travellers' cheques, foreign.....	224,160	311,110	521,090	577,320	1,109,253
"C.O.D." cheques.....	20,600,083	18,308,877	8,608,844	7,873,570	7,807,254
Telegraphic transfers.....	226,622	110,620	180,948	437,477	475,410
Other forms.....	619,288	486,547	439,922	582,580	741,388
Total.....	71,003,454	71,808,192	40,281,432	38,220,125	66,448,095

V.—ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Historical.—The early roads were auxiliary to water routes as avenues of transportation. Their use became common during the summer seasons, when portages were necessary to avoid obstacles to river and lake travel, and during the winters, when ice prevented navigation and snow covered the inequalities of the ground. Even the extensive system of waterways of Eastern Canada was an inadequate means of communication between points of settlement in a rapidly growing colony, and the need for overland routes manifested itself in the introduction of the system of common roads which prevailed under the old *régime*. Not only did the crude early roads serve the needs of the settlers, but also those of the British, French and American armies during their numerous campaigns. Regiments were frequently employed, during times of peace, in road construction in different parts of Upper and Lower Canada.

The first important highway in Canada extended along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal, being gradually completed with the growth of the French settlement. In Upper Canada, one of the earliest roads was that from Toronto to lake Simcoe (Yonge St.), completed in 1794 under the direction of Gov. Simcoe, the work being done by the Queen's Rangers. This road not only gave access to the area north of Toronto, but also provided a more convenient route than that of the Ottawa river from the trading posts on the Upper Lakes to the centres of population along the St. Lawrence. Montreal was joined to Kingston by road in 1816, and in the following year to Toronto. Thereafter other highways from points served by water routes to inland settlements began to increase in number, as it became apparent that they were essential to the commercial life of the country as a means of transporting supplies to the settlers and of bringing their products to the central markets of the colony. The system of posts which had been established about the beginning of the nineteenth century necessitated passable routes between the various offices, and by 1827 a through road was available between Halifax and Amherstburg, comprising for the most part the old Kempt road, the York road, Dundas street and the Baldoon road. From this trunk line of communication, branch roads extended north and south to the more important centres of population in the two Canadas.

The cost of construction of these roads was high, and travel by stage coach was tedious and costly. As late as 1850, some points in central Ontario were still inaccessible to any vehicle. Later years, however, have brought with them improved methods of construction and a resulting reduction in expenses, together with an

improvement in the wearing qualities of the more important highways. The growth of motor traffic has played a conspicuous part in the movement towards increased and improved road construction. In the older provinces of the East it has been a question of improving the existing roads and of building highways for the use of through traffic between the larger cities, while in the western provinces it has been more a matter of replacing the prairie and mountain trails with roads fit for modern tourist and other traffic.

A table of road mileage in Canada is appended. When it is considered that throughout the Dominion there are but 25 persons to every mile of road and that on an average there is one mile of road for every 10 square miles of land, the magnitude of the problem faced in the construction of these traffic routes is illustrated. A small population scattered over a large area has made this, like other transportation problems, particularly difficult of solution.

31.—Classification of Canadian Highway and Road Mileage, Mar. 31, 1926.

Provinces.	Earth.	Gravel.	Water-bound Macadam.	Bituminous Macadam.	Bituminous Concrete.	Cement Concrete.	Total. ¹
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	3,630	14	—	6	—	—	3,650
Nova Scotia.....	10,604	3,904	66	8	—	—	14,581
New Brunswick.....	8,790	2,075	13	—	—	—	10,878
Quebec.....	24,671	4,763	1,576	134	65	72	31,281
Ontario.....	31,395	30,296	4,138	390	524	247 ²	66,990
Manitoba.....	20,132	1,844	—	—	19	6	22,000
Saskatchewan.....	151,950	50	—	—	—	—	152,000 ²
Alberta.....	59,600	400	—	—	—	—	60,000
British Columbia.....	12,857	3,832	37	36	94	34	16,889
Total.....	323,629	47,177	5,829	574	731	360	378,269

¹In addition there are estimated to be 52,000 miles of road allowance in Manitoba, 58,000 in Saskatchewan and 80,000 in Alberta.

²Includes 7,000 miles provincial highway system, 25,000 miles main market roads and 120,000 miles lateral or feeder roads, some of which are not yet open to travel.

³Includes 2 miles of brick road.

Good Roads Movements.—The building of new roads and the improvement of those already in use is a matter of such general interest that numerous organizations have been developed throughout the country for the purpose of advising and assisting the various governments in the work. Good roads associations, assisted by the automobile and motor clubs, are to be found in most of the provinces, for the distribution of propaganda and the education of the public in the needs of improved highway routes. A branch of the Department of Railways and Canals directs its efforts solely to the study of highway development and construction, of the relations between the Dominion Government and the provincial Highway Departments and the financial assistance given to the provinces for road-building.

The Canada Highways Act.—By c. 54 of the Statutes of 1919, the Dominion Parliament authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and improving the highways of Canada during the five years succeeding the passage of the Act. In its apportionment, grants of \$80,000 were made to each province during each of the five years, the remainder being allotted in proportion to their respective populations. Details as to cost, time, methods of construction, etc., of all roads built under the scheme were to be arranged between the Minister of

Railways and Canals and the various Provincial Government Departments. It need scarcely be added that the co-operation and encouragement of the Dominion Government has done much to assist the building of good roads throughout the country. Table 32 illustrates the working of the Act, showing the number and extent of projected roads and some of the more important items in the expenditure entailed. By c. 4 of 1923 and c. 4 of 1925 the operation of the Act has been extended to April 1, 1928.

32.—Statement of Road Projects of Provinces under the Canada Highways Act, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1926.

Provinces.	Number of project agreements.	Mileage.	Estimated sub-sidizable cost.	Estimated Dominion aid. (40%).	Provincial allocation under the Act.	Total payments to Mar. 31, 1926.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	77	751	1,576,848	630,739	603,455	588,299
Nova Scotia.....	56	475	3,727,271	1,490,909	1,468,720	1,468,720
New Brunswick.....	19	1,237	2,950,600	1,180,240	1,163,845	1,163,845
Quebec.....	165	1,005	11,775,280	4,710,112	4,748,420	4,748,420
Ontario.....	39	638	13,713,577	5,497,431	5,877,275	5,774,006
Manitoba.....	42	1,455	3,812,201	1,524,881	1,602,265	1,287,475
Saskatchewan.....	76	1,900	4,662,163	1,864,865	1,806,255	1,520,428
Alberta.....	35	700	2,929,510	1,171,803	1,477,810	625,960
British Columbia.....	22	363	3,149,264	1,259,705	1,251,955	1,251,955
Total.....	531	8,524	48,326,714	19,330,685	20,000,000	18,429,108

VI.—MOTOR VEHICLES.

The earliest motor vehicles were propelled by steam, the history of the gasoline motor car commencing with the successful construction of a gasoline engine by Daimler in 1884. Until 1900 France remained the headquarters of the industry, possessing in that year more than half of the 10,000 cars in operation in Europe, while in the United States the number of cars was only about 700. Shortly afterwards, the invention of the Ford car resulted in a keen competition to bring motor cars within the reach of the average man, profits being secured from large production rather than high prices. Detroit became the centre of the automobile industry of the United States and the Canadian side of the Detroit river became the headquarters of the Canadian industry. As a consequence, the population of such border towns as Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich has greatly increased in the past decade, while Ford City, which had no existence in 1911, had 5,870 inhabitants in 1921. Problems of regional location have resulted during more recent years in a gradual shifting of the centre of the industry, and the Toronto district now rivals in importance the older established centre on the Detroit river.

Like many other inventions, the motor car commenced as a toy, then as a luxury of the rich, while now it ranks as a comfort of those in moderate circumstances and may even become a necessity of life to the masses. Of late years it has been increasingly used for economic purposes; to-day the great majority of cars effect substantial economies in time or in money for their owners, partly or wholly offsetting their cost of upkeep. In the past few years, the motor truck—the freight automobile—has assumed considerable economic importance, and is now separately classified in Table 34 of this section. There seems to be but little doubt that in Canada, as was the case in England and the New England States, only the lack of

adequate road systems is postponing a great increase in motor bus traffic for both passenger and fast freight service.

In a recent government report the statement is made that "the automotive transport industry is just beginning to be a factor in the transportation of passengers and freight in this country. Railways have found that the handling of less than car-load lots of freight is often unprofitable business; it follows that commercial trucks are being used in greater numbers to carry lighter shipments of property between some of the larger centres served by adequately surfaced highways". While the increased passenger and freight rates are probably a main cause of the comparatively slow increase in recent years in railway traffic (see Table 8 of this section), there can be no doubt that motor vehicles are now carrying much of the short haul traffic formerly carried by steam and electric railways. In addition, a certain amount of traffic formerly carried over water routes has been diverted to these more modern carriers.

The automobile manufacturing industry in Canada has made very rapid growth since its beginning about the year 1905, two of its chief tendencies during the period having been a consolidation of smaller firms into large units and the adoption of large-scale methods of production, similar in many ways to those of the American industry. A brief statement of its history, with statistics of production, etc., is to be found on pp. 432 to 436 of the Canada Year Book, 1924.

Registration.—The increase in the use of motor vehicles in Canada has been very rapid. In 1904 the number of motor vehicles registered in Ontario was only 535. In 1907, 2,130 motor vehicles were registered in six provinces, and in 1908, 3,033 in eight provinces, the motor car being at that time prohibited in Prince Edward Island. From these small beginnings Table 33 shows an increase to 728,005 motor vehicles in 1925, an increase over 1924 of 75,884, or more than the total number of motor vehicles registered in 1914. In Table 34 are given the numbers registered by provinces in 1925, classified as passenger cars, commercial cars or trucks and motor cycles.

By far the greatest increase during the past year has been in Ontario, where the number of cars registered in 1925 is shown as 344,112, in comparison with 308,693 in the previous year. The percentage increase in this province was 11.5, as compared with a figure of 11.6 for the whole of Canada, the absolute increase, 35,419, constituting 47 p.c. of the total increase for the Dominion.

According to statistics collected for 1925 by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Canada in that year receded to fourth place among the countries of the world in the number of its registered motor vehicles. The total shown (719,718), which, however, is lower than the provincial totals of registrations collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is 183,303 less than that of the United Kingdom, with 903,021, and 15,282 less than France, with 735,000 registered motor vehicles in 1925. Registrations in United States during 1925 were 19,954,347; in Germany, 323,000; in Australia, 291,212; in Argentina, 178,050; in Italy, 114,700; and in New Zealand, 96,348.

In 1925, there was in Canada one motor vehicle for every 12.9 of its population, or one for every 2.6 families. In respect to motor vehicles per population, when compared with the more important foreign countries, Canada ranks second to the United States, where, in 1925, there was a motor vehicle registered for every 5.7 of the population of the country. A comparison of the various provinces in the same respect shows, in 1925, one motor vehicle to every 29.5 persons in Prince Edward Island, to every 23.5 in Nova Scotia, 21.2 in New Brunswick, 25.8 in

Quebec, 9.0 in Ontario, 12.8 in Manitoba, 10.5 in Saskatchewan, 12.0 in Alberta, 9.9 in British Columbia and 31.2 in the Yukon Territory.

Table 33 shows the registration of motor vehicles in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1907 to 1925.

33.—Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1907-1925.

NOTE.—The number of motor vehicles in the Yukon is included in the totals for Canada, 1914-25.

Years.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1907.....	—	62	—	254	1,530	—	54	55	175	2,130
1908.....	—	65	104	296	1,754	412	74	65	263	3,033
1909.....	—	69	167	485	2,452	662	149	275	504	4,763
1910.....	—	148	299	786	4,230	1,524	531	423	1,026	8,967
1911.....	—	228	483	1,878	11,339	2,436	1,304	1,631	2,220	21,519
1912.....	—	456	700	3,535	16,266	4,099	2,286	2,505	4,289	34,136
1913.....	26	511	824	5,452	23,700	5,475	4,659	3,773	6,138	50,558
1914.....	31	1,324	1,328	7,413	31,724	7,359	8,020	4,728	7,628	69,598
1915.....	34	1,841	1,900	10,112	42,346	9,225	10,225	5,832	8,360	89,944
1916.....	50	3,012	2,965	15,335	54,375	12,765	15,900	9,516	9,457	123,464
1917.....	303	5,350	5,251	21,213	83,308	17,507	32,505	20,624	11,645	197,709
1918.....	639	8,100	6,434	26,897	114,376	24,012	50,531	29,300	15,370	275,746
1919.....	967	10,210	8,306	33,547	144,804	30,118	56,855	34,000	22,420	341,316
1920.....	1,419	12,450	11,196	41,562	177,561	36,455	60,325	38,015	28,000	407,064
1921.....	1,751	14,205	13,615	54,670	206,521	40,215	61,184	40,235	32,900	465,378
1922.....	2,167	16,159	13,746	61,995	240,933	42,200	61,367	40,642	34,526	513,821
1923.....	2,483	18,354	16,879	72,448	280,996	42,428	67,337	44,841	41,053	586,850
1924.....	2,583	20,764	19,975	85,145	308,693	44,322	70,754	51,148	48,626	652,121
1925.....	2,955	22,853	19,022	97,657	344,112	51,241	79,078	54,357	56,618	728,005

In Table 34 the registration of motor vehicles in 1925 is given according to the general type or purpose of the cars in use in each of the provinces.

34.—Types of Motor Cars registered in Canada, by Provinces, in the calendar year 1925.

Provinces.	Pasenger Cars.	Commercial Cars, or Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Cars.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,824	115	8	8	2,955
Nova Scotia.....	20,012	2,598	135	108	22,853
New Brunswick.....	17,420	1,258	85	150	19,022
Quebec.....	80,854	14,481	2,082	239	97,657
Ontario.....	303,736	34,906	3,748	1,722	344,112
Manitoba.....	46,736	3,638	542	325	51,241
Saskatchewan.....	71,205	6,731	184	958	79,078
Alberta.....	50,496	3,138	362	361	54,357
British Columbia.....	46,336	9,269	770	243	56,618
Yukon.....	76	33	3	—	112
Total	639,695	76,267	7,920	4,123	728,005

¹Includes farm tractors and trailers.

²Includes taxicabs in Saskatchewan.

Government Revenue.—The taxation of motor vehicles, garages, chauffeurs, etc., is becoming a lucrative source of government income. In every province the operation of automobiles and motor cycles is dependent on carrying a license duly issued by the various authorities, while similar licenses permit the maintenance of garages and the driving of cars or trucks by hired chauffeurs. The accompanying table (35) shows the government revenue by provinces for the year 1925, indicating, at the same time, the more important sources from which it is derived.

35.—Revenues from the Taxation of the Sale, Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, by Provinces, for the year 1925.

Provinces.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks, etc.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Cars.	Gar-ages.	Operators and Chauffeurs.	Fines.	Gas-olene Tax.	Total, including Miscellaneous Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	58,601	2,220	63	288	—	240	—	21,900	83,666
Nova Scotia.....	494,059	67,020	1,233	6,895	—	6,189	930	—	576,326
New Brunswick.....	492,169	—	—	4,080	—	2,913	96	—	502,148
Quebec.....	1,390,646	455,945	8,582	16,526	10,910	511,198	39,940	775,318	3,219,919
Ontario.....	4,378,915	998,843	14,615	44,712	20,762	41,057	45,352	1,976,000	7,622,551
Manitoba.....	574,440	39,063	2,909	5,120	—	27,370	—	397,244	1,058,088
Saskatchewan.....	1,191,763	115,985	1,437	21,680	300	3,375	—	—	1,360,575
Alberta.....	928,030	—	1,537	11,020	1,465	5,574	5,805	311,404	1,288,093
British Columbia.....	1,209,555	—	—	—	—	—	—	586,291	1,795,846
Yukon.....	792	341	12	—	—	—	—	—	1,147
Total.....	10,718,970	1,679,417	30,388	110,321	33,437	597,916	92,123	4,068,157	17,508,359

Motor Vehicle Acts and Regulations.

The following is a brief synopsis of the laws and regulations in force in each province.

Prince Edward Island.—Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1922, and regulations, all cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary. In addition to a registration fee of \$5 and a marker fee of \$1, an annual tax of 80 cents per 100 pounds weight is payable on May 1, but this is not required of non-residents unless the car is used in the province during more than eight weeks in one year. Chauffeurs must be 18 years of age; all other drivers of cars, owners included, must be 17 years old and must be licensed. Every car must have a lock or other device to prevent it from being operated when left unattended. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages, 12 miles an hour, on approaches to steep descents, bridges, or highway crossings, 10 miles an hour, on roads outside cities or incorporated towns on which the driver has not a clear view for at least one hundred yards free from turns and intersections, 15 miles an hour, and in all other places, 25 miles an hour.

Nova Scotia.—The Motor Vehicle Act requires cars to be registered by the Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Highways, which issues permits renewable annually on Jan. 1. Cars belonging to persons residing outside of Nova Scotia need not be registered if they are registered where the owners reside, and are operated for private use. This privilege is given for a period of not more than three months in each year. If owners come into the province to reside permanently or to carry on business they must register. Every person who operates a motor vehicle must be licensed either as an operator or as a chauffeur. An operator must be of the full age of 16 years, a chauffeur of the full age of 18 years. Cars must have devices which will prevent their operation when left unattended and must also have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages and in places where there is no clear view of the road for at least 50 yards, 15 miles an hour, at crossroads and bridges, 15 miles, and in other places 25 miles an hour. Maximum speed for commercial vehicles is 20 miles per hour.

New Brunswick.—Under the Motor Vehicle Law, 1926, the registering and licensing authority is the Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Public Works. Cars must be registered when new and, besides the registration fee, an annual fee

is payable on Jan. 1. Non-residents may not operate cars registered in another province during more than 90 days in any year without registering in New Brunswick. A chauffeur must be 18 years old; chauffeurs must take out licenses which are issued subject to examination. The driver of a car must have a permit. If the driver is between 16 and 18 years of age the permit will be granted only after he passes an examination proving his ability to operate a car. To owners of cars a driver's permit is issued free of charge; to other persons the fee is \$1.00. The speed limits are, in places which are closely built up, 15 miles an hour, and in any city, town or village where the road cannot be seen clearly for 200 yards, 20 miles an hour. All vehicles keep to the right.

Quebec.—The law regarding motor vehicles is contained in the Quebec statutes of 1923-24 (14 Geo. V, c. 24). Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Treasurer and re-registered annually on Mar. 1. Certain government and municipal cars and farm tractors are given free registration, while exemptions are made in the case of pleasure cars registered in other provinces and certain commercial vehicles, but only in cases specified in article 10 of the Act. All drivers of cars must be licensed, and must not be less than 18 years old. Cars, when left unattended, must be locked in such a way as to prevent their use, and all cars must have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages, 20 miles an hour, on highways where the land is closely built up, 20 miles an hour, at bridges and cross-roads and within a distance of 300 feet before reaching a railroad crossing, 8 miles an hour, and in open country 30 miles an hour. Motors must stop for street cars which are standing to take on or discharge passengers and must reduce the speed to 16 miles an hour when meeting another vehicle. These rates have reference to pleasure cars only. In the case of a commercial vehicle having non-pneumatic tires, a speed of 8 miles an hour when loaded and 10 miles an hour when unloaded is allowed. When equipped with pneumatic tires the corresponding rates are 12 and 15 miles an hour.

Ontario.—The Act concerning motor vehicles is the Highway Traffic Act, 1923. This Act came into effect on Jan. 1, 1924, and is a consolidation of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Highway Travel Act, the Load of Vehicles Act and the Traction Engines Act. The registering authority is the Department of Public Highways, Motor Vehicles Branch, which issues permits that remain in force for the calendar year. Cars may be used without registration for not more than three months in one year if registered in some other province, and for 30 days in one year if registered in certain States of the Union which have entered into agreements with the Province of Ontario. No person under 16 may drive a car, and those between the ages of 16 and 18, as well as all paid chauffeurs, must be licensed. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limit in cities, towns and villages is 20 miles an hour, in other places 25 miles an hour and at road intersections, where vision is obscured, one-half of these rates of speed. A motor may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off, until the passengers are on or off and safely to the side of the street. At street intersections a vehicle approaching from the right has the right-of-way. All cars are required to be equipped with non-glaring headlights.

Manitoba.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act, cars must be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and the registration is renewable annually on Jan. 1. Chauffeurs must not be under 18 years old, and must have licenses; other drivers must not be under 16 years of age. Cars must have mufflers and devices to prevent their use when left unattended. Motors must stop when behind standing street cars. The provisions of the Act relative to registration and display

of registration numbers do not apply to a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident of the province, other than a foreign person, firm or corporation doing business in the province, provided that the owner thereof shall have complied with the provisions of the law of the province, foreign country, state or territory of his residence relative to registration of motor vehicles and the display of registration numbers thereon, and shall conspicuously display his registration numbers as required thereby. These provisions, however, shall be operative as to a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident of Manitoba only to the extent that, under the laws of the province, foreign country, state or territory of his residence, like exemptions and privileges are granted to motor vehicles duly registered under the laws of and owned by residents of Manitoba. No person shall operate a vehicle at a rate which is unreasonable, having regard to the traffic on the highway, and in case of prosecution for such an offence, the onus of proving his innocence shall be upon the person accused.

Saskatchewan.—The licensing authority under the Vehicle Act is the Provincial Secretary. Licenses expire annually on Dec. 31. Motor license fees are based on the "wheel base", and increase from a minimum of \$15.00. The fee for a livery license is \$8.00 more than the fee for a private license for the same car. Every applicant for a chauffeur's license must first satisfy the Provincial Secretary that he is a fit and proper person capable of operating a motor vehicle, and all applicants resident in a city or town are required to obtain endorsement of their application by the chief constable, the secretary-treasurer being responsible in the smaller urban and rural municipalities. No person under the age of 16 may drive a car, and a chauffeur's license may be granted to applicants under 18 only upon passing a special examination test. Every motor vehicle except motor cycles must expose two number plates, one on the front and one on the rear. Motor vehicles must carry lights at night. Every operator of a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, shall, when at a distance of not less than 200 feet from a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction, switch the headlights of his vehicle to dim and keep them dim until the vehicle approaching has passed. Non-residents may use cars for touring purposes for not more than three months in any year, and for commercial purposes for a period of not more than one month in any year from the date the vehicle is brought into the province, on securing a permit from the Provincial Secretary. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. Cities, towns and villages have authority to regulate the speed limit within their respective boundaries. There is no speed limit in rural districts, but special precautions are prescribed against accidents. Motor vehicles must stop for street cars which are taking on or discharging passengers. Upon meeting another vehicle at an intersection of highways, the vehicle to the right hand has the right-of-way. Should a driver desire to turn on leaving a stopping place, he may do so only at an intersection of the public highway.

Alberta.—The law relating to motor vehicles is contained in the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1924. Cars must be registered, with descriptions, in the office of the Provincial Secretary, who issues certificates which are renewable annually on Jan. 1. Paid chauffeurs must be licensees. No chauffeur's license shall be issued to any person under the age of 18, and no person under the age of 16 shall drive or operate a motor vehicle. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limits are 20 miles an hour in cities, towns and villages, and 10 miles an hour at street crossings and bridges, while there is special provision for speed of fire vehicles going to fires. A motor car may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-

Governor in Council providing for permits to a resident of the United States or of any province in Canada, who has complied with the provisions of the law regarding registration of his motor vehicle in the state or province in which he resides, to operate an unregistered car in Alberta. Such exemption or privilege applies to such persons only to the extent to which, under the laws of the said state or province, similar exemptions or privileges are granted with respect to motor vehicles registered under the laws of and owned by residents of Alberta. The same applies to drivers' licenses. The Provincial Secretary may revoke or suspend the license of any chauffeur convicted under the provisions of the Liquor Act of selling or having for sale intoxicating liquor. Provision is made for the impounding of cars by the authorities where the owners or drivers are convicted of driving cars while intoxicated or convicted under other sections of the Act relating to speeding and juvenile driving. There is provision against the carrying of loaded weapons in an automobile—a preventive measure against accidents during hunting trips.

British Columbia.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act and the amending Acts, all motor vehicles are to be registered with the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Cars registered outside of the province may be used for touring for any period up to six months. Chauffeurs must take out chauffeurs' licenses. Non-resident chauffeurs who have complied with the laws of their place of residence are exempt from chauffeur's licenses while driving foreign registered motor vehicles for which a touring permit has been issued and is in effect. No person shall drive or operate any motor vehicle on any highway unless he is the holder of a driver's license. Motor vehicles are to be driven in a careful and prudent manner at all times, otherwise the operator will be deemed to be driving to the common danger, if driving at a greater rate of speed than 20 miles per hour in any city, town or village, or 30 miles per hour outside cities, towns or villages. A motor may not pass a standing street car at more than 5 miles per hour and must stop if it overtakes the car while taking on or discharging passengers, and must not exceed a speed of 10 miles per hour when passing school houses between the hours of 8.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. or public playgrounds for children between dawn and dusk. Accidents must be reported. No person shall ride as a passenger on a motorcycle in front of the person driving or operating the motorcycle. Provision is made for the surrender of drivers' licenses upon conviction for an infraction of the Act or regulations or of section 285 (c) of the Criminal Code. Owners of motor vehicles are responsible for violations of the Motor Vehicle Act by persons entrusted with their motor vehicles.

Yukon Territory.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, requires all cars to be registered in the office of the Territorial Secretary, who issues certificates renewable annually on April 1. A non-resident may operate an unregistered motor for not more than 90 days. No male under 16, and no female under 18 years of age may drive a motor. In cities, towns and villages the speed limit is 15 miles an hour, or 10 miles an hour at street intersections.

Imports and Exports of Motor Vehicles.—Imports and exports of motor vehicles in the fiscal years ended 1908 to 1926 are shown, by number of cars and by values, in Table 36. In the earlier years the imports of cars far exceeded the exports, but as the Canadian automobile manufacturing industry became established, exports commenced to exceed imports and in the last three fiscal years have averaged between two and three times the value of the imports, while the number of cars exported has exceeded the number imported in an even larger proportion. In the case of automobile parts the situation is somewhat different, as large numbers of engines and other parts are imported to be used in the manufacture of cars in Canada. The

importation of parts has increased with the growth of the industry and amounted in the fiscal years ending Mar. 31, 1914, 1921, 1925 and 1926 to \$3,966,379, \$11,760,367, \$14,188,715 and \$23,111,109 respectively. For the same fiscal years exports (including re-exports) of automobile parts were as follows:—\$235,857, \$5,193,507, \$5,442,472 and \$7,724,730.

36.—Canadian Imports and Exports of Motor Vehicles, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1908-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Total Imports.				Total Exports (including re-exports).			
	Passenger.		Freight ¹ .		Passenger.		Freight. ²	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
1908.....	674	912,371	—	—	205	320,708	—	—
1909.....	533	585,097	—	—	279	450,127	—	—
1910.....	1,424	1,732,215	—	—	448	627,469	—	—
1911.....	3,488	4,235,196	—	—	787	892,212	—	—
1912.....	6,022	6,511,115	—	—	2,156	2,039,993	—	—
1913.....	8,377	9,738,839	—	—	4,091	2,952,988	—	—
1914.....	6,288	7,213,375	—	—	6,691	4,321,369	—	—
1915.....	5,476	4,888,704	—	—	5,579	3,290,234	—	—
1916.....	8,055	5,089,329	—	—	17,493	9,223,813	—	—
1917.....	12,037	7,981,177	327	423,824	10,331	5,637,465	—	—
1918.....	16,118	11,317,245	964	1,275,179	8,829	4,471,521	—	—
1919.....	6,473	5,326,510	1,744	2,274,748	11,867	6,328,447	2,584	1,347,521
1920.....	10,805	11,204,461	2,274	3,831,084	20,883	13,589,423	4,166	2,319,629
1921.....	5,907	8,399,537	1,706	3,578,938	15,870	11,867,425	3,441	2,733,775
1922.....	7,181	9,501,362	806	1,537,765	13,676	7,879,845	1,314	673,038
1923.....	11,402	11,857,165	1,082	1,889,105	45,372	25,987,515	3,726	1,456,795
1924.....	9,549	9,532,350	1,340	1,910,808	54,939	27,566,869	15,419	5,545,225
1925.....	8,335	8,726,714	934	1,364,664	44,626	22,393,397	11,790	4,055,796
1926.....	14,935	14,022,814	1,189	1,772,414	61,860	29,888,014	19,238	6,300,327

¹Freight automobiles were classified with passenger automobiles in figures of imports until 1917.

²Freight automobiles were classified with passenger automobiles in figures of exports until 1919.

VII.—AIR NAVIGATION.

Up to the present time flying in Canada has been used principally as an improved method of observation, rather than as an organized means of transportation. Foresters and surveyors watched the progressive growth in capacity and efficiency of aircraft during the war, and as much of their work lay in the remoter parts of Canada where transportation facilities were poor or non-existent, they were fully alive to the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of their services by the use of aircraft. In the same way, those interested in the administration and development of these areas saw in aviation the solution of many of their difficulties. Aircraft could provide a ready means of obtaining accurate information of conditions in the unsettled parts of Canada and an easy access to them. There was, therefore, a considerable demand for air services. The importance of air mail and passenger services was not lost sight of, but inquiries had shown that the establishment of an organized system of air transport throughout the country would entail very large capital and operating charges, with but little promise of adequate returns for some years.

The result of the impetus given to air navigation by military operations has been in Canada, as in other countries, that the control of its development has rested largely in the hands of military authorities, and at the present time all aerial traffic, if not directly under the supervision of the Department of National Defence, is at least carried on with its sanction. This latter takes the form of licenses and permits granted to duly tested machines and qualified personnel.

Aviation in Canada is divided into two main branches:—(1) civil aviation; (2) military aviation.

Civil Aviation.—In the spring of the year 1924, it was decided by the Government of Ontario to establish a flying service as part of the Forestry Branch, instead of continuing, as in the previous two years, to make contracts with commercial firms for the flying required by their forest services. This decision was taken after four years' trial of the use of aircraft, and indicates the exceedingly useful, if not essential, part played by aviation in the modern programme of forest conservation. During the year 1925, the Ontario service was consolidated and extended. Its main base was at Sault Ste. Marie, with operating stations at Sudbury for the eastern division and Sioux Lookout for the western. Seventeen aircraft were in operation throughout 1926, and the total hours flown for the year were 3,539.

Forest sketching and fire patrols were carried out in the Lake St. John and Abitibi regions of Quebec by companies engaged by the Government of the province.

The first air route for the regular conveyance of passengers, mail and freight, was established during 1924 by the Laurentide Air Service, operating from Haileybury, on the T. and N. O. railway, and Angliers on the Canadian Pacific railway, into the new Rouyn gold fields. With the improvement of land and water transportation into the Rouyn field, the traffic by this service has been reduced, but aerial transportation is now playing a similar rôle in the opening up of the new gold fields of the Red Lake district in northwestern Ontario.

Photography, sketch mapping and forest fire patrol, however, are still the mainstay of civil aviation and showed much progress during 1926, the Ontario Provincial Air Service, the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Co. of Canada, Ltd. and the Canadian Airways, Ltd., doing the bulk of the work. Other concerns operating during the year were Brock and Weymouth of Canada, Ltd., of Montreal, Northern Syndicate Ltd., J. V. Elliot, Hamilton, Ont., Compagnie Aérienne Franco-Canadienne and Pacific Airways Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., and several smaller commercial operators.

Statistics of civil aviation have been compiled from the Report on Civil Aviation, (see Table 37). While these statistics are not given under provincial classifications, it may suffice to state that the greatest amount of civil flying is done in Ontario and Quebec, while the greatest amount of operational flying is carried out by the Air Force in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba.

37.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Firms manufacturing aircraft.....	1	2	3	2	2
Firms chiefly operating aircraft.....	23	15	8	8	14
Firms using aircraft as auxiliary service.....	1	1	2	2	2
Aircraft flights made.....	4,415	3,086	3,776	3,171	4,755
Aircraft hours flown.....	2,541	2,831	4,389	4,091	5,860
Approximate aeroplane mileage.....	106,353	47,505	21,700	29,065	30,290
Approximate seaplane mileage.....	52,420	119,168	263,288	218,586	356,481
Approximate amphibian mileage.....	26,458	21,425	9,790	8,075	6,332
Total aircraft mileage.....	185,211	188,098	294,778	255,826	393,103
Average flight duration (minutes).....	35	55	70	77	74
Number of pilots carried.....	4,415	3,086	3,776	3,171	4,755
Number of passengers and crew carried.....	4,282	2,238	5,314	4,897	6,436
Total personnel carried.....	8,697	5,324	9,090	8,068	11,191
Pilots carried one mile (pilot miles).....	185,211	188,098	294,778	255,826	393,103
Passengers and crew carried 1 mile (passenger-miles).....	184,928	203,500	560,175	446,618	631,715
Total personnel carried 1 mile (personnel-miles).....	370,139	391,598	854,953	702,471	1,024,818
Total freight or express, carried (lbs.).....	14,681	17,600	77,385	592,220	724,721
Total mail carried (lbs.).....	62,025	—	1,221	1,080	3,960
Total licensed civil air harbours (all types).....	30	31	21	34	34
Total licensed civil aircraft (all types).....	60	60	32	39	44
Total licensed personnel.....	164	230	201	91	103

Military Aviation.—Military aviation is divided into two parts:—(1) civil operations for other Departments of the Dominion Government and for Provincial Governments; (2) Air Force training—both being carried out by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Civil operations include forest fire patrol and sketch mapping, aerial surveys, fishery protection and transportation in the remoter parts of the country. For this work there are operational stations at Vancouver, B.C., High River, Alta., Winnipeg, Man. and Dartmouth, N.S.

Air Force training is carried out at Camp Borden, Ont., and experimental work at Ottawa, Ont.

Details of the organization of the Royal Canadian Air Force and amounts called for in the estimates will be found in the Administration section of this Year Book.

VIII.—CANALS.

Before the period of extensive railway construction which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of transportation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages. The canals of Canada were constructed to eliminate the toil of unloading, transporting and reloading at the portages.

The earliest mention of canals in Canada is in connection with the Lachine canal, begun by early French settlers in 1700, but only after the conquest of Canada by the British were improvements of the main water routes made, and in the early part of the 19th century increased internal and foreign trade and the introduction of steam navigation resulted in more attention being given to this work. Although the canals were constructed primarily for military purposes, they soon became essential to the commercial life of the country.

1.—Canal Systems.

There are in Canada six canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the international boundary near lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) from Trenton, lake Ontario, to lake Huron (not completed); and (6) from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton. The total length of the waterways comprised within these systems is about 1,594 statute miles, the actual mileage of canals constructed being 117·2.

St. Lawrence Canals.

The St. Lawrence⁷ River group, part of the Montreal to Port Arthur system, comprises six separate⁸ canals at different points between Montreal and Prescott, not including the so-called "submerged canal" or channel dredged through shallow parts of the river between Montreal and Quebec.

Lachine Canal.—The first attempts at surmounting the Lachine rapids by means of a canal were made by Sulpician monks in the early years of the 18th century. The first canal, lying along the same route, was constructed between the years 1818 and 1825 and opened for traffic in 1824. It had seven locks and accommodated vessels of 4½ feet draft. In 1843 an enlargement was commenced which, completed in 1848, provided locks with 9 feet of water. In 1885 the present canal with five locks, 270 feet by 45 feet, and having 14 feet of water on lock sills, was opened for traffic.

Soulanges Canal.—This canal, which overcomes the Cascades, Cedars and Coteau rapids, occurs next in order on the St. Lawrence route. It is the longest and deepest of the St. Lawrence river canals, being 14 miles from end to end and having five locks, 280 feet by 45 feet, with 15 feet of water on the sills. Under the French *régime* four small canals with a depth of only 2½ feet were constructed and later enlarged by the British authorities in 1845, when the depth was increased to 9 feet. The present canal was opened to traffic in 1899.

Cornwall Canal.—The Cornwall canal provides a waterway around the Long Sault Rapids. It is 11¼ miles long and has six locks, 270 feet by 45 feet, with 14 feet of water over lock sills. This canal was first constructed between 1834 and 1843, with a depth of only 9 feet, and was enlarged to the present dimensions in 1901.

Williamsburg Canals.—After a navigable stretch of 5 miles, a series of three canals, the Farran's Point, Rapide Plat and Galops is entered. These are known as the Williamsburg canals and extend, including river reaches between, for a distance of 26¼ miles, whence river and lake navigation are possible without interruption until the Welland canal is entered 228 miles farther west. The three canals of this system were all first constructed between the years 1843 and 1847, with a minimum depth of 9 feet. They were enlarged between the years 1897 and 1901, with locks 270 feet by 45 feet and a depth of 14 feet on lock sills.

Welland Canal.—This important waterway, which overcomes the fall of 325 feet on the Niagara river, connects lake Ontario with lake Erie. The original canal, opened in 1829, extended from Port Dalhousie on lake Ontario to the town of Port Robinson, where a connection was made with the Welland river. The course was down this river to its junction with the Niagara river and thence to lake Erie. This was not found satisfactory, so between the years 1831 and 1833 the canal was extended along a route from Port Robinson to Port Colborne. The present canal, 26¾ miles in length and with locks of the same dimensions as those of the St. Lawrence canals, was completed in 1887. Construction of the Welland ship canal was commenced in 1913; when completed this canal will have a length of only 25 miles with seven lift locks having dimensions of 800 feet by 80 feet, with 30 feet of water over sills. Entrance to the canal will be made at Port Weller, about 3 miles east of Port Dalhousie, and between this point and Allanburg an entirely new route will be followed, but the line of the present canal will be adhered to between Allanburg and Port Colborne.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.—The Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie was constructed to overcome the difference in level of 19 feet between lakes Huron and Superior. The earliest canal at this point was built in 1797-98 by the Northwest Fur Company. It consisted of one lock, 38 feet long, and had a lift of about 9 feet. This lock was destroyed in 1814 by United States troops and no new lock was constructed until 1853-55, when one was built on the United States side of the river. This has since been superseded by four more modern locks, constructed at intervals between the years 1881 and 1919. The Canadian canal was completed in 1895 and consists of a single lock, 900 feet by 60 feet, with a minimum depth of water on sills of 19 feet.

Chambly Canal.

The inland water route between Montreal and New York is down the St. Lawrence river, up the Richelieu river through lake Champlain and the Champlain canal and down the Hudson river. Rapids on the Richelieu river at St. Ours are passed by a lock, 200 feet by 45 feet, with 7 feet of water on the sills, constructed in 1844-49, while a canal with 9 locks, the smallest of which is 118 feet by 22½ feet,

with 7 feet of water on the sills, joins Chambly and St. Johns. Construction of this canal was commenced in 1831 and completed in 1858.

Ottawa Canals.

The navigation of the Ottawa river between the port of Montreal and the city of Ottawa is effected by means of the Lachine canal, the Ste. Anne lock and the Carillon and Grenville canals. The Ste. Anne lock surmounts the Ste. Anne rapids at the junction of the Ottawa river with lake St. Louis. Between the years 1840 and 1843 the first lock was constructed, its dimensions being 190 feet by 45 feet, with 6 feet of water, and an additional lock, 10 feet longer and 3 feet deeper, was constructed between the years 1880 and 1883. Both locks are now in operation. Between Carillon and Grenville there were originally three canals, constructed by the Imperial Government between the years 1825 and 1833. The second of the three, the Chute à Blondeau, was abandoned after the completion of the Carillon dam in 1881. At this time also, the Carillon and Grenville canals were reconstructed, the work being fully completed in 1884. The locks on these canals are of the same dimensions as the newer of the two locks at Ste. Anne.

Rideau Canal.

This canal, constructed by the British Government between the years 1826 and 1832 and providing a continuous waterway between the cities of Ottawa and Kingston, owed its inception to purely military considerations incident to the war of 1812. It consists of a series of natural water courses connected by short cuttings and locks, starting with the Rideau river at Ottawa, rising to a summit at the Upper Rideau lake and finally entering lake Ontario by the Cataragui river. This canal, with a total length of 126½ miles, was transferred to the Provincial Government in 1857 and after Confederation was taken over by the Dominion authorities. It has 47 locks, 134 feet by 33 feet, with 5 feet of water on sills. From the northerly end of the Lower Rideau lake a branch, 7 miles in length, extends to the town of Perth.

Trent Canal.

In the Trent canal is comprised a system of navigation which extends from Trenton, on the bay of Quinte, to the Georgian bay. The route of this canal follows the river Trent to Rice lake, thence by the Otonabee river to Peterborough, from which point, by a series of rivers, lakes and artificial channels, it reaches lake Simcoe, passing next into lake Couchiching and Sparrow lake, whence it follows the line of the Severn river to Honey harbour on Georgian bay. Up to the present the canal has been opened to navigation as far west as Sparrow lake and, by the use of marine railways at Swift rapids and Big Chute, motor vessels of five tons may complete the passage to Georgian bay *via* Port Severn. While the canal is of no economic importance as a waterway, its power facilities are of considerable value. It is also noted for the hydraulic lift-lock at Peterborough, capable of lifting an 800-ton vessel a vertical distance of 65 feet.

Murray Canal.—An open waterway across the isthmus of the Prince Edward County peninsula may in a sense be considered as forming part of the Trent Canal system. Vessels leaving the Trent canal at Trenton can by this route pass directly into lake Ontario. The first proposal to construct this canal appears to have been made in 1796, and the project was discussed frequently thereafter in the Provincial Legislature. Construction, however, was not begun until 1882 and was completed in 1889.

St. Peters Canal.

This, the most easterly of the Canadian canals, crosses an isthmus half a mile in width on the southerly side of Cape Breton island, N.S., and connects St. Peters bay with the Bras d'Or lakes, from the northerly end of which access is had to the Atlantic ocean. It consists of one tidal lock, 300 feet by 48 feet, with a depth of 18 feet on sills, first constructed in 1869, but extensively repaired and improved between 1912 and 1917.

St. Andrews Lock.

St. Andrews Lock, with dimensions of 215 feet by 45 feet, with 17 feet of water, overcomes rapids on the Red river 15 miles north of Winnipeg, and was opened to traffic in 1910.

38.—Canals of Canada, Length and Lock Dimensions, 1925.

Names.	Location.	Length in Miles.	Locks.			
			No.	Minimum dimensions.		
				Length.	Width.	Depth.
				ft.	ft.	ft.
St. Lawrence—						
Lachine.....	Montreal to Lachine.....	8.50	5	270	45	14 ¹
Soulanges.....	Cascades Point to Coteau Landing..	14.00	5	280	45	15 ¹
Cornwall.....	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing....	11.00	6	270	45	14 ¹
Farran's Point.....	Farran's Point rapid.....	1.25	1	800	50	14 ¹
Rapide Plat.....	Rapide Plat to Morrisburg.....	3.67	2	270	45	14 ¹
Galops.....	Iroquois to Cardinal.....	7.33	3	270	45	14 ¹
Welland.....	Port Dalhousie, lake Ontario, to Port Colborne, lake Erie.....	26.75	26	270	44	14 ¹
Sault Ste. Marie.....	St. Mary's rapids, 47 miles west of lake Huron.....	1.41	1	900	60	19 ¹
Richelieu river—						
St. Ours Lock.....	St. Ours, Que.....	0.12	1	200	45	7
Chambly.....	Chambly to St. Johns, Que.....	12.00	9	118	22.5	7 ²
Ottawa and Rideau rivers—						
St. Anne Lock.....	Junction of St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.....	0.12	1	200	45	9
Carillon.....	Carillon rapids, Ottawa river.....	0.75	2	200	45	9
Grenville.....	Long Sault rapids, Ottawa river.....	5.75	5	200	45	9
Rideau.....	Ottawa to Kingston.....	126.25	47	134	33	5
	Rideau lake to Perth (Tay branch). ..	7.00	2	134	33	6.5 ³
Miscellaneous—						
Trent.....	Trenton to Peterborough Lock, Peterborough.....	89.0	18	175	33	8.4
	Peterborough lock to head of lake Couchiching.....	114.6	23	134	33	6
	Sturgeon lake to Port Perry (Scugog branch).....	30.0	1	142	33	6
Murray.....	Bay of Quinte to lake Ontario.....	0.17	0	—	—	12
St. Peters.....	St. Peter's bay to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton, N.S.....	0.49	1	300	48	18
St. Andrews.....	Red river, 15 miles north of Winnipeg	—	1	215	45	17

¹Navigable depths are occasionally less at times of extremely low water.

²Least depths in channels 6.5 ft.

³Least depths in channels 5 ft.

Projected Canals.—Of the proposed canal schemes, the Georgian Bay route and the deepening of the St. Lawrence waterways are the most prominent. The former, first travelled by Champlain in 1615, from Montreal along the Ottawa and French rivers to Georgian bay, has been strongly advocated on numerous occasions. Its great cost, however, and the loss of time in locking, present serious drawbacks to the undertaking. The construction of the proposed deep waterway along the St. Lawrence from lake Ontario to the sea, for purposes of navigation and power

development, has been deferred for the present, after consideration by the Governments of Canada and the United States.

2.—Canal Traffic.

Tables 39 to 45 show the nature of the traffic passing through Canadian canals in 1925. It will be noticed that an increase of 1,261,570 is shown over the total tonnage carried in the season of 1924. A decrease of over 1,500,000 tons in wheat and flour is more than made up for by increases in barley, oats, pulpwood and soft coal. The duration of the season of navigation and the comparative density of traffic during the months from May to October, together with the progressive yearly tendency for traffic to be heavier in the fall months than in the earlier summer months, are shown in Table 40. The various classes of traffic and the exact articles comprising them are shown in Tables 41 and 42 for the years 1924 and 1925. The preponderance of farm products is an obvious one, although substantial increases, when compared with the previous year, are shown in other classes of merchandise. Increases in volume of individual articles transported over the canals are most marked in the case of coal, oats, barley and pulpwood.

Table 43, giving traffic details of the canal at Sault Ste. Marie (long the most important canal in Canada), shows a decrease in recent years in numbers of vessels and freight carried. The principal reason for this comparative disuse is to be found in the recent improvements effected in the American Sault canal, which, with the Canadian, is available for vessels of either country. In Table 44 the increase over 1924 in the total traffic of all canals is indicated by nationality of vessels. The figures for 1925 show a total of but 27.2 p.c. of that of 1913, the record year. A more detailed analysis by individual canals is given in Table 45.

39.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Seasons of 1924 and 1925, by direction and origin.

Canals.	FROM CANADIAN TO CANADIAN PORTS.		FROM CANADIAN TO UNITED STATES PORTS.		FROM UNITED STATES TO UNITED STATES PORTS.		FROM UNITED STATES TO CANA- DIAN PORTS.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1924.								
Sault Ste. Marie....	251,051	1,132,153	6,371	36,296	30,202	100,182	50,608	24,682
Welland.....	299,083	2,868,630	38,358	—	57,742	155,522	—	1,618,077
St. Lawrence ¹	658,849	2,826,689	275,504	25,676	4,222	—	4,181	1,741,253
Chambly.....	6,902	6,047	116,047	—	—	—	270	96,252
St. Peters.....	13,072	38,789	—	—	—	—	68	—
Murray.....	52	12	305	—	—	—	2,346	—
Ottawa.....	23,700	153,881	—	25,520	—	—	2,433	—
Rideau.....	67,709	17,985	—	292	—	—	—	—
Trent.....	17,956	23,143	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews.....	50,426	556	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,388,800	7,067,885	436,585	87,787	92,166	255,704	59,906	3,480,264
1925.								
Sault Ste. Marie....	267,117	1,098,377	12,730	33,753	47,021	21,819	37,028	117,125
Welland.....	436,061	2,488,515	98,152	6,996	42,407	169,075	17,857	2,381,235
St. Lawrence ¹	883,277	2,519,116	415,896	29,089	5,261	4,913	12,044	2,337,392
Chambly.....	10,061	4,806	121,727	1,256	—	—	—	65,810
St. Peters.....	9,348	26,183	—	160	—	—	—	—
Murray.....	46	41	468	3	—	—	611	5
Ottawa.....	23,950	163,632	—	21,021	—	—	6,337	—
Rideau.....	66,415	18,047	—	1,323	—	—	—	—
Trent.....	16,052	20,250	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews.....	69,767	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,782,094	6,340,059	648,973	93,601	94,689	195,807	73,877	4,901,567

39.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Seasons of 1924 and 1925, by direction and origin—concluded.

Canals.	TOTAL TRAFFIC BY DIRECTION.		ORIGIN OF CARGO.		Total Cargo.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) on previous year.
	Up.	Down.	Canada.	United States.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1924.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	338,232	1,293,316	1,415,443	216,105	1,631,548	— 624,381
Welland.....	395,183	4,642,229	3,148,417	1,888,995	5,037,412	+1,281,500
St. Lawrence ¹	942,756	4,593,618	3,731,869	1,804,505	5,536,374	+ 994,846
Chambly.....	123,219	102,299	128,996	96,522	225,518	+ 12,328
St. Peters.....	13,140	38,789	51,861	68	51,929	+ 5,355
Murray.....	2,703	12	369	2,346	2,715	— 429
Ottawa.....	26,133	176,401	203,101	2,433	205,534	— 27,558
Rideau.....	67,709	18,277	85,044	942	85,986	+ 4,687
Trent.....	17,956	23,143	41,095	4	41,099	+ 9,697
St. Andrews.....	50,426	556	50,982	—	50,982	+ 13,618
Total	1,977,457	10,891,640	8,857,177	4,011,920	12,869,097	+1,669,663
1925.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	363,896	1,271,074	1,427,968	207,002	1,634,970	+ 3,422
Welland.....	594,477	5,045,821	3,387,065	2,253,233	5,640,298	+ 60,288
St. Lawrence ¹	1,316,478	4,890,510	4,180,478	2,026,510	6,206,988	+ 670,614
Chambly.....	131,788	71,932	137,120	66,600	203,720	— 21,798
St. Peters.....	9,348	26,343	35,691	—	35,691	— 16,238
Murray.....	1,125	49	563	611	1,174	— 1,541
Ottawa.....	30,287	184,653	208,603	6,337	214,940	+ 9,406
Rideau.....	66,415	19,370	85,722	63	85,785	— 201
Trent.....	16,052	20,250	36,302	—	36,302	— 4,797
St. Andrews.....	69,767	1,032	70,799	—	70,799	+ 19,817
Total	2,599,633	11,531,034	9,570,311	4,560,356	14,130,667	+1,261,570

¹Includes only the canals on the St. Lawrence river between Lachine and lake Ontario.

40.—Distribution of Total Canal Traffic, by months, calendar years 1920-1925.

Months.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January.....	60	422	80	135	279	63
April.....	53,834	248,026	236,246	9,320	454,131	488,541
May.....	1,263,740	1,233,905	1,224,196	1,283,414	1,729,639	1,789,528
June.....	1,234,352	1,376,156	1,252,478	1,631,825	1,834,908	1,789,160
July.....	1,272,797	1,456,306	1,517,609	1,752,463	1,906,300	2,050,895
August.....	1,458,549	1,331,327	1,427,189	1,770,826	1,771,334	2,126,209
September.....	1,258,744	1,293,724	1,507,219	1,589,332	1,704,516	1,928,232
October.....	1,217,795	1,425,691	1,464,493	1,574,497	1,952,133	2,110,830
November.....	856,417	910,420	1,207,161	1,393,577	1,282,611	1,604,237
December.....	119,095	131,044	189,384	194,045	233,246	242,972
Total	8,735,383	9,407,021	10,026,055	11,199,434	12,869,097	14,130,667

41.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic by Canals and Classes of Products, calendar years 1924 and 1925.

Canals.	Farm Products.	Manu- factures.	Forest Products.	Mine Products.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1924.					
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,227,197	294,956	15,847	93,548	1,631,548
Welland.....	3,644,501	420,889	212,537	759,485	5,037,412
St. Lawrence.....	3,598,966	380,158	585,929	971,321	5,536,374
Chambly.....	10,938	16,255	110,146	88,179	225,518
St. Peters.....	8,991	5,558	2,530	34,850	51,929
Murray.....	—	337	—	2,378	2,715
Ottawa.....	5,975	29,516	77,902	92,141	205,534
Rideau.....	2,313	15,858	6,024	61,791	85,986
Trent.....	359	1,568	33,455	5,717	41,099
St. Andrews.....	306	959	9,362	40,355	50,982
Total	8,499,546	1,166,054	1,053,732	2,149,765	12,869,097

41.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic by Canals and Classes of products, calendar years 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Canals.	Farm Products.	Manu- factures.	Forest Products.	Mine Products.	Totals.
1925.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,222,743	320,231	16,164	75,832	1,634,970
Welland.....	3,559,686	519,149	287,950	1,273,504	5,640,288
St. Lawrence.....	3,537,794	501,842	755,535	1,411,817	6,206,988
Chambly.....	13,472	17,958	115,202	57,088	203,720
St. Peters.....	7,555	5,165	1,049	21,922	35,691
Murray.....	—	553	—	641	1,174
Ottawa.....	5,718	30,724	68,894	109,604	214,940
Rideau.....	2,212	21,693	8,847	53,033	85,785
Trent.....	1,505	2,604	31,159	1,034	36,302
St. Andrews.....	90	987	14,122	55,600	70,799
Total.....	8,350,775	1,420,886	1,298,931	3,060,075	14,130,667

42.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons of 1924 and 1925.

Articles.	1924.	1925.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barley.....	217,752	764,480	546,728	—
Buckwheat.....	19	23	4	—
Corn.....	134,868	87,515	—	47,353
Oats.....	617,426	1,386,928	769,502	—
Rye.....	488,950	586,229	97,279	—
Flaxseed.....	30,291	73,995	43,704	—
Peas.....	120	75	—	45
Wheat.....	6,390,807	4,958,130	—	1,432,677
Flour.....	532,626	426,163	—	106,463
Hay.....	18,322	19,502	1,180	—
Other milled products.....	45,583	20,592	—	24,991
Fruits and vegetables.....	2,963	7,823	4,860	—
Potatoes.....	5,017	4,173	—	874
Live stock.....	793	835	42	—
Poultry, game and fish.....	2,403	2,309	—	94
Dressed meats.....	120	109	—	11
Other packing-house products.....	1,406	1,334	—	72
Hides and leather.....	50	150	100	—
Wool.....	352	37	—	315
All other animal products.....	9,648	10,373	725	—
Agricultural implements.....	8,551	8,461	—	90
Cement, bricks and lime.....	13,982	9,240	—	4,742
Household goods and furniture.....	3,286	1,909	—	1,377
Iron, pig and bloom.....	41,588	51,725	10,137	—
Iron and steel, all other.....	221,076	269,845	48,769	—
Petroleum and other oils.....	179,394	216,809	37,415	—
Sugar.....	97,110	153,456	56,346	—
Salt.....	16,635	18,241	1,606	—
Wines, liquors and beer.....	6,790	7,860	1,070	—
Merchandise not enumerated.....	577,642	683,340	105,698	—
Pulpwood.....	755,215	1,017,203	261,988	—
Sawed lumber.....	260,376	239,372	—	21,004
Squared timber.....	2,122	7,384	5,262	—
Shingles.....	843	1,955	1,112	—
Other woods.....	35,176	33,017	—	2,159
Hard coal.....	253,589	156,669	—	96,920
Soft coal.....	1,278,421	2,136,585	858,164	—
Coke.....	132	4,277	4,145	—
Copper ore.....	39,634	26,199	—	13,435
Iron ore.....	1,800	24,814	23,014	—
Other ore.....	9,559	82,005	72,446	—
Sand, etc.....	566,630	629,526	62,896	—
Total.....	12,869,097	14,130,667	1,261,570	—

43.—Traffic through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the Navigation Seasons, 1900-1925, by Nationality of Vessel and Origin of Freight.

Years.	Canadian.		United States.		Total No.	Total Vessel Tonnage.	Tonnage of Freight.		
	No.	Vessel Tonnage.	No.	Vessel Tonnage.			Canadian.	United States.	Total.
1900	1,790	577,310	1,291	1,617,438	3,081	2,194,748	255,264	1,780,413	2,035,677
1901	2,796	775,151	1,408	1,674,597	4,204	2,449,748	494,613	2,325,781	2,820,394
1902	3,080	1,366,930	1,964	3,237,372	5,044	4,604,302	1,140,623	3,588,645	4,729,268
1903	2,711	1,615,939	1,640	3,146,807	4,351	4,762,746	1,362,820	4,149,048	5,511,868
1904	2,637	1,555,042	1,325	2,675,663	3,962	4,230,705	1,212,145	3,818,560	5,030,705
1905	3,970	1,803,288	1,692	3,734,349	5,662	5,537,637	1,304,355	4,169,051	5,473,406
1906	3,922	1,959,252	1,758	4,399,872	5,680	6,359,124	1,632,683	4,941,363	6,574,046
1907	3,217	2,154,688	3,132	9,961,281	6,349	12,115,969	1,957,334	13,630,831	15,588,165
1908	3,289	2,603,232	2,004	7,035,655	5,293	9,638,887	2,092,231	10,666,985	12,759,216
1909	2,597	2,988,936	3,734	14,850,738	6,331	17,839,674	3,366,495	24,494,750	27,861,245
1910	2,744	3,173,494	5,228	20,187,704	7,972	23,361,198	3,378,268	33,107,419	36,395,687
1911	2,713	3,108,880	4,068	16,252,340	6,781	19,361,220	3,177,581	27,774,128	30,951,709
1912	2,643	3,296,229	5,213	22,536,015	7,856	25,832,244	4,000,362	35,579,293	39,669,655
1913	3,279	3,793,434	5,006	22,181,007	8,285	25,974,441	4,954,734	37,744,590	42,699,324
1914	3,011	3,473,292	2,966	13,827,870	5,977	17,301,162	3,609,747	23,989,437	27,599,184
1915	3,000	3,041,003	1,331	5,443,812	4,331	8,484,815	2,561,734	5,189,223	7,750,957
1916	4,595	4,089,937	2,094	8,703,187	6,689	12,793,124	4,155,911	12,657,738	16,813,649
1917	3,199	3,182,960	2,138	8,712,604	5,337	11,895,564	2,875,590	12,571,502	15,447,092
1918	3,067	2,436,500	1,952	7,594,042	5,059	10,030,542	1,336,861	11,576,850	12,913,711
1919	3,140	2,817,096	929	3,671,634	4,069	6,488,730	1,606,311	2,531,774	4,138,085
1920	3,239	2,415,775	771	2,725,431	4,010	5,141,206	1,286,251	1,191,567	2,477,818
1921	3,464	2,676,320	399	1,115,072	3,863	3,791,392	1,483,444	514,148	1,997,592
1922	3,021	3,010,712	481	1,733,761	3,502	4,474,474	1,258,860	450,200	1,709,060
1923	3,312	3,915,740	654	2,433,964	3,866	6,349,704	1,775,872	480,057	2,255,929
1924	2,840	3,406,744	476	1,585,827	3,316	4,992,571	1,415,443	216,105	1,631,548
1925	2,889	3,408,387	645	2,279,160	3,534	5,687,547	1,427,968	207,002	1,634,970

44.—Traffic through all Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons, 1900-1925, by Nationality of Vessel and Origin of Freight.

NOTE.—For Canadian canal traffic from 1886 to 1899, see 1902 Year Book, p. 398.

Yrs.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Freight carried.				
					Originating in Canada.		Originating in United States.		Total.
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.	Tons.	P.c. of total.	Tons.	P.c. of total.	Tons.
1900	21,755	4,129,250	5,502	2,408,985	—	—	—	—	5,013,693
1901	20,860	3,980,264	5,634	2,482,274	—	—	—	—	5,665,259
1902	22,198	4,485,695	6,433	4,086,439	—	—	—	—	7,513,197
1903	23,767	5,212,832	6,695	4,230,475	—	—	—	—	9,203,817
1904	21,851	4,772,100	6,253	3,655,905	—	—	—	—	8,256,236
1905	23,726	5,191,191	7,085	5,096,241	—	—	—	—	9,371,744
1906	25,498	5,526,321	7,319	5,685,315	—	—	—	—	10,523,185
1907	28,833	6,328,911	9,328	11,604,834	—	—	—	—	20,543,639
1908	29,040	6,780,789	7,489	8,521,139	5,012,147	28-6	12,490,673	71-3	17,502,820
1909	22,507	7,811,578	9,956	16,459,322	7,378,057	21-8	26,342,691	78-2	33,720,748
1910	25,337	8,931,790	11,462	21,777,297	7,883,614	18-3	35,106,994	81-7	42,990,608
1911	25,585	9,172,192	10,370	18,231,622	7,792,907	20-5	30,237,446	79-5	38,030,353
1912	27,371	10,237,335	11,785	24,636,190	9,376,529	19-7	38,210,716	80-3	47,587,245
1913	28,654	12,078,041	10,739	24,238,788	11,130,875	21-3	40,923,038	78-7	52,053,913
1914	26,125	12,050,856	7,742	15,636,414	9,382,206	25-3	27,641,031	74-7	37,023,237
1915	21,575	9,398,207	6,415	7,385,101	6,789,423	44-7	8,409,380	55-3	15,198,803
1916	23,002	9,839,029	6,800	10,660,839	7,486,962	31-7	16,096,529	68-3	23,583,491
1917	21,588	9,831,694	6,594	10,259,772	5,964,369	26-8	16,274,566	73-2	22,238,935
1918	18,909	7,800,972	6,791	9,616,200	3,369,477	17-8	15,514,142	82-2	18,883,619
1919	20,682	8,735,973	4,092	5,259,173	4,865,831	48-7	5,129,435	51-3	9,995,266
1920	23,038	8,521,643	3,826	3,838,890	4,094,044	46-9	4,641,339	53-1	8,735,383
1921	25,720	10,079,388	2,969	2,330,178	4,562,028	48-5	4,844,993	51-5	9,407,021
1922	26,217	11,059,261	3,735	3,165,054	6,273,227	62-1	3,752,828	37-9	10,026,055
1923	27,112	13,013,970	3,399	3,325,809	7,637,485	68-2	3,561,949	31-8	11,199,434
1924	27,467	13,988,909	3,233	2,821,177	8,857,177	68-8	4,011,920	31-2	12,869,097
1925	28,361	14,964,785	3,587	3,824,924	9,570,311	67-7	4,560,356	32-3	14,130,667

45.—Traffic through individual Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1920-1925.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

Years.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passen- gers.	Total Freight carried.
	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Total.	Registered Tonnage.	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Total.	Registered Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.		
1920	2,882	357	3,239	2,415,775	666	105	771	2,725,431	43,455	2,477,818
1921	3,234	230	3,464	2,676,320	319	80	399	1,115,072	42,767	1,997,592
1922	2,876	145	3,021	3,010,713	462	19	481	1,733,761	35,696	1,709,060
1923	3,190	122	3,312	3,915,740	640	14	654	2,433,964	35,697	2,255,929
1924	2,733	107	2,840	3,406,744	427	49	476	1,535,827	34,367	1,631,548
1925	2,828	61	2,889	3,408,387	631	14	645	2,279,160	34,743	1,634,970

WELLAND CANAL.

1920	2,009	421	2,430	2,013,817	610	84	694	514,439	—	2,276,072
1921	2,673	365	3,038	2,761,228	714	18	732	568,143	—	3,076,422
1922	2,677	411	3,088	2,867,768	735	78	813	677,967	408	3,391,419
1923	3,881	268	4,149	3,429,604	513	100	613	422,579	12	3,755,912
1924	4,267	387	4,654	4,359,552	655	52	707	656,959	614	5,037,412
1925	4,734	280	5,014	4,732,951	775	77	852	834,185	10	5,640,298

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

1920	3,774	2,371	6,145	3,233,029	545	268	813	442,250	62,397	3,067,962
1921	6,241	2,165	8,406	3,939,233	674	130	804	545,610	56,905	3,734,065
1922	7,836	2,648	10,484	4,453,716	634	294	928	614,232	72,433	4,319,919
1923	8,184	2,764	10,948	4,907,502	415	237	652	341,423	81,777	4,541,528
1924	8,289	2,546	10,835	5,449,593	506	197	703	433,213	78,450	5,536,374
1925	9,269	2,484	11,753	6,052,833	716	87	803	567,394	82,848	6,206,988

CHAMBLY CANAL.

1920	135	365	500	77,666	2	1,293	1,295	134,978	1,206	325,322
1921	260	134	394	58,869	2	842	844	87,931	1,149	180,280
1922	270	136	406	57,218	18	994	1,012	107,290	786	183,013
1923	261	174	435	62,936	38	804	842	102,226	827	213,190
1924	299	192	491	65,398	66	966	1,032	123,092	844	225,518
1925	300	153	453	63,610	64	959	1,023	119,931	661	203,720

ST. PETERS CANAL.

1920	306	888	1,194	82,908	8	—	8	524	1,881	61,373
1921	340	769	1,109	76,327	4	4	8	698	757	56,123
1922	347	720	1,067	74,702	1	6	7	393	740	52,737
1923	339	640	979	73,035	6	4	10	1,306	486	46,574
1924	577	786	1,363	87,072	5	10	15	819	298	51,929
1925	549	634	1,183	76,622	6	7	13	4,741	213	35,691

MURRAY CANAL.

1920	504	247	751	142,812	22	11	33	812	3,414	136,235
1921	293	139	432	57,726	41	12	53	1,145	7,104	45,280
1922	366	36	402	15,254	199	—	199	2,306	465	1,843
1923	563	73	636	46,147	268	30	298	3,351	4,392	3,144
1924	240	65	305	37,392	74	7	81	1,221	3,673	2,715
1925	245	106	351	45,245	104	38	142	1,458	3,377	1,174

45.—Traffic through individual Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1920-1925—concluded.

OTTAWA CANALS.

Years.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passen- gers.	Total Freight carried.
	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Total.	Registered Tonnage.	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Total.	Registered Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1920	360	1,013	1,373	249,934	—	178	178	19,195	550	233,329
1921	832	874	1,706	229,469	—	101	101	11,130	2,712	171,769
1922	1,097	833	1,930	282,104	2	265	267	28,650	19,968	213,227
1923	1,156	1,061	2,217	318,239	—	211	211	23,165	28,337	233,092
1924	1,103	1,037	2,140	291,123	4	169	173	18,900	25,067	205,534
1925	910	1,185	2,095	301,629	8	143	151	16,226	28,545	214,940

RIDEAU CANAL.

1920	1,271	438	1,709	118,751	7	2	9	1,124	14,785	97,837
1921	1,227	214	1,441	99,832	—	2	2	204	11,484	95,012
1922	1,421	472	1,893	105,840	3	2	5	242	6,319	86,382
1923	1,388	436	1,824	104,279	7	5	12	821	6,299	81,299
1924	1,158	250	1,408	102,842	3	8	11	542	3,345	85,986
1925	1,163	295	1,458	103,503	26	12	38	1,533	4,359	85,785

TRENT CANAL.

1920	4,871	672	5,543	160,584	25	—	25	137	97,849	53,660
1921	4,589	607	5,196	152,870	26	—	26	245	100,049	44,247
1922	2,985	679	3,664	145,422	23	—	23	213	80,574	43,038
1923	1,803	435	2,238	105,090	47	—	47	974	62,777	31,402
1924	2,359	685	3,044	120,904	35	—	35	604	61,929	41,099
1925	2,176	505	2,681	98,162	19	1	20	296	53,636	36,302

ST. ANDREWS CANAL.

1920	93	61	154	26,367	—	—	—	—	4,931	5,775
1921	76	458	534	27,514	—	—	—	—	7,202	6,231
1922	149	113	262	46,524	—	—	—	—	2,130	25,387
1923	191	133	324	50,498	—	—	—	—	—	37,364
1924	217	170	387	68,299	—	—	—	—	—	50,982
1925	222	162	384	71,843	—	—	—	—	—	70,799

SUMMARY.

1920	16,205	6,833	23,038	8,521,643	1,885	1,941	3,826	3,838,890	230,468	8,735,383
1921	19,765	5,955	25,720	10,079,388	1,780	1,189	2,969	2,330,178	230,129	9,407,021
1922	20,024	6,193	26,217	11,059,261	2,077	1,658	3,735	3,165,054	219,519	10,026,055
1923	20,956	6,156	27,112	13,013,970	1,934	1,405	3,399	3,325,809	220,604	11,199,434
1924	21,242	6,225	27,467	13,988,909	1,775	1,458	3,233	2,821,177	208,587	12,869,097
1925	22,396	5,865	28,261	14,964,785	2,349	1,338	3,687	3,824,924	208,692	14,130,667

Governmental Expenditure on Canals.—Tables 46 and 47 deal with the expenditure of the Dominion Government on the construction and maintenance of canals. The items of revenue and expenditure, showing in the fiscal year ended 1926 an increased net outlay as compared with 1925, indicate the net total expended on the maintenance of these water routes. All canals, it may be added, have since 1904 been free of toll to vessels applying for the privilege of locking facilities. The total capital cost of Canadian canals since their construction was begun is set at \$175,812,316. The heavy capital expenditures in recent years are due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, on which \$62,732,558 had been spent up to Mar. 31, 1926.

46.—Total Expenditure and Revenue of Canals, fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and March 31, 1907-1926.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 462.

Fiscal Years.	Expenditure Chargeable—					Total Expendi- ture.	Total Revenue.
	To Capital.	To Income. ¹	To Revenue.				
			Staff and Repairs, Canals in general.	Staff.	Repairs.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Before Confed- eration.....	20,563,866	98,378	—	—	—	20,692,244	—
1868-1900.....	58,449,977	2,857,040	820,973	7,618,245	5,915,591	75,661,826	12,401,918
1901.....	2,360,570	147,768	61,639	314,095	262,876	3,147,248	315,426
1902.....	2,114,690	216,703	65,771	317,839	263,768	2,978,771	300,414
1903.....	1,823,274	277,596	63,175	390,282	294,114	2,848,441	230,213
1904.....	1,880,787	302,409	66,067	381,017	350,279	2,980,559	79,537
1905.....	2,071,594	354,353	64,515	431,500	401,743	3,323,705	78,009
1906.....	1,552,121	319,877	62,172	447,963	375,889	2,758,022	108,068
1907 (9 months)	887,839	264,111	66,251	329,630	287,231	1,835,062	105,003
1908.....	1,723,156	508,010	105,519	473,639	411,661	3,221,985	144,882
1909.....	1,873,869	728,125	106,066	475,515	433,958	3,617,533	199,501
1910.....	1,650,707	489,256	111,756	515,585	491,798	3,259,097	193,384
1911.....	2,349,474	440,270	103,398	511,306	471,530	3,875,978	221,138
1912.....	2,560,939	442,012	110,049	585,900	555,710	4,254,610	264,114
1913.....	2,259,257	331,987	121,371	605,248	535,136	3,852,999	307,568
1914.....	2,829,661	389,285	147,729	642,845	574,039	4,583,559	380,188
1915.....	5,490,796	444,730	140,236	675,771	562,599	7,314,132	427,763
1916.....	6,142,149	397,665	139,952	697,532	529,565	7,906,863	446,722
1917.....	4,304,589	399,414	137,907	700,022	486,168	6,028,100	461,423
1918.....	1,781,957	111,553	149,859	743,857	540,331	3,327,557	414,868
1919.....	2,211,935	164,046	156,558	733,091	698,878	3,964,508	387,655
1920.....	4,579,565	798,113	158,153	745,986	713,335	6,995,152	442,193
1921.....	5,449,962	1,193,143	192,944	815,979	920,993	8,573,021	366,011
1922.....	4,482,639	836,810	209,201	983,042	1,105,054	7,616,746	804,519
1923.....	4,995,184	564,242	204,542	924,216	859,839	7,548,025	742,410
1924.....	6,747,395	479,900	207,816	980,094	942,056	9,357,261	900,575
1925.....	10,619,903	458,791	193,004	959,516	853,076	13,084,290	913,075
1926.....	12,024,461	501,449	193,896	1,046,568	873,682	14,640,056	932,420
Total.....	175,777,349 ²	14,517,036	4,160,859	24,046,285	20,710,895	239,247,391	22,568,998

¹The income account is of expenditures on buildings and permanent improvements; the revenue account is of expenditures on maintenance only. ²Not including \$34,967, chargeable to canals in general and not allocated to particular years.

47.—Capital Expenditure for Construction and Enlargement of Canals for the fiscal years 1868-1926 and before Confederation.

Canals.	Expenditure, previous years.	Expenditure, 1926.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
Beauharnois.....	1,636,029	—	1,636,029
Carillon and Grenville ¹	4,191,756	—	4,191,756
Chambly.....	780,996	—	780,996
Cornwall.....	7,246,304	500 ²	7,245,804
Culbute Lock and Dam.....	382,391	—	382,391
Lachine.....	14,132,685	—	14,132,685
Lake St. Francis.....	75,907	—	75,907
Lake St. Louis.....	298,176	—	298,176
Murray.....	1,248,947	—	1,248,947
Rideau.....	4,214,264	—	4,214,264
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,935,809	—	4,935,809
Soulanges.....	7,904,044	—	7,904,044
Ste. Anne Lock and Canal.....	1,270,216	50,000	1,320,216

THE PANAMA CANAL

47.—Capital Expenditure for Construction and Enlargement of Canals for the fi years 1868-1926 and before Confederation—concluded.

Canals.	Expenditure, previous years.	Expenditure, 1926.	Total Expenditure.
St. Lawrence River and Canals—			
North Channel.....	1,995,143	—	1,995,143
River Reaches.....	483,830	—	483,830
Galops Channel.....	1,039,896	—	1,039,896
St. Lawrence Ship Canal.....	135,777	1,709 ²	134,068
St. Ours Lock.....	127,229	—	127,229
St. Peters.....	648,547	—	648,547
Tay.....	489,599	—	489,599
Trent.....	19,319,760	17,415	19,337,175
Welland.....	29,908,498	1,210 ²	29,907,288
Welland Ship Canal.....	50,772,093	11,960,465	62,732,558
(Farran's Point.....	877,091	—	877,091
Williamsburg. Galops.....	6,143,468	—	6,143,468
Rapide Plat.....	2,159,881	—	2,159,881
Williamsburg.....	1,334,552	—	1,334,552
Canals in general.....	34,967	—	34,967
Total.....	163,787,855	12,024,461	175,812,316

¹The records relating to cost of construction by Imperial Government were destroyed by fire in 1852 and the statistics are not included in this table. ²Revenue.

The Panama Canal.—The Panama canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, is a waterway which is destined to be of the greatest importance to the British Columbian ports, from which vessels now leave direct for Great Britain and European ports throughout the year. As an alternative route to that of the transcontinental railway lines, such a passage by water is of vital importance in the solution of the larger transportation problems of the continent, and while its influence is perhaps more potential than actual, such a check on trans-continental rail rates is a valuable one. During the war the great expectations based upon the opening of the canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping, but with the decline in ocean freight rates an increase in traffic between our Pacific ports and Europe is occurring, and while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry is comparatively small, the cargo tonnage has nevertheless assumed considerable proportions. During the year ended June 30, 1926, as will be seen from Table 48, a tonnage of 160,196 originating on our eastern coast and a total of 168,295 tons destined for ports on our western coast was carried through the canal. The greater importance of the route as one from Pacific to Atlantic ports is illustrated by the total of 1,650,855 tons from western ports and 614,580 tons destined for eastern Canadian ports, locked through on the voyage eastward. The canal is thus becoming an avenue of trade between Eastern and Western Canada.

The report of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone for the year 1926 records increases from 1925 of from 4,673 to 5,197 in the number of transits, from 22,855,151 to 24,774,591 in canal net tonnage, from \$21,400,524 to \$22,931,056 in tolls collected and from 23,958,836 to 26,037,448 in tons of cargo carried. (Table 49).

It is interesting to note that the net tonnage of general cargo carriers, passenger ships and other vessels, exclusive of tank ships, has shown an annual increase in each year since 1923. Tank ships, which comprise from 25 to 40 p.c. of the annual tonnage, more than account for the decrease in total tonnage from 1924 to 1925.

With respect to traffic by nationality of vessels and cargo carried, vessels of United States' registration carried 13,710,956 tons, or 52.7 p.c. of the total cargo of 26,037,448 tons loaded through in the year 1926. British vessels carried 6,750,843 tons, or 26.0 p.c., Japanese vessels 667,982 tons, or 2.6 p.c., German vessels 885,007 tons, or 3.4 p.c., and Norwegian vessels 1,051,276 tons, or 4.0 p.c.

48.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1921-1926.

Years.	From		To	
	Canada West Coast.	Canada East Coast.	Canada West Coast.	Canada East Coast.
	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1921.....	125,638	39,561	126,414	16,558
1922.....	180,981	25,174	148,305	6,521
1923.....	604,546	92,939	101,588	125,283
1924.....	1,223,102	110,677	141,086	197,204
1925.....	1,082,282	121,803	158,709	379,284
1926.....	1,650,855	160,196	168,295	614,580

¹From Annual Report of the Governor of the Panama Canal.

49.—Summary of Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1915-1926.¹

Years.	Atlantic to Pacific.		Pacific to Atlantic.		Total Traffic.	
	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.
	No.	long tons	No.	long tons	No.	long tons
1915.....	522	2,070,993	553	2,817,461	1,075	4,888,454
1916.....	396	1,369,019	362	1,725,095	758	3,094,114
1917.....	874	2,929,260	929	4,129,303	1,803	7,058,563
1918.....	915	2,639,300	1,154	4,892,731	2,069	7,532,031
1919.....	857	2,740,254	1,167	4,176,367	2,024	6,916,621
1920.....	1,180	4,092,516	1,298	5,281,983	2,478	9,374,499
1921.....	1,471	5,892,078	1,421	5,707,136	2,892	11,599,214
1922.....	1,509	5,495,934	1,227	5,388,976	2,736	10,884,910
1923.....	2,125	7,086,259	1,842	12,481,616	3,967	19,567,875
1924.....	2,740	7,860,100	2,490	19,134,610	5,230	26,994,710
1925.....	2,413	7,398,397	2,260	16,560,439	4,673	23,958,836
1926.....	—	8,037,097	—	18,000,351	5,197	26,037,448

¹From Annual Report of the Governor of the Panama Canal.

IX.—SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

Canadian shipping may be divided into two classes, ocean and inland shipping. Whereas, in the case of most countries of such an extensive coast line, the former is much the more important, in Canada shipping on inland waters, while finally dependent to a large extent on ocean traffic to foreign ports, shares almost equally with that of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the attention devoted to water traffic. The Great Lakes are among the leading highways of the international trade of the world; consequently the statistics of inland international shipping are included with those of sea-going shipping in Table 50, while those of sea-going shipping alone will be found in Table 51. In both tables the figures for 1925 are the highest on record.

50.—Sea-going and Inland Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925.

NOTE.—For the years 1868-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 380.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1901.....	4,319	6,694,133	30,211	8,510,089	33,302	10,795,586	26,029,808
1902.....	4,363	6,865,924	33,202	9,654,528	40,148	13,504,952	30,025,404
1903.....	4,647	7,753,788	31,534	10,482,940	53,545	15,418,315	33,655,043
1904.....	4,997	8,045,817	30,934	9,955,290	35,739	13,201,098	31,202,205
1905.....	4,614	8,034,652	29,729	11,017,447	35,647	13,195,721	32,277,820
1906.....	5,104	9,059,453	32,239	11,241,915	37,644	14,430,804	34,732,172
1907 (9 mos.).....	4,488	7,576,721	30,654	11,582,409	25,263	11,436,761	30,595,891
1908.....	6,356	10,329,515	28,795	11,717,846	40,461	17,527,670	39,575,031
1909.....	5,795	10,405,370	29,247	13,805,790	38,677	16,490,443	40,701,603
1910.....	5,780	11,038,709	28,635	15,680,534	41,650	17,848,748	44,567,991
1911.....	6,870	12,712,337	29,670	16,380,146	40,892	18,337,062	47,429,545
1912.....	6,766	13,342,929	27,949	18,069,983	45,399	21,560,215	52,973,127
1913.....	7,307	13,896,353	42,624	20,677,938	47,303	23,275,492	57,849,783
1914.....	7,418	15,711,849	30,234	17,026,121	55,835	29,181,513	61,919,483
1915.....	6,949	13,931,091	29,359	17,504,751	48,635	22,168,311	53,604,153
1916.....	6,817	12,417,944	37,900	17,372,836	75,411	27,930,318	57,721,098
1917.....	7,387	16,144,873	39,978	20,290,252	74,850	29,277,419	65,712,544
1918.....	7,337	16,959,790	34,786	19,890,461	70,781	29,952,237	66,802,488
1919.....	6,099	14,054,166	37,023	17,567,061	52,273	21,607,821	53,229,048
1920.....	5,511	12,320,994	37,388	16,869,619	52,827	20,302,920	49,493,533
1921.....	4,526	10,545,619	29,877	22,236,962	50,370	21,866,049	54,648,630
1922.....	4,239	10,471,403	36,679	20,029,572	61,114	26,164,278	56,665,253
1923.....	4,869	13,868,905	59,364	26,423,287	87,199	32,110,991	72,403,183
1924.....	5,137	15,158,994	53,945	28,216,588	80,700	31,571,791	74,947,373
1925.....	5,763	16,463,204	44,432	26,620,979	84,084	34,854,868	77,939,051
1926.....	6,515	17,749,067	34,010	28,323,028	55,109	34,534,732	75,606,827

1.—Ocean Shipping.

Canadian ocean shipping dates back to the days of early European fishermen who frequented the shores of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. Ocean-going vessels of that time were crude, wooden sailing craft of but 20 or 30 tons burden, to be entrusted only to skilful and hardy mariners for navigation through nearly unknown seas. Later exploration and settlement produced a larger volume of traffic, but it was not until the building of ships in Canada by the French assumed some dimensions that traffic became important. The first ocean-going vessels in Canada were probably built by Pont-Gravé, one of the first settlers in New France, and soon afterwards Talon and Hocquart, intendants of the colony, realizing the advantages offered to the industry by the timber resources available, gave it every encouragement. Shipyards were established at Quebec and other points along the St. Lawrence, and these, together with later establishments on the western coast, have formed the principal bases of Canadian shipping on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Canadian shipping attained some prominence in the days of fast wooden sailing vessels, and also at a later date when steam power first came into use. In 1833 the Royal William, a Canadian ship built to ply between Quebec and Halifax, crossed the Atlantic from Pietou to London, the first vessel to navigate the Atlantic under steam power. A few years later Samuel Cunard established the well known steamship line of that name. His company pursued a conservative course; wooden ships were

used long after iron hulls were a proven success, and paddle wheels after the introduction of the screw propeller. By 1867 the company's business had shifted to New York, and its terminal was moved thither from Halifax. The Allan line had a somewhat similar early history, but remained a purely Canadian company. In addition to other lines of less importance, both the C.P.R. and the Dominion Government operate fleets on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

In the following tables, statistics are given of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports during the fiscal years from 1901 to 1925 (Table 51), of the nationalities, tonnage of freight carried and number of crew of vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in the fiscal years ended 1924 and 1925 (Table 52), of entrances and clearings at principal ports during the latter year (Table 53) and of the countries whence arrived and to which departed (Table 54). The number and particularly the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared from Canadian ports in both ocean and coasting trade, indicates clearly the predominance of British shipping in Canadian waters over that of all other nations. This is particularly the case on the Atlantic coast, where the bulk of our European and South American trade is handled. Figures for 1925 show continued revival in the shipping industry.

51.—Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925.

NOTE.—For 1868-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 379.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1901.....	4,319	6,694,133	9,910	1,677,138	12,476	6,171,791	14,543,062
1902.....	4,363	6,865,924	11,413	1,937,227	14,530	5,928,337	14,731,488
1903.....	4,647	7,753,788	11,282	2,085,568	12,403	6,001,819	15,841,175
1904.....	4,997	8,045,817	11,045	1,979,803	14,002	5,801,085	15,826,705
1905.....	4,614	8,034,652	11,279	2,269,834	11,904	5,283,969	15,588,455
1906.....	5,104	9,059,453	12,201	2,304,942	12,511	5,479,034	16,843,429
1907 (9 mos.).....	4,488	7,576,721	7,880	1,899,141	8,107	4,429,012	13,904,874
1908.....	6,356	10,329,515	10,562	2,606,660	12,886	6,555,096	19,491,271
1909.....	5,795	10,405,370	10,946	2,806,278	13,441	6,554,228	19,765,876
1910.....	5,780	11,038,709	10,875	3,498,361	13,147	6,267,243	20,804,313
1911.....	6,870	12,712,337	10,607	3,341,998	12,467	6,242,851	22,297,186
1912.....	6,766	13,342,929	10,966	4,618,163	15,134	6,628,513	24,589,605
1913.....	7,307	13,896,353	11,810	4,530,835	16,549	7,803,910	26,231,098
1914.....	7,418	15,711,849	12,786	5,160,799	15,811	8,695,838	29,568,486
1915.....	6,949	13,931,091	11,903	4,005,011	15,060	7,466,484	25,402,586
1916.....	6,817	12,417,944	12,386	3,894,731	18,559	8,514,975	24,827,650
1917.....	7,387	16,144,873	12,241	4,343,448	18,500	8,778,753	29,267,074
1918.....	7,337	16,959,790	10,998	4,343,853	16,597	11,483,484	32,787,127
1919.....	6,099	14,054,166	11,115	3,758,528	15,132	7,448,099	25,261,393
1920.....	5,511	12,320,994	11,994	4,434,634	17,353	8,489,126	25,244,754
1921.....	4,526	10,545,619	12,490	5,510,484	17,624	8,860,626	24,916,729
1922.....	4,239	10,471,403	14,929	6,861,202	17,170	10,261,865	27,594,470
1923.....	4,869	13,868,905	16,693	7,463,809	17,493	12,945,623	34,278,337
1924.....	5,187	15,158,994	16,778	7,698,045	16,795	14,161,363	37,018,402
1925.....	5,763	16,463,204	17,779	7,966,193	17,314	16,551,629	40,981,026
1926.....	6,515	17,749,067	17,906	9,877,054	18,117	18,388,875	46,014,926

52.—Sea-going Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) entered and cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Crew.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	
1924.					
ENTERED.					
British.....	2,617	7,806,809	1,346,185	361,472	213,925
Canadian.....	8,208	3,754,801	1,038,512	22,940	152,066
Foreign.....	8,436	6,935,415	2,283,459	42,860	173,027
Total.....	19,261	18,497,025	4,668,156	427,272	539,018
CLEARED.					
British.....	2,570	7,352,185	4,291,271	545,669	186,616
Canadian.....	8,570	3,943,244	1,760,081	314,892	156,717
Foreign.....	8,359	7,225,948	4,434,878	478,595	175,492
Total.....	19,499	18,521,377	10,486,230	1,339,156	518,825
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.....	5,187	15,158,994	5,637,456	907,141	400,541
Canadian.....	16,778	7,698,045	2,798,593	337,832	308,783
Foreign.....	16,795	14,161,363	6,718,337	521,455	348,519
Total.....	38,760	37,018,402	15,154,386	1,766,428	1,057,843
1925.					
ENTERED.					
British.....	2,929	8,541,124	1,119,794	315,643	228,998
Canadian.....	8,787	3,914,473	954,470	36,476	159,395
Foreign.....	8,720	8,014,782	1,963,724	20,118	208,879
Total.....	20,436	20,470,379	4,037,988	372,237	597,272
CLEARED.					
British.....	2,834	7,922,080	3,797,854	525,217	203,196
Canadian.....	8,992	4,051,720	1,675,773	252,920	161,402
Foreign.....	8,594	8,536,847	4,893,986	300,287	218,825
Total.....	20,420	20,510,647	10,367,613	1,078,424	583,423
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.....	5,763	16,463,204	4,917,648	840,860	432,194
Canadian.....	17,779	7,966,193	2,630,243	289,396	320,797
Foreign.....	17,314	16,551,629	6,857,710	320,405	427,704
Total.....	40,856	40,981,026	14,405,601	1,450,661	1,180,695

53.—Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

Ports.	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Alert Bay, B.C.	14	2,683	123	2,809	137	5,492
Anyox, B.C.	85	114,130	10	20,736	95	134,866
Baddeck, N.S.	97	7,495	64	72,231	161	79,726
Bathurst, N.B.	129	3,104	8	11,226	137	14,330
Bonne Espérance, Que.	43	10,890	8	152	51	11,042
Bridgewater, N.S.	33	11,666	2	1,067	35	12,733
Britannia Beach, B.C.	106	111,436	50	150,009	156	261,445
Campbellton, N.B.	19	18,148	16	19,101	35	37,249
Campobello, N.B.	428	54,038	427	8,672	855	62,710
Canso, N.S.	255	36,921	140	7,617	395	44,538
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	70	36,457	21	25,954	91	62,411
Chatham, N.B.	16	30,129	16	10,513	32	40,642
Chemainus, B.C.	58	12,277	47	17,991	105	30,268
Digby, N.S.	56	6,411	60	6,464	116	12,875
Gaspé, Que.	34	28,535	24	24,608	58	53,143
Halifax, N.S.	2,144	4,268,118	806	2,285,579	2,950	6,553,697
Hantsport, N.S.	17	15,323	22	21,036	39	36,359
Hillsboro, N.B.	19	26,836	38	26,232	57	53,068
Ladysmith, B.C.	450	122,256	108	66,740	558	188,996
La Have, N.S.	165	22,677	4	2,456	169	25,133
Lévis, Que.	2	6,546	—	—	2	6,546
Liverpool, N.S.	111	8,726	128	27,677	239	36,403
Lockport, N.S.	51	2,309	10	204	61	2,513
Lords Cove, N.B.	1,084	19,680	413	4,804	1,497	24,484
Louisburg, N.S.	147	63,883	258	30,240	405	94,123
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	11	383	39	2,059	50	2,442
Lunenburg, N.S.	896	106,790	40	5,161	936	111,951
Moncton, N.B.	2	378	1	384	3	762
Montreal, Que.	1,281	5,203,858	625	1,756,993	1,906	6,960,851
Nanaimo, B.C.	280	146,114	1,446	313,199	1,726	459,313
Newcastle, N.B.	7	5,601	6	6,230	13	11,831
New Westminster, B.C.	129	320,968	164	491,410	293	812,378
North Head, N.B.	497	58,965	111	1,447	608	60,412
North Sydney, N.S.	1,303	299,516	428	125,585	1,731	425,101
Ocean Falls, B.C.	118	212,546	8	8,156	126	220,702
Parrsboro, N.S.	157	43,352	94	32,651	251	76,003
Port Alberni, B.C.	11	27,019	66	187,874	77	214,893
Port Alfred, Que.	9	18,995	13	33,755	22	52,750
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	121	19,975	9	1,733	130	21,708
Port Hastings, N.S.	2	322	—	—	2	322
Powell River, B.C.	151	130,259	191	118,393	342	248,652
Prince Rupert, B.C.	2,202	209,414	1,449	224,648	3,651	434,062
Quatsino, B.C.	6	7,171	14	61,009	20	68,180
Quebec, Que.	405	2,673,381	44	109,198	449	2,782,579
Rimouski, Que.	34	32,174	24	35,304	58	67,478
St. Andrews, N.B.	1,332	58,706	1,112	19,618	2,444	78,324
St. George, N.B.	69	12,592	125	13,116	194	25,708
Saint John, N.B.	822	1,543,518	689	676,884	1,511	2,220,402
St. Martins, N.B.	78	28,513	89	25,094	167	53,607
St. Stephen, N.B.	50	989	31	3,564	81	4,553
Sandy Point, N.S.	43	8,582	150	13,699	193	22,281
Shelburne, N.S.	23	3,093	69	8,178	92	11,271
Sidney, B.C.	491	309,234	1,081	299,219	1,572	608,453
Stewart, B.C.	66	33,457	19	22,624	85	56,081
Sydney, N.S.	295	450,958	323	562,622	618	1,013,580
Three Rivers, Que.	40	91,420	34	99,876	74	191,296
Union Bay, B.C.	83	231,507	41	73,927	124	305,434
Vancouver, B.C.	2,340	4,016,451	1,668	3,867,919	4,008	7,884,370
Victoria, B.C.	2,250	2,605,915	2,062	3,874,366	4,312	6,480,281
White Rock, B.C.	341	28,967	51	1,133	392	30,105
Windsor, N.S.	70	51,985	279	371,482	349	423,467
Yarmouth, N.S.	419	269,006	212	136,193	631	395,199

54.—Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared, by Principal Countries, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

Countries whence arrived.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain.....	923	4,748,355	124,874	187	322,355	4,235	187	452,591	5,989
Australia.....	37	196,139	5,745	19	63,871	782	5	17,087	162
Gibraltar.....	3	8,719	96	—	—	—	6	14,586	184
British West Indies.....	103	233,717	6,532	140	162,687	3,329	23	23,136	516
Newfoundland.....	730	259,012	11,501	296	99,185	4,231	164	208,693	3,670
Other Br. possessions.....	25	99,068	1,906	1	4,413	44	4	10,004	166
Belgium.....	46	344,385	12,461	38	117,963	1,554	25	58,562	769
China.....	21	193,063	6,260	24	179,033	9,821	35	166,271	2,978
Denmark.....	4	6,637	94	—	—	—	19	59,906	1,630
France.....	23	144,131	3,582	1	2,652	31	66	218,005	4,679
Germany.....	46	358,690	11,241	—	—	—	65	311,866	9,086
Holland.....	24	94,410	1,174	4	16,798	170	77	370,987	7,968
Italy.....	27	81,693	894	1	4,184	52	41	132,430	3,330
Japan.....	54	311,340	8,109	19	106,444	4,387	193	980,115	16,935
Mexico.....	15	58,336	616	12	23,534	261	41	67,694	484
Norway.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	215,190	6,792
Peru.....	4	17,656	145	10	49,048	391	3	11,172	118
St. Pierre.....	39	8,461	308	85	8,440	645	122	31,240	3,770
Philippines.....	10	64,362	1,081	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santo Domingo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	13,611	311
Spain.....	2	3,275	57	1	425	7	10	16,072	347
United States.....	339	1,133,443	24,754	5,611	2,622,273	111,636	5,712	4,325,876	112,924
Sea fisheries.....	332	17,077	3,988	1,945	68,269	11,727	1,726	70,709	17,574
Other countries.....	43	118,496	1,516	26	15,068	378	73	254,556	6,819
From Sea.....	79	40,659	2,064	367	47,831	2,714	68	34,423	1,678
Total	2,929	8,541,124	228,998	8,787	3,914,473	159,395	8,720	8,014,782	208,87

VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Countries to which departed.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain.....	797	3,732,957	87,909	157	283,323	3,896	205	525,795	6,460
Australia.....	59	262,895	6,062	19	61,608	756	21	71,661	711
British Oceania.....	2	6,722	81	2	5,285	75	3	12,022	138
British South Africa.....	15	62,405	773	—	—	—	3	6,429	83
British West Indies.....	67	89,392	1,682	255	88,990	2,621	50	46,960	1,160
Newfoundland.....	667	265,258	11,606	323	141,828	4,459	168	212,463	3,499
British Guiana.....	31	68,688	2,381	18	19,578	385	—	—	—
Gibraltar.....	3	7,899	88	—	—	—	8	24,880	274
Other Br. possessions.....	29	141,512	4,342	18	41,353	755	2	1,956	37
Argentina.....	8	20,733	311	—	—	—	8	12,379	165
Belgium.....	31	103,788	1,757	18	62,447	817	35	113,911	1,382
China.....	24	214,551	7,061	19	135,109	6,806	11	45,936	527
Cuba.....	30	35,283	842	81	17,413	679	88	93,302	1,922
Denmark.....	2	4,599	85	—	—	—	30	73,466	1,435
Brazil.....	1	3,589	56	1	363	7	—	—	—
France.....	43	225,672	6,986	—	—	—	65	180,978	2,555
Germany.....	45	255,909	6,856	4	13,761	133	42	121,619	1,643
Greece.....	7	20,432	239	—	—	—	28	81,650	929
Holland.....	41	120,762	1,394	—	—	—	48	133,271	1,635
Italy.....	36	122,171	1,342	1	3,691	28	108	336,507	3,878
Japan.....	42	319,760	10,116	41	174,717	5,786	225	1,099,966	19,828
Mexico.....	11	44,915	438	26	59,047	650	4	20,605	155
Norway.....	1	1,317	25	—	—	—	28	76,427	917
Peru.....	3	4,787	50	5	21,990	164	5	16,010	188
St. Pierre.....	61	10,763	478	190	20,579	1,481	82	16,826	1,337
United States.....	410	1,668,407	42,887	5,614	2,819,475	116,676	5,746	4,988,358	147,140
Sea fisheries.....	323	27,032	4,889	2,111	62,605	14,306	1,467	73,358	17,474
Other countries.....	20	55,063	870	79	18,327	700	52	139,392	2,227
For Sea.....	25	24,829	1,590	10	221	132	62	10,720	1,126
Total	2,834	7,922,060	203,196	8,992	4,051,720	161,402	8,594	8,536,847	218,825

2.—Inland Shipping.

Inland shipping is associated in its beginnings with the birch-bark canoe of the American Indian. The advantages of this light and easily navigable boat were realized by explorers and fur traders, and for many years it was in general use, giving way to more substantial craft only with the demands of heavier traffic. The "bateau" and Durham boat came into common use after the migration of the U.E. Loyalists, and, on the St. Lawrence and the other main highways of the time, they also soon gave place to larger vessels. Original plans of the Lachine canal, which called for a width of 12 feet and a depth of 18 inches, afford an illustration of the size of these primitive craft.

In the absence of any roads making land travel possible, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes formed the main highway to the interior.

The route from Montreal to the Upper Lakes was broken at three places—from Montreal to Kingston transportation was by "bateau" or Durham boat, from Kingston to Queenston schooners were used, then there was the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa and, finally schooner again to the destination. The charge for transporting a barrel of rum from Montreal to Kingston was from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and freight charges on other goods were proportions of the rate on this standard article.

In 1809, the "Accommodation," the first Canadian steamship, was built for the Hon. John Molson, to run between Montreal and Quebec. By 1818 Molson formed a company, the St. Lawrence Steamship Company or the Molson Line. On lake Ontario, the "Frontenac," beginning with 1817, was used on a weekly service between York and Prescott, and following this beginning came a period of great activity in lake and river shipping. In 1845, the "Gore" reached lake Huron by way of the Welland canal to carry on transport trade on the Upper Lakes, where previously there had not been enough traffic to support a large ship. Shipping on the Upper Lakes became brisker now, for there were settlers to be carried from Buffalo to the western United States and grain to be brought back. In this period Canadian shipping made its profit by carrying American goods, for there was little traffic originating in the Canadian near-West.

The period from 1850 to the present has witnessed a proportional decline in inland shipping, owing to the competition of railways. Considerable traffic is still carried over water routes, however, and the transport of grain, coal and iron ore now forms the "*raison d'être*" of considerable fleets of cargo boats on the Great Lakes.

Inland International Shipping.—Statistics of the inland international shipping between Canadian and United States ports for the fiscal years ended 1921-1925, exclusive of ferriage, are given in Table 55. The total tonnage of inland international shipping entered and cleared in the fiscal years 1920-1925, was as follows:—1920, 24,248,779; 1921, 29,731,901; 1922, 29,070,783; 1923, 38,124,846; 1924, 37,928,971; 1925, 36,958,025.

55.—Canadian and American Vessels trading on Rivers and Lakes between Canada and United States, exclusive of ferriage, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
VESSELS ARRIVED—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	12,420	10,110	20,341	17,647	12,180
Tons register.....	7,884,184	6,283,053	8,936,612	9,903,534	8,741,668
Number of crew.....	288,117	276,557	350,377	343,799	294,872
Sail.....No.	1,298	712	940	955	969
Tons register.....	404,180	181,534	340,837	336,129	372,125
Number of crew.....	4,917	3,086	4,164	4,380	4,610
American—					
Steam and motor.....No.	14,089	20,792	33,372	30,534	32,058
Tons register.....	6,050,357	7,546,477	9,144,512	8,245,561	8,086,451
Number of crew.....	169,904	198,725	258,045	246,367	258,500
Sail.....No.	1,550	1,025	1,305	1,178	1,205
Tons register.....	480,733	348,158	442,487	441,752	415,861
Number of crew.....	6,366	3,878	5,222	4,047	3,713
Description of vessels—					
Steam and motor, screw.....No.	25,118	29,741	52,288	46,502	42,790
Steam and motor, paddle.....	1,359	1,140	1,349	1,668	1,441
Steam and motor, sternwheel....	32	21	76	11	7
Sail, schooners.....	809	251	192	269	307
Sail, sloops.....	13	83	40	30	20
Sail, barges.....	2,026	1,453	2,013	1,834	1,847
VESSELS DEPARTED—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	12,384	10,292	20,388	17,658	12,552
Tons register.....	8,046,127	6,533,006	9,329,150	9,919,753	9,149,896
Number of crew.....	261,338	240,272	351,440	334,648	298,830
Sail.....No.	1,285	636	1,002	907	952
Tons register.....	391,987	170,777	352,879	359,127	391,097
Number of crew.....	5,186	3,065	4,223	4,509	4,577
American—					
Steam and motor.....No.	15,140	20,819	33,503	30,740	32,311
Tons register.....	5,947,482	7,653,349	9,124,909	8,245,120	9,395,826
Number of crew.....	169,675	199,306	255,464	249,887	261,490
Sail.....No.	1,967	1,308	1,526	1,453	1,196
Tons register.....	517,851	354,429	453,460	477,995	405,101
Number of crew.....	6,398	4,320	4,820	4,657	3,684
Description of vessels—					
Steam and motor, screw.....No.	26,384	29,914	52,549	47,031	43,382
Steam and motor, paddle.....	1,097	1,180	1,329	1,357	1,474
Steam and motor, sternwheel....	43	17	13	10	7
Sail, schooners.....	536	264	197	254	175
Sail, sloops.....	16	87	46	30	15
Sail, barges.....	2,700	1,643	2,285	2,076	1,958

3.—Coasting Trade.

Statistics of the arrivals and departures of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada, whether on the sea or on the Great Lakes, are given in Table 56.

56.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
VESSELS ARRIVED—					
British—					
Steam.....No.	61,187	62,646	68,413	74,489	74,485
Tons register.....	25,294,751	27,513,247	31,396,583	34,254,485	35,481,847
Number of crew.....	1,207,878	1,249,902	1,344,423	1,448,416	1,462,860
Sail.....No.	12,505	12,492	12,632	12,183	11,800
Tons register.....	2,790,484	3,105,990	3,503,280	3,861,098	3,567,940
Number of crew.....	51,958	49,517	47,097	46,591	45,294
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	680	485	1,237	1,189	1,251
Tons register.....	428,017	382,632	1,235,884	1,063,299	1,360,904
Number of crew.....	11,092	9,184	23,269	20,989	22,937
Sail.....No.	160	147	278	174	149
Tons register.....	54,293	38,287	104,294	89,830	69,681
Number of crew.....	1,054	1,025	2,273	1,150	762

56.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, fiscal years ended March 31, 1921-1925—concluded.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
VESSELS ARRIVED—concluded					
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	50,095	57,753	64,074	70,589	70,929
Steam, paddle....."	4,043	3,809	4,017	3,747	3,640
Steam, sternwheel....."	1,729	1,569	1,559	1,342	1,167
Sail, ships....."	7	—	3	634	713
Sail, barks....."	2	3	1	4	58
Sail, barkentines....."	4	1	—	—	—
Sail, brigantines....."	3	3	—	—	—
Sail, schooners....."	8,810	8,329	7,983	6,652	5,345
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc "	3,839	4,303	4,923	5,067	5,333
VESSELS DEPARTED—					
British—					
Steam.....No.	59,794	59,002	66,116	71,713	74,588
Tons register.....	24,793,946	27,418,694	29,994,010	33,280,684	35,298,222
Number of crew.....	1,191,554	1,227,953	1,315,230	1,439,664	1,445,592
Sail.....No.	11,944	12,152	12,403	11,615	10,846
Tons register.....	2,578,804	3,029,708	3,526,821	3,660,252	3,399,563
Number of crew.....	49,892	49,683	46,143	44,345	43,351
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	566	443	1,311	1,251	1,425
Tons register.....	351,522	240,034	1,116,373	1,063,194	1,376,128
Number of crew.....	8,697	7,158	23,445	22,216	28,190
Sail.....No.	152	128	203	183	232
Tons register.....	49,396	38,497	92,833	92,296	65,534
Number of crew.....	731	728	1,195	1,051	804
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	54,481	54,096	61,790	67,718	71,160
Steam, paddle....."	4,251	3,778	4,051	3,901	3,678
Steam, sternwheel....."	1,628	1,571	1,586	1,345	1,175
Sail, ships....."	2	—	2	479	675
Sail, barks....."	5	2	3	4	50
Sail, barkentines....."	1	3	2	—	—
Sail, brigantines....."	5	3	—	—	2
Sail, schooners....."	8,638	8,207	7,847	6,492	5,405
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc "	3,445	4,065	4,752	4,823	4,946

4.—Grand Total Shipping Trade.

A statement showing, by provinces, the total number and tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, is given in Table 57. The total tonnage of vessels arrived was 78,566,856, as compared with 76,692,713 in 1924, 72,200,372 in 1923 and 59,079,561 in 1922, and the total tonnage of vessels departed was 79,992,014, as compared with 75,619,788 in 1924, 71,172,889 in 1923 and 59,412,781 in 1922. Thus total shipping entered and cleared has increased by nearly 34 p.c. in 3 years.

57.—Statement showing by Provinces the total number and tonnage of all Vessels entered and cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

Provinces.	Sea-going.				Coastwise.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.
Nova Scotia.....	4,946	4,553,404	5,372	4,967,427	21,400	3,550,040	21,537	3,479,794
Prince Edward Island.....	77	16,527	122	51,679	1,527	259,576	1,492	226,211
New Brunswick.....	4,294	1,435,789	3,627	1,302,413	3,812	601,621	3,875	737,338
Quebec.....	1,384	5,485,941	1,306	4,696,541	10,479	8,417,882	10,964	9,499,721
Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	16,290	14,288,733	15,328	13,102,575
Manitoba.....	5	3,471	5	3,471	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	9,730	8,975,247	9,988	9,489,116	33,422	13,237,357	33,650	12,970,899
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	255	125,163	245	122,909
Total.....	20,436	20,470,379	20,420	20,510,647	87,185	40,480,372	87,091	40,139,447

57.—Statement Showing by Provinces the total number and tonnage of all Vessels entered and cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925—concluded.

Provinces.	Rivers and Lakes.				Total.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	—	26,346	8,103,444	26,909	8,447,221
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	1,604	276,103	1,614	277,890
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	8,106	2,037,410	7,502	2,039,751
Quebec.....	4,344	2,744,959	4,466	2,875,316	16,207	16,648,782	16,736	17,071,578
Ontario.....	42,026	14,865,075	42,500	16,460,516	58,316	29,153,808	57,828	29,563,091
Manitoba.....	—	—	—	—	5	3,471	6	3,471
British Columbia.....	27	286	27	286	43,179	22,212,890	43,665	22,460,301
Yukon.....	15	5,785	18	5,802	270	130,948	263	128,711
Total.....	46,412	17,616,105	47,011	19,341,920	154,033	78,566,856	154,522	79,992,014

5.—Shipping Constructed and on the Registry.

The shipbuilding industry in Canada dates from the earliest settlement of the country, and up till the 1870's was one of the leading industries of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces, 490 vessels with a total tonnage of 183,010 being constructed in the calendar year 1874. At this time, however, the advent of the steel ship rendered the wooden vessels, the material for which was so abundant in Canada, obsolete, with the result that the tonnage built has never again reached the above figure, though in the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 the construction of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, built as an extraordinary measure arising out of the war, raised the total constructed to 104,444 and 164,074 tons respectively. Statistics of ships built and registered in Canada or sold to other countries are given in Table 58. For further information on the shipbuilding industry, see Table 5 on pages 394 and 395 of the present volume.

58.—Vessels built and registered in Canada and Vessels sold to other Countries, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925.

NOTE.—For 1874-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 383.

Fiscal Years.	Built.		Registered.		Sold to other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
1901.....	240	21,956	327	35,156	5	4,490	\$ 66,468
1902.....	260	28,288	316	34,236	27	11,360	235,865
1903.....	295	30,856	312	41,405	21	11,172	220,602
1904.....	214	28,397	243	33,192	11	7,208	87,115
1905.....	248	21,865	335	27,583	21	3,696	100,363
1906.....	323	18,724	420	37,639	45	9,487	187,725
1907 (9 months).....	229	33,205	257	31,635	17	3,855	68,190
1908.....	361	49,928	357	78,144	28	4,515	132,900
1909.....	303	29,023	277	32,899	16	3,644	98,643
1910.....	264	24,059	220	33,383	14	5,047	133,800
1911.....	247	22,812	234	50,006	17	5,885	201,526
1912.....	326	31,065	302	30,021	18	4,265	140,350
1913.....	324	24,325	328	30,225	20	7,976	610,650
1914.....	289	46,887	230	46,909	27	8,258	169,618
1915.....	224	45,721	237	55,384	21	17,044	1,150,950
1916.....	167	13,497	325	102,239	21	4,529	192,575
1917.....	184	28,638	334	105,826	47	24,954	4,398,570
1918.....	216	53,912	336	70,350	63	25,252	5,330,850
1919.....	277	104,444	327	102,883	85	48,965	14,612,338
1920.....	352	164,074	459	237,022	68	53,407	17,819,477
1921.....	220	95,838	323	188,915	69	34,623	8,456,573
1922.....	143	78,409	228	131,732	35	25,462	3,399,450
1923.....	154	14,868	274	57,446	18	26,394	1,009,327
1924.....	160	20,336	194	74,311	21	17,076	605,211
1925.....	232	36,147	198	48,054	28	21,689	717,730

The number and net tonnage of the vessels on the registry of Canada, as at the end of each of the calendar years from 1915 to 1924, are given by provinces in Table 59. In 1925 there were 7,913 vessels with a tonnage of 1,283,033.

59.—Number and net Tonnage of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1915-1924.

NOTE.—The census of registered vessels made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recorded, on Jan. 1, 1919, only 5,849 vessels of 893,865 tons, in comparison with the 8,568 vessels of 1,016,778 tons shown below. Further details may be found in the Census of Registered Vessels in Canada, 1918.

Provinces.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P.E. Island.....	158	11,518	155	10,652	157	10,955	158	10,805	158	10,726
Nova Scotia.....	2,087	125,567	2,064	123,058	2,010	119,805	1,948	124,517	1,965	158,100
New Brunswick..	1,068	56,219	1,074	49,817	1,074	49,883	1,043	49,483	1,018	42,050
Quebec.....	1,590	267,897	1,452	273,770	1,391	283,942	1,318	275,235	1,340	342,424
Ontario.....	2,111	312,971	2,116	328,531	2,079	311,283	2,064	312,865	1,986	320,065
Manitoba.....	84	7,480	95	8,953	90	9,334	96	9,791	89	9,160
Saskatchewan....	5	530	5	530	5	530	5	529	5	529
British Columbia	1,643	144,835	1,687	145,525	1,734	183,002	1,928	231,513	2,006	207,708
Yukon Territory..	11	2,295	11	2,295	10	2,204	8	2,040	6	1,133
Total.....	8,757	929,312	8,659	943,131	8,559	971,438	8,568	1,016,778	8,573	1,091,895

Provinces.	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P.E. Island.....	143	9,993	137	9,560	138	9,615	133	9,600	133	9,078
Nova Scotia.....	1,709	152,130	1,550	153,461	1,523	146,329	1,505	140,641	1,488	134,991
New Brunswick..	917	38,634	859	40,456	866	39,107	873	38,798	808	34,644
Quebec.....	1,321	409,442	1,252	449,817	1,314	459,207	1,298	443,177	1,305	425,852
Ontario.....	1,793	313,875	1,681	306,944	1,693	316,524	1,677	317,850	1,649	314,297
Manitoba.....	83	9,119	86	9,599	91	10,340	93	10,207	93	10,207
Saskatchewan....	4	393	5	447	4	813	6	486	6	486
British Columbia	1,930	217,481	1,908	252,876	2,006	259,103	2,101	268,489	2,198	289,549
Yukon Territory..	4	813	4	813	6	486	8	1,632	9	1,916
Total.....	7,904	1,151,880	7,482	1,223,973	7,641	1,241,524	7,694	1,230,880	7,689	1,221,020

6.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Administration of the general shipping interests of Canada is in the hands of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Its more important functions include:— (1) administration of the Canada Shipping Act and other Acts of the Dominion Government relating to marine transportation; (2) pilotage; (3) the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons; (4) ports, harbours, piers, wharves and breakwaters; (5) the Meteorological Service of Canada; (6) sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and management of marine and seamen's hospitals; (7) river and harbour police; (8) inquiries into the causes of shipwrecks and casualties and the collection of wreck

statistics; (9) the inspection of steamboats; (10) the construction and maintenance of the St. Lawrence River ship channel and (11) the maintenance of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The net revenue of the Department for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was \$479,475 and the expenditure for the same period was \$16,776,939.

A summary statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for each fiscal year since Confederation is given in Table 60, while details for the six years from 1920 to 1925 are presented in Tables 61 and 62.

60.—Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1926.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		\$	\$		\$	£
1868.....	71,811	371,071	1888.....	99,920	883,251	1908.....	177,591	5,374,774
1869.....	75,351	360,900	1889.....	99,940	1,023,801	1909.....	169,502	5,498,531
1870.....	71,490	367,189	1890.....	115,507	807,417	1910.....	156,957	4,692,771
1871.....	70,254	389,537	1891.....	104,248	885,410	1911.....	154,492	4,197,420
1872.....	79,324	518,958	1892.....	106,582	861,427	1912.....	185,579	4,911,141
1873.....	114,756	706,818	1893.....	107,390	898,720	1913.....	185,725	5,213,223
1874.....	108,350	845,151	1894.....	165,870	905,654	1914.....	217,034	5,828,027
1875.....	91,235	844,586	1895.....	99,557	895,828	1915.....	795,550 ²	6,202,908
1876.....	107,984	970,146	1896.....	103,012	793,334	1916.....	461,457	5,621,611
1877.....	105,907	820,054	1897.....	111,009	867,773	1917.....	574,498	4,768,784
1878.....	100,850	786,156	1898.....	120,602	856,192	1918.....	228,812	4,361,498
1879.....	84,144	755,359	1899.....	126,528	1,102,602	1919.....	396,779	4,459,165
1880.....	91,942	723,391	1900.....	130,229	982,562	1920.....	303,002	38,301,080
1881.....	108,304	761,731	1901.....	144,919	1,029,925	1921.....	396,617	26,038,902
1882.....	109,125	774,832	1902.....	148,607	1,501,619	1922.....	701,497	20,419,833
1883.....	104,333	825,011	1903.....	139,876	1,671,995	1923.....	574,567	13,156,182
1884.....	118,080	927,242	1904.....	128,507	2,150,940	1924.....	593,722	13,160,680
1885.....	101,268	1,129,901	1905.....	121,815	4,747,723	1925.....	416,864	13,636,145
1886.....	91,885	980,121	1906.....	139,475	5,066,253	1926.....	479,475	16,776,939
1887.....	102,238	917,557	1907.....	106,260	3,637,600			

¹Nine months.

²Includes \$493,000, sale of steamer "Earl Grey," sold to Russian Government.

61.—Revenue of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1925.

Heads of Revenue.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Harbours, piers and wharves.....	71,210	106,047	79,492	93,355	110,552	101,130
Earnings of Dominion steamers.....	13,181	4,051	269	854	4,841	1,697
Decayed pilots' fund.....	5,304	7,281	8,417	10,619	9,836	-
Steamboat inspection fund.....	3,049	73,306	117,819	125,731	127,897	122,917
Steamboat engineers' fees.....	1,545	-	-	-	-	-
Sick mariners' fund.....	46,314	-	-	-	-	-
Examination, masters and mates.....	3,863	4,232	3,269	3,998	4,246	5,091
Casual revenue, sundries.....	112,965	123,895	373,727	78,432	56,071	34,718
Saint John pilotage dues.....	-	25,892	43,197	55,485	48,000	-
Saint John superannuation.....	-	-	6,841	6,658	6,009	-
Halifax pilotage dues.....	-	47,447	60,486	62,205	72,734	-
Halifax pilots' general account.....	4,261	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax pilots' pension fund.....	4,664	1,527	-	-	-	-
Halifax superannuation.....	-	-	4,113	3,110	3,637	-
Sydney pilotage fund.....	-	-	-	44,965	41,906	-
Sydney superannuation.....	-	-	-	6,745	6,723	-
Radio revenue.....	-	-	-	38,925	52,227	49,409
Fines and forfeitures.....	-	-	-	2,247	1,185	282
Wireless amateur license fees.....	-	-	-	16,217	35,959	100,084
British Columbia, pilotage revenue.....	34,521	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous.....	2,125	2,939	3,867	2,225	3,304	1,536
Capital account.....	-	-	-	22,766	8,595	-
Total revenue.....	303,002	396,617	701,497	574,567	593,722	416,864

62.—Expenditure of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1925.

Heads of Expenditure.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ocean and River Service—						
Boilers for SS. "Montcalm".....	37,750	—	—	—	—	—
Life-saving service.....	—	59,685	66,325	60,690	84,525	79,692
Motor patrol in B.C.....	—	69,121	1	1	1	1
Repairing the "Arammore".....	—	76,217	—	—	—	—
Dominion steamers and icebreakers...	1,447,842	1,799,421	1,510,159	1,367,420	1,468,633	1,390,856
School of Navigation.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,817
Cattle Inspection.....	—	—	—	—	—	3,201
Wrecking plants (subsidy).....	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Allowance to relatives of crew of the "Lambton".....	—	—	—	30,500	—	—
Boat to replace "Lambton".....	—	—	—	80,000	—	—
Examination, masters and mates.....	—	—	—	18,308	18,666	19,995
Hydro Surveys.....	—	—	—	—	351,479	262,171
Radio Telegraph.....	—	—	—	—	417,771	412,175
Tidal Survey.....	—	—	—	—	33,538	30,026
Other items of expenditure.....	37,910	42,171	72,905	35,689	29,665	13,701
Total.....	1,558,502	2,081,615	1,684,389	1,627,607	2,439,279	2,252,634
Lighthouse and Coast Service—						
Agencies and contingencies.....	177,146	188,475	190,953	190,419	203,543	205,584
Administration of pilotage.....	103,913	120,040	92,128	109,004	84,986	77,953
Salaries and allowances to light-keepers.....	599,979	644,768	649,299	649,856	627,164	619,227
Maintenance and repairs to light-houses, etc.....	751,953	786,389	794,954	790,894	749,426	762,610
Construction of lighthouses, etc.....	357,853	398,146	399,982	397,433	450,782	303,795
Breaking of ice.....	40,000	40,000	56,000	40,000	34,167	42,500
Patrol in B.C. and Northern waters...	—	—	5,879	—	—	9,696
Signal service.....	59,840	68,735	74,848	86,068	98,184	94,748
Other items of expenditure.....	29,321	16,565	16,723	42,811	44,805	21,483
Total.....	2,120,005	2,263,118	2,280,766	2,306,485	2,293,059	2,137,601
Public Works, chargeable to capital—						
Ship Channel, river St. Lawrence.....	484,186	507,212	567,371	658,934	626,372	911,209
Dredging plant, river St. Lawrence, Montreal to Father Point.....	65,964	—	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding.....	33,014,390	19,994,514	5,592,703	—	—	—
Award, estate D. J. McCarthy.....	3,228	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec harbour improvement.....	—	—	—	—	—	493,333
New icebreaker.....	—	972	457,657	—	—	—
Sorel shipyard.....	—	100,414	47,248	89,322	124,360	153,271
Sea-going dredge.....	—	—	—	89,855	—	—
Self-propelling barge.....	—	—	—	226,469	54,800	—
Total.....	33,567,768	20,603,112	6,664,979	1,064,580	805,532	1,557,813
Scientific Institutions—						
Meteorological Service—						
Total.....	200,734	208,592	251,890	251,583	228,876	232,095
Marine hospitals, etc.....	48,562	—	—	—	—	—
Steamboat inspection.....	82,633	97,704	103,670	110,458	111,500	113,771
Naval Service.....	—	—	—	699,325	—	—
Departmental salaries.....	222,399	231,810	268,380	385,249	349,532	383,487
Contingencies.....	36,140	58,671	48,713	66,917	70,190	44,726
Bonus.....	461,512	234,448	270,221	177,355	177,509	141,625
Gratuities.....	2,825	3,264	2,507	4,906	2,735	3,911
Steel purchase.....	—	189,920	—	—	—	—
Classification arrears.....	—	65,998	35,783	1,200	—	—
Retirement Act.....	—	850	—	—	7,200	40,483
Superannuation No. 4.....	—	—	11,050	8,354	—	—
Exchequer Court Awards.....	—	—	83,143	—	—	—
Governor-General's warrants.....	—	—	70,838	—	—	—
Montreal Harbour Commission.....	—	—	2,303,000	1,802,000	3,285,000	3,265,000
Quebec Harbour Commission.....	—	—	14,600	284,200	449,000	734,000
Vancouver Harbour Commission.....	—	—	1,581,000	2,289,000	2,778,000	2,729,000
Imperial Government.....	—	—	13,008	430,043	3,139	—
Victoria, B.C., shipowners.....	—	—	39,746	5,167	26,952	—
Demobilization.....	—	—	4,609,321	—	—	—
Consolidated revenue.....	—	—	83,143	1,501,273	873	—
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	—	—	—	140,489	72,305	—
Total expenditure.....	38,301,080	26,038,902	20,419,883	13,156,182	13,160,680	13,636,145

¹Now under Lighthouse and Coast Service.

Steamboat Inspection.—The Steamboat Inspection Service of Canada, maintained under the authority of the Marine and Fisheries Department, comprises the Board of Steamboat Inspection, together with staffs of inspectors at the principal ocean and inland ports. The Board decides on the standards to be required of all vessels coming under its jurisdiction, which must be attained by all ships given official warrant as to their seaworthiness and mechanical condition. Besides, the Board grants certificates of competency to engineers of steamboats.

A table showing the number and tonnage of steamboats inspected during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, follows.

63.—Steamboat Inspection during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

Divisions.	Number of Vessels Inspected.				Number of Vessels not Inspected.	
	Vessels registered or owned in the Dominion.		Vessels registered or owned elsewhere.			
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax.....	183	129,214	13	27,831	14	8,614
Saint John.....	91	33,635	2	4,108	71	124,258
Quebec.....	72	24,733	2	380	24	3,827
Sorel.....	93	43,011	—	—	22	12,296
Montreal.....	148	220,601	1	294	150	163,144
Kingston.....	105	109,494	3	191	7	1,742
Toronto.....	227	139,773	32	27,232	13	3,451
Midland.....	96	60,642	18	19,939	12	2,894
Collingwood.....	115	86,273	3	6,045	18	2,118
Port Arthur.....	91	54,223	1	681	81	7,794
Vancouver.....	342	195,210	15	114,926	60	23,282
Victoria.....	48	33,922	15	39,296	7	1,164
Total.....	1,611	1,130,731	105	240,923	489	354,584

Divisions.	Number of Vessels subject to inspection when in commission.		Number of Vessels added to the Dominion register.		Number of Vessels lost, broken up or destroyed.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax.....	210	165,659	2	642	14	3,819
Saint John.....	164	162,001	—	—	1	40
Quebec.....	98	28,980	6	1,657	2	6,328
Sorel.....	125	55,307	1	62	11	5,258
Montreal.....	299	384,039	4	5,194	3	4,069
Kingston.....	115	111,427	14	21,065	4	2,669
Toronto.....	272	170,456	10	12,431	6	1,170
Midland.....	126	83,475	2	89	6	6,744
Collingwood.....	136	94,436	6	10,958	3	5,005
Port Arthur.....	173	62,698	2	73	—	—
Vancouver.....	417	334,418	22	13,322	8	1,107
Victoria.....	70	74,382	1	1,163	2	676
Total.....	2,205	1,727,278	70	66,656	60	36,885

Fees collected during the year on account of inspections totalled \$118,066, and those on account of examinations of engineers amounted to \$2,190, giving a combined total revenue collected by inspectors of \$120,256.

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 64 shows, for each year from 1908 to 1924, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C. 1906, c. 113, ss. 141-143).

64.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, calendar years 1908-1924.

Years.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Years.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.
1908.....	18,013	11,542	1916.....	20,902	16,689
1909.....	20,502	11,673	1917.....	16,998	14,145
1910.....	16,735	11,069	1918.....	16,516	12,930
1911.....	13,748	11,301	1919.....	18,208	13,649
1912.....	13,708	11,290	1920.....	22,569	19,719
1913.....	16,975	13,749	1921.....	18,444	17,103
1914.....	18,987	14,989	1922.....	25,689	24,558
1915.....	22,797	14,319	1923.....	31,407	30,195
			1924.....	30,687	29,018

Wrecks and Casualties.—The statement in Table 65, supplied by the Department of Marine, applies to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years. Statistics of marine danger signals appear in Table 66.

65.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties for 1870-1900, for the years ended June 30, 1901-1917, and for the calendar years 1918-1925.

NOTE.—For details for the years 1870-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381.

Years.	Casualties.	Net tonnage.	Lives lost.	Stated damages.	Years.	Casualties.	Net tonnage.	Lives lost.	Stated damages.
	No.	Tons.	No.	\$		No.	Tons.	No.	\$
1870-1900.....	9,670	3,577,367	5,096	61,525,760	1913.....	275	270,905	160	1,963,870
1901.....	136	47,181	126	285,782	1914.....	255	210,368	1,083 ¹	4,983,775
1902.....	222	105,814	132	835,916	1915.....	280	214,036	70	1,459,012
1903.....	237	162,297	32	409,991	1916.....	308	242,996	67	1,377,442
1904.....	192	81,143	9	489,699	1917.....	239	715,384	152	4,850,145 ²
1905.....	178	79,588	15	621,267	1918.....	226	312,928	402 ³	1,818,895
1906.....	220	139,586	149	573,420	1919.....	240	205,720	100	1,808,690
1907.....	317	131,441	55	672,466	1920.....	227	222,928	28	1,643,825
1908.....	307	120,269	34	1,390,891	1921.....	260	588,503	38	1,809,328
1909.....	343	189,906	24	1,131,966	1922.....	277	604,423	27	451,312
1910.....	321	211,565	101	1,569,580	1923.....	376	480,713	50	3,184,749
1911.....	271	122,619	48	942,093	1924.....	224	215,470	54	4,355,217
1912.....	293	269,569	59	1,053,768	1925.....	298	305,798	53	3,317,020
Total.....					16,192	9,828,517	8,164	104,525,879	

¹Includes 1,042 lives lost in the "Empress of Ireland" disaster. ²Excluding damage to cargo estimated at \$4,310,350. ³Includes 328 lives lost in the "Princess Sophia" disaster.

66.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-1925.

NOTE.—Besides the following, there were in 1925, 49 lighted spar-buoys, floats and dolphins, 5,200 unlighted buoys, 438 unlighted tripods, floats, dolphins, spindles and beacons and 2,534 stakes, bushes and balises.

Description.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lights.....	1,521	1,555	1,560	1,575	1,577	1,578	1,598	1,602	1,596	1,627	1,654
Light ships.....	12	12	12	9	9	10	9	9	9	10	10
Light boats.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Light keepers.....	1,066	1,099	1,126	1,128	1,122	1,120	1,130	1,118	1,105	1,119	1,134
Fog whistles.....	11	11	11	11	10	9	8	8	8	9	8
Sirens.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diaphones.....	105	110	113	124	128	131	134	135	138	140	146
Fog bells.....	29	31	32	30	29	32	33	35	36	35	35
Hand fog horns.....	148	151	156	154	156	149	148	148	148	147	149
Hand fog bells.....	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gas and whistling buoys.....	336	327	330	334	339	336	343	345	349	359	374
Whistling buoys.....	31	31	32	32	31	31	30	29	30	30	32
Bell buoys.....	86	89	87	87	86	89	90	90	92	95	98
Submarine bells.....	21	22	22	18	15	12	11	7	7	7	7
Fog guns and bombs.....	9	8	8	8	6	7	7	7	7	7	6
Fog horns.....	10	7	5	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Fog alarm stations.....	12	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	12	12	13

7.—Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

During the closing years of the war, the Dominion Government, realizing the need for a mercantile fleet, not only as a means of developing Canada's export trade but also as a means of assisting the National railways and of providing employment, placed orders with Canadian shipbuilding firms for the construction of 63 steel cargo vessels of 6 different types. These vessels were intended primarily to co-operate with British shipping in supplying the necessities of war, as well as to provide in times of peace the means of carrying abroad the products of Canada's farms, forests, mines and factories, without which Canada could not hope to take full advantage of the opportunity of expanding her export trade. Prior to Dec. 31, 1919, 19 vessels had been delivered by the builders. Additions were made to the fleet in following years until the total fleet, as at Dec. 31, 1924, numbered 57 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 353,450. Through sale or loss of vessels the fleet was reduced to 49 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 324,986 at Dec. 31, 1925. With regard to ownership and operation, a separate company was organized for each vessel, and the capital stock of each is owned by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited. Under an operating agreement with each of these companies, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, operates all the steamers and keeps a separate account for each company. Promissory notes have been given to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General for the total capital stock of each vessel, with interest payable at $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. per annum.

Early operations proved profitable, and a surplus of \$1,004,233 (without provision for interest charges) was shown for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920. Subsequent years, however, have shown the effects of the depression in the shipping industry, and annual deficits of \$8,047,635, \$9,649,479, \$9,368,670, \$8,836,609 and \$7,667,512 are shown for 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 respectively. As a result, the Board of Directors has proposed further reductions in the number of vessels (only the larger, speedier and specialized ships to be retained), the reduction of capital cost (about \$72,000,000) to what may be considered present replacement value (about \$18,000,000), and that interest due the Government be payable for each year only if earned after allowing for depreciation, such remission of interest to be applicable for a period of five years. While the financial showing of the venture is an unsatisfactory one, the directors, in their last annual report, point out in explanation the falling off in cargo tonnage available, particularly on homeward voyages, and the lower earnings from the carriage of lower-priced commodities. It is also noted that much traffic which would otherwise have undoubtedly been handled through private channels was passed on to the government-owned railways.

During 1925 a total of 235 voyages was made, the majority being to the United Kingdom and the European Continent, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Australia, California and the Orient. Officers of the company outside of Canada are located in London, in the West Indies, in Australia, in New Zealand and in Newfoundland, while agencies give the company representation in all the principal shipping centres of the world.

X.—TELEGRAPHS.

The Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Co., organized by a group of Toronto men, was the first to establish an electric telegraph service in the pre-Confederation province of Canada. It was formally organized on Oct. 22, 1846, and its Toronto-Hamilton line was opened on Dec. 19 of the same year. In January, 1847, the line was completed to Queenston, whence there was a connecting

line to Buffalo. The Montreal Telegraph Co. commenced the construction of a line to Toronto in February, 1847, and began actual operation between the two cities on Aug. 3 of the same year. By the end of the year it had 540 miles of wire in use, 9 offices, 35 employees, and had sent out 33,000 messages. Both the Montreal and the Toronto companies were incorporated by special Acts at the 1847 session of the Legislature. In 1852 the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Company sold out to the Montreal company.

The British North American Electrical Association was also formed in 1847, with the object of connecting Quebec with the Lower Provinces, but for some years its line went no farther than Rivière du Loup, though it was finally extended to Woodstock, N.B., where it connected with the American Telegraph Co., which already had lines in New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Telegraph Co. built a line connecting Saint John with the Maine lines in 1848, and in the following year extended it to Amherst, N.S., where it connected with the Nova Scotia line, bringing Halifax for the first time into telegraphic communication with New York.

The movement for consolidation of services, so evident in the Canadian railways, was also active among the telegraph companies. Thus the Montreal company bought out the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Telegraph Co., the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Telegraph Co., and maintained a strenuous competition with the Dominion Telegraph Co., organized in 1868. In 1881, however, the conflicting interests were consolidated under lease by the Great North-Western Telegraph Co., this move effecting great economies in operation. A few years later, however, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company established competing lines, and by September, 1886, had opened 366 offices in Ontario, Quebec and Western Canada.

The Dominion Government Telegraph Service was commenced with the object of furnishing rapid communication in outlying districts where the amount of business was so small that commercial companies would not enter the field, but where the public interests required that there should be communication. Its services are especially useful in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Department of Marine along the north shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. On Mar. 31, 1926, the Government Telegraph Service comprised 10,721 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pole line, 13,665 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles of wire, 354 $\frac{5}{8}$ knots of cable and 1,066 offices. During the fiscal year 1925-26, 178 miles of new line had been constructed, mainly in British Columbia and the Yukon.

Telegraph Systems.—The Canadian telegraph systems are composed of lines owned by the Dominion Government and by chartered railway and telegraph companies. The lines previously owned by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co., the Canadian Northern Railway Co., and the National Transcontinental Railway are now owned by the Government and are operated by the Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.). The Dominion Government Telegraph Service operates the line to the Yukon and other lines in outlying districts.

The Canadian system, in proportion to population, is one of the most extensive in the world, and is operated under considerable climatic and geographic disadvantages. In the operation of railways and in the receipt and despatch of market and press reports its services to the nation are invaluable.

Telegraph Statistics.—A brief summary table giving the more important figures of the operation of Canadian telegraphs from 1921 to 1925 follows.

67.—Summary Statistics of all Canadian Telegraphs for calendar years 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Gross Revenue.....	\$ 11,310,989	11,018,762	11,417,284	10,930,020	11,520,322
Operating Expenses.....	\$ 9,734,299	9,846,425	9,931,845	9,603,620	9,768,046
Net Operating Revenue.....	\$ 1,576,690	1,172,337	1,485,439	1,326,400	1,752,276
Pole Line Mileage.....	Miles 52,828	53,096	53,383	54,742	52,723
Wire Mileage.....	" 250,802	262,343	270,782	263,632	284,121
Employees.....	No. 7,818	8,500	8,275	8,909	8,965
Number of Offices.....	" 4,901	4,762	4,961	4,945	4,664
Messages, Land.....	" 15,013,993	15,271,410	16,150,106	15,460,811	14,183,988
Cablegrams ¹	" 4,802,258	4,736,204	5,055,115	5,790,582	6,104,025
Amount of Money transferred.....	\$ 5,150,916	4,404,407	5,326,352	6,428,083	6,680,595

¹ Including transatlantic cablegrams relayed between Canso, N.S., and the United States as follows:—3,647,471 in 1921, 3,554,151 in 1922, 3,752,891 in 1923, 4,341,668 in 1924, and 4,546,790 in 1925.

Table 68 gives figures of telegraph operation and line and wire mileage of various companies for the years 1921 to 1925. Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

68.—Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies for the calendar years 1921-1925.

Companies.	Years	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages. ¹	Number of offices. ⁴
Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.)	1921	20,361	81,266	8,059,150	1,618
	1922	20,389	89,539	8,394,724	1,566
	1923	20,389	92,545	9,290,916	1,709
	1924	20,745	95,574	8,060,032	1,765
	1925	20,969	110,806	6,884,600	1,766
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1921	14,419	122,414	5,823,303 ²	1,559
	1922	14,472	125,331	5,169,265 ²	1,456
	1923	14,675	128,008	5,138,850 ²	1,457
	1924	15,353	123,849	4,975,171 ²	1,527
	1925	15,410	124,619	5,671,853 ²	1,407
Western Union.....	1921	3,639	16,694	831,096	225
	1922	3,631	16,666	696,375	196
	1923	3,638	18,593	693,108	220
	1924	3,562	18,738	729,730	225
	1925	2,779	18,431	747,144	207
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Commission....	1921	341	1,694	171,313	30
	1922	332	1,683	153,540	29
	1923	332	1,683	166,874	31
	1924	413	1,817	173,118	34
	1925	424	1,935	115,920	35
Algoma Central Railway ³	1921	335	768	—	8
Algoma Eastern Railway ³	1921	86	344	—	4
Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co. ⁵	1921	2,817	14,186	223,539	150
	1922	2,817	14,185	157,739	150
	1923	2,817	14,185	190,426	136
	1924	2,459	13,963	316,339	136
	1925	2,460	13,963	180,285	136
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.....	1921	44	547	89,981	22
	1922	—	547	83,077	21
	1923	—	515	75,140	21
	1924	—	515	71,429	21
	1925	—	454	71,335	21
Dominion Government Telegraph Service.....	1921	11,207	14,001	—	1,248
	1922	11,455	14,392	548,181	1,298
	1923	11,532	15,253	519,561	1,342
	1924	11,210	14,176	526,681	1,192
	1925	10,681	13,913	499,358	1,052

¹ Cablegrams not included. The total in Table 67 includes messages handled by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. ² Not including press messages. ³ These are telephone lines and are used for both despatching and commercial business. ⁴ Includes, in the total in Table 67, offices of wireless and cable companies. ⁵ Operated by Canadian National Telegraph Co.

Submarine Cables.—Six transoceanic cables have a terminus in Canada—five of them on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast. The date on which the cable was first shown to be of commercial value was in 1866, and up to the present their use has greatly increased. The Atlantic cables are controlled by English and American interests. The Pacific cable, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, has been in operation since 1902, and is owned by a partnership of the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

Radiotelegraph Stations.—Table 69 shows the name, situation and range in nautical miles of the radiotelegraph stations in Canada and Newfoundland. The stations are divided broadly into government-owned and licensed commercial stations. As for the government-owned, a distinction is made in Table 69 between those operated by the Government and those operated under contract by the Marconi Company. Commercial stations are subdivided into private and public.

Table 70 gives the names of Canadian Government steamers that are equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus, with the range in miles for each steamer. A transatlantic commercial wireless service is carried on by the Glace Bay, N.S., station which communicates with Ongar, Essex, England, wireless rates per word being slightly less than those by cable.

Table 71 gives the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the government stations of the east and west coasts and of the Great Lakes. For the year 1925-26, the total number of messages was 353,966, as compared with 388,305 in 1924-25, and of words handled 6,335,664, as compared with 7,020,685 in 1924-25.

69.—Radio Stations Licensed in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GOVERNMENT-OWNED STATIONS.¹		
EAST COAST.		
Belle Isle, Nfld. ²	Belle Isle Straits.....	250
Point Amour, Nfld.*.....	Belle Isle Straits.....	150
Saint John, N.B. ²	Red Head, N.B.....	250
Cape Race, Nfld.*.....	North Atlantic.....	400
Grindstone Island, Que.*.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence (Magdalen Island).....	200
Fame Point, Que.*.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	250
Clarke City, Que.*.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	250
Father Point, Que.*.....	St. Lawrence River.....	250
Grosse Isle, Que.*.....	St. Lawrence River.....	100
Quebec, Que.*.....	St. Lawrence River.....	150
Montreal, Que.*.....	St. Lawrence River.....	200
Cape Sable, N.S.*.....	North Atlantic.....	250
North Sydney, C.B.*.....	North Sydney, C.B.....	100
Camperdown, N.S.*.....	Entrance to Halifax Harbour.....	250
Sable Island, N.S.*.....	North Atlantic.....	300
Louisburg, N.S. ³	Near Glace Bay, N.S.....	1,000
Louisburg, N.S. ³	Near Glace Bay, N.S.....	1,000
Louisburg, N.S. ³	Near Glace Bay, N.S.....	1,000
Direction Finding Stations.		
Canso D/F.....	Nova Scotia.....	150
Cape Race D/F.....	Newfoundland.....	250
Chebucto D/F.....	Nova Scotia.....	150
Saint John D/F.....	New Brunswick.....	150
St. Paul Island D/F.....	Nova Scotia.....	150
Yarmouth D/F.....	Nova Scotia.....	150
Belle Isle D/F.....	Belle Isle Straits.....	250

¹Of the government-owned stations some only are operated by the Government. The rest are operated by the Marconi Co. and are indicated by an *.

²This is the same station as that listed under Direction Finding Stations below, but is included under two headings to indicate its two functions. It is counted only as a D/F station in the summary table (72).

³Limited coast station, owned and operated by the Canadian Marconi Co.

69.—Radio Stations Licensed in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926—continued.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GREAT LAKES.		
Port Arthur, Ont.*	Port Arthur, Ont.	350
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	350
Tobermory, Ont.*	Entrance Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Midland, Ont.*	Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Point Edward, Ont.*	Lake Huron.	350
Port Burwell, Ont.*	Lake Erie.	350
Toronto, Ont.*	Toronto Island, Ont.	350
Kingston, Ont.*	Barrie Island Common.	350
WEST COAST.		
Gonzales Hill, B.C. (Victoria).	Victoria, B.C.	250
Point Grey, Vancouver, B.C.	Entrance Vancouver Harbour.	150
Cape Lazo, B.C.	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.	350
Estevan Point, B.C.	West Coast, Vancouver Island, B.C.	500
Dead Tree Point, B.C.	South of Graham Island, Q.C.I.	200
Digby Island, Prince Rupert, B.C.	Digby Island, entrance Prince Rupert Harbour.	250
Alert Bay, B.C.	Cormorant Island, B.C.	350
Bull Harbour, B.C.	Hope Island, Vancouver Island, B.C.	350
Direction Finding Station.		
Pachena D/F.	Pachena Point, B.C.	200
HUDSON BAY.		
Port Nelson ¹ .	Hudson Bay.	750
Le Pas, Man. ¹ .	For communication with Port Nelson only.	750
LICENSED COMMERCIAL STATIONS.		
Public Commercial.		
Glace Bay.	Glace Bay, C.B.	3,000
Vancouver.	near Vancouver, B.C.	7,000
Vancouver.	near Vancouver, B.C.	7,000
Vancouver.	near Vancouver, B.C.	7,000
Winnipeg.	Winnipeg, Man.	-
Edmonton.	Edmonton, Alta.	-
Drummondville.	Drummondville, Que.	7,000
Drummondville.	Drummondville, Que.	7,000
Drummondville.	Drummondville, Que.	7,000
Private Commercial.		
Thetford Mines.	Thetford Mines, Que.	200
Shawinigan Falls.	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	200
Maisonneuve.	Montreal, Que.	200
Swanson Bay.	Swanson Bay, B.C.	150
Ocean Falls.	Cousins Inlet, B.C.	150
Buckley Bay.	Massett Inlet, B.C.	100
Port Alice.	Quatsino Sound, B.C.	100
Margaret Bay.	Smith Inlet, B.C.	100
Iroquois Falls.	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	20
Twin Falls.	Twin Falls, Ont.	20
Victoriaville.	Victoriaville, Que.	200
Quebec.	Quebec City.	200
Anyox.	Anyox, B.C.	100
Toronto.	Toronto, Ont.	50
Gouin Dam.	Gouin Dam, Que.	200
Niagara Falls.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	100
Twenty Mile Creek.	Twenty Mile Creek, Ont.	50
Port Credit.	Port Credit, Ont.	50
Toronto.	Toronto, Ont.	65
Burlington.	Burlington, Ont.	65
Toronto.	Toronto, Ont.	65
Guelph.	Guelph, Ont.	25
Preston.	Preston, Ont.	25
Kitchener.	Kitchener, Ont.	25
Stratford.	Stratford, Ont.	25
St. Marys.	St. Mary's, Ont.	25
Brant.	Brant, Ont.	25
Woodstock.	Woodstock, Ont.	25
St. Thomas.	St. Thomas, Ont.	25
Chatham.	Chatham, Ont.	25
Walkerville.	Walkerville, Ont.	50

¹Temporarily closed. The station at Le Pas is a Land Station.

69.—Radio Stations Licensed in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926—concluded.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
Private Commercial—concluded.		
Arrandale.....	Arrandale, B.C.....	100
Wales Island.....	Wales Island, Observatory Inlet, B.C.....	150
London.....	London, Ont.....	10
London.....	London, Ont.....	10
London.....	London, Ont.....	10
Queenstown.....	Queenstown, Ont.....	25
Knight Inlet.....	Knight Inlet, B.C.....	60
Barnard Cove.....	Barnard Cove, B.C.....	100
"Louisiana".....	Hecate Channel, Nootka, B.C.....	40
St. Margaret's Bay.....	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.....	600
St. Margaret's Bay.....	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.....	3,500
Loon Harbour.....	Loon Harbour, Ont.....	80
Butedale.....	Butedale, B.C.....	100
Toronto (Portable).....	Toronto, Ont., District.....	25
Lagoon Bay.....	Lagoon Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	100
Theodosia Arm.....	Theodosia Arm, B.C.....	100
Duncan Bay.....	Duncan Bay, B.C.....	50
Geizer's Hill.....	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.....	1,000
Niagara Falls.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	65
Dundas.....	Dundas, Ont.....	30
London.....	London, Ont.....	25
Cooksville.....	Cooksville Station, Ont.....	30
Kingcome River.....	Kingcome River, B.C.....	75
Powell River.....	Powell River, B.C.....	100
Logan Inlet.....	Logan Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	100
Thurston Bay.....	Thurston Bay, B.C.....	75
Myrtle Point.....	Powell River, B.C.....	75
Vancouver.....	Court House, Vancouver, B.C.....	75

70.—Canadian Government Steamers equipped with the Radiotelegraph, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

Name.	Range.	Name.	Range.
	Miles.		Miles.
Acadia.....	200	Arctic.....	1,000
Arlex.....	100	Lurcher (lightship).....	150
Anticosti (lightship).....	150	Mikula.....	250
Aranmore.....	150	Laurentian.....	150
Arras.....	100	Malaspina.....	200
Bellechasse.....	150	Margaret.....	200
Dollard.....	200	Montcalm.....	150
Druid.....	100	Newington.....	100
Estevan.....	200	Lady Laurier.....	150
Franklin.....	100	Tyrian.....	150
Givenchy.....	100	Grib.....	125
Grenville.....	100	Stanley.....	100
Lady Grey.....	100		

71.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.

Stations.	1925.			1926.		
	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of main- tenance.	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of main- tenance.
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
East Coast.....	181,119	3,084,751	145,558	152,151	2,525,599	165,469
Great Lakes.....	84,127	501,133	44,635	27,639	397,374	44,286
West Coast.....	173,059	3,434,801	86,795	174,176	3,412,691	97,992
Total.....	388,305	7,020,685	276,988	353,966	6,335,664	307,747

Radiotelephony.—Radiotelephony — the wireless transmission of the human voice — is a later development of radiotelegraphy. During the Great War, radiotelephony was perfected for the use of warships and airplanes. In 1920 and 1921 its peace-time possibilities were for the first time widely appreciated, and musical programmes were broadcasted by electrical companies as part of their campaign to sell private radio equipment. Radiotelephony has become a very practicable means of relaying telephone messages to places where the population is too sparse to support a telephone system and to ships at sea. Thus it is a great boon to distant and isolated posts or settlements and to survey parties in the field, who by this means can keep in touch with the centres of population. * But radiotelephony is not applicable to the regular business of telephone companies in urban districts, because only a limited number of messages can be transmitted simultaneously without interference. However, as an indication of the increasing popularity of radio receiving sets for "listening in" on broadcasted musical programmes and news, the number of such sets licensed in Canada (private receiving stations in Table 72) has grown from 9,956 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1923, to 134,486 in 1926. In the latest year the total was divided among the provinces as follows:—Ontario, 60,110; Quebec, 21,141; Saskatchewan, 15,944; Manitoba, 14,503; British Columbia, 9,494; Alberta, 7,152; Nova Scotia, 3,288; New Brunswick, 2,612; Prince Edward Island, 202; Yukon, 23; and the Northwest Territories, 17. In the calendar year 1925, the production in Canada of radio apparatus, including sets, parts and batteries, reached a total value of \$5,518,659. The number of complete sets manufactured was 48,498 with a value of \$2,196,024.

72.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1924-1926.

Class of Stations.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Coast Stations (Government-owned).....	31	34	30
Direction Finding Stations (Government-owned).....	7	7	8
Ship Stations (Government-owned).....	30	20	28
Radio Beacon Stations (Government-owned).....	4	5	6
Radiophone Stations (Government-owned).....	5	5	4
Land Stations.....	1	1	1
Ship Stations (commercial).....	232	239	252
Limited Coast Stations.....	2	2	3
Public Commercial Stations.....	7	14	9
Private Commercial Stations.....	55	57	59
Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations.....	46	63	55
Experimental Stations.....	46	44	37
Amateur Experimental Stations.....	1,345	533	482
Amateur Broadcasting Stations.....	22	17	16
Private Receiving Stations.....	31,609	91,996	134,486
Radio Training Schools.....	14	11	9
Licensed aircraft.....	—	2	—
Total.....	33,456	93,048	135,485

XI.—TELEPHONES.

The telephone is in part a Canadian invention, though its inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotchman by birth, was at the time of its invention a resident of the United States, having immigrated with his father to Brantford, Ontario, in 1870, and subsequently proceeded to Boston. According to his account, the discovery of the telephone, both as to its main principle and as to the first transmission of the human voice, was made at his father's residence at Tutela Heights,

Brantford, in 1876, and the first telephone talk over any distance was conducted between Brantford and Paris, a distance of 8 miles, on Aug. 10, 1876.

Telephone development in Canada dates from the year 1880, when the Bell Telephone Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament. Although at this time all patents and lines were owned by the Canadian Telephone Co., they were dependent on the Bell Co., to which they sold out in 1882. By 1883 the first submarine telephone cable had been laid between Windsor and Detroit, and during the year the Bell Co. operated in Canada 4,400 rental-earning telephones, 44 exchanges and 40 agencies, with 600 miles of long distance wire. It controlled development in all the provinces except British Columbia, where the greater part of the system has always been in the hands of the British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd.

With the rapid growth of private companies in the Maritime Provinces, the lines of the Bell Co. were disposed of in 1888 to the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. in Nova Scotia and to the New Brunswick Telephone Co. in New Brunswick, an interest in these corporations being retained under the terms of sale. A development of a different kind is seen in the three Prairie Provinces, where well-organized systems were sold to the governments of Manitoba and Alberta in 1908 and to Saskatchewan in 1909. The lines in Ontario and Quebec are still largely owned by the Bell Telephone Co.

Government ownership of telephone lines has now had a 16 years' trial in the three Prairie Provinces. Financial statistics of their various departments show a deficit in Manitoba of \$818,879 on Nov. 30, 1925, reserves amounting to \$2,051,157 in Saskatchewan on April 30, 1924, and a deficit in Alberta of \$246,135 on Dec. 31, 1925.

Telephone Systems.—The 2,495 telephone systems existing in 1925 (Table 74) include the three large provincial systems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and two smaller governmental systems in Ontario, together with the system operated by the Parks Branch of the Dominion Department of the Interior. There were also 144 municipal systems, the largest operated by the cities of Edmonton, Fort William and Port Arthur. Out of the 1,551 co-operative telephone companies, no fewer than 1,186 are in Saskatchewan alone, and 211 in Nova Scotia. Besides the above, there were 502 stock companies, 106 partnership and 186 private systems.

The steady growth of the use of telephones, from 1911 on, is indicated in the summary statistics of Table 73, showing an increase from 302,759 in 1911 to 1,144,095 in 1925, or from 4.2 to 12.2 telephones per 100 of the population. By provinces, the number of telephones in 1925 was as follows:—Ontario 508,513, Quebec 223,227, Saskatchewan 100,096, British Columbia 99,346, Alberta 70,073, Manitoba 69,000, Nova Scotia 39,242, New Brunswick 28,945, Prince Edward Island 5,517, Yukon Territory 136. The number of instruments per 100 estimated population was as follows:—British Columbia 17.72, Ontario 16.39, Saskatchewan 12.02, Alberta 10.75, Manitoba 10.52, Quebec 8.86, Nova Scotia 7.32, New Brunswick 7.18, and Prince Edward Island 6.32. In the proportion of telephones to population Canada as a whole, with 12.22 telephones per 100 population, ranks second to the United States, which has 14.2 telephones per 100 population.

Statistics of the number of telephone companies reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are given in Tables 74 and 75. Special attention may be given to the growth of co-operative companies.

73.—Progress of Telephones in Canada, years ended June 30, 1911-1918 and Dec. 31, 1919-1925.

Yrs.	Capital- ization.	Cost of property.	Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Salaries and Wages.	No. of Com- panies	Wire mileage.	No. of Tele- phones.	No. of Em- ployees.	Tele- phones per 100 popula- tion.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.
1911	40,043,982	34,737,530	10,068,220	6,979,045	915,636	537	687,728	302,759	10,425	4.2
1912	46,276,852	56,887,799	12,273,627	9,094,689	2,659,642	683	889,572	370,884	12,783	5.0
1913	59,847,005	69,214,971	14,879,278	11,175,689	6,839,399	1,075	1,092,586	463,671	12,867	6.2
1914	70,291,884	80,258,356	17,297,269	12,882,402	8,250,253	1,136	1,343,090	521,144	16,799	6.8
1915	74,284,991	83,792,583	17,601,673	12,836,715	8,357,029	1,396	1,452,360	533,090	15,072	6.8
1916	76,920,314	88,520,020	18,594,268	11,147,201	7,852,719	1,592	1,600,564	548,421	15,247	6.8
1917	79,121,702	94,469,534	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,882,593	1,695	1,708,202	604,136	16,490	7.4
1918	85,274,691	104,368,628	22,753,280	13,644,518	10,410,807	2,007	1,848,467	662,330	17,336	8.0
1919	100,587,833	125,017,222	29,401,006	20,081,436	15,774,586	2,219	2,105,240	778,758	20,491	9.2
1920	116,689,705	144,560,969	33,473,712	28,044,401	17,294,405	2,327	2,105,101	856,266	21,187	9.9
1921	132,537,771	158,678,229	36,986,913	30,080,035	19,000,422	2,365	2,268,271	902,090	19,943	10.3
1922	143,802,023	167,332,932	39,559,149	29,966,181	17,305,759	2,387	2,396,805	944,029	19,321	10.6
1923	152,673,022	179,002,152	42,132,959	32,390,370	18,182,429	2,459	2,574,083	1,009,203	21,002	11.1
1924	160,015,020	193,884,378	44,322,598	33,615,686	18,293,234	2,466	2,765,722	1,072,454	21,685	11.6
1925	174,164,547	210,535,795	47,233,617	35,566,947	19,106,383	2,495	3,020,773	1,144,095	21,831	12.2

74.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1925.

Provinces.	Govern- ment.	Muni- cipal.	Stock.	Co-op- erative.	Partner- ship.	Private.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	—	3	14	28	—	6	51
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	17	211	15	18	261
New Brunswick.....	—	—	19	3	2	9	33
Quebec.....	—	1	104	38	19	51	213
Ontario.....	2	128	308	55	53	79	625
Manitoba.....	1	8	3	8	7	9	36
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	19	1,186	2	2	1,212
Alberta.....	2	1	7	21	8	12	51
British Columbia.....	—	1	10	1	—	—	12
Yukon.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total.....	6	144	502	1,551	106	186	2,495

75.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, 1911-1925.¹

—	Govern- ment.	Muni- cipal.	Stock.	Co-op- erative.	Partner- ship.	Private.	Total.
1911.....	3	25	308	101	18	82	537
1912.....	3	35	368	133	31	113	683
1913.....	4	52	543	262	63	151	1,075
1914.....	4	58	611	297	48	118	1,136
1915.....	4	62	584	601	28	117	1,396
1916.....	4	67	622	765	23	111	1,592
1917.....	5	73	645	841	17	114	1,695
1918.....	5	74	735	1,085	12	96	2,007
1919.....	5	89	666	1,346	18	95	2,219
1920.....	5	88	647	1,495	9	83	2,327
1921.....	5	103	614	1,544	7	92	2,365
1922.....	5	117	693	1,474	—	98	2,387
1923.....	5	127	450	1,752	1	124	2,459
1924.....	5	153	502	1,606	63	137	2,466
1925.....	6	144	502	1,551	106	186	2,495

¹The years 1911-1918 are from July 1 to June 30. Figures for 1919 to 1925 are for the calendar years.

In the two following tables, figures are shown giving the number of telephones in use, the mileage of wire and the number of employees of telephone companies, by provinces, for the year 1925, and for the Dominion, from 1911 to 1925.

76.—Telephones in use, Mileage of Wire and Number of Employees, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1925.

Provinces.	Telephones in use.			Per 100 population	Mileage of wire.	Number of employees.
	Central Energy.	Magneto.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,125	3,392	5,517	6.32	5,432	77
Nova Scotia.....	24,415	14,827	39,242	7.32	71,368	735
New Brunswick.....	17,007	11,938	28,945	7.18	44,124	661
Quebec.....	177,649	45,578	223,227	8.86	603,328	6,262
Ontario.....	351,110	157,403	508,513	16.39	1,241,647	9,535
Manitoba.....	49,437	19,563	69,000	10.52	257,051	1,059
Saskatchewan.....	21,057	79,039	100,096	12.02	313,253	704
Alberta.....	36,960	33,113	70,073	10.75	252,003	732
British Columbia.....	86,416	12,930	99,346	17.72	232,001	2,063
Yukon.....	—	136	136	3.89	566	3
Total.....	766,176	377,919	1,144,095	12.22	3,020,773	21,831

77.—Telephones in use, Mileage of Wire and Number of Employees, 1911-1925.¹

Years.	Telephones in use.			Per 100 population.	Mileage of wire.	Number of employees.
	Central Energy.	Magneto.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
1911.....	174,994	127,765	302,759	4.2	687,782	10,425
1912.....	212,732	158,152	370,884	5.0	889,572	12,783
1913.....	269,843	193,828	463,671	6.2	1,092,587	12,867
1914.....	310,166	210,978	521,144	6.8	1,343,090	16,799
1915.....	313,225	219,865	533,090	6.8	1,452,360	15,072
1916.....	323,109	225,312	548,421	6.8	1,600,564	15,247
1917.....	352,770	251,366	604,136	7.4	1,708,203	16,490
1918.....	384,687	277,643	662,330	8.0	1,848,466	17,336
1919.....	474,541	304,217	778,758	9.2	2,105,240	20,491
1920.....	524,593	331,673	856,266	9.9	2,105,101	21,187
1921.....	567,831	334,259	902,090	10.3	2,268,271	19,943
1922.....	601,801	342,228	944,029	10.6	2,396,805	19,321
1923.....	²	²	1,009,203	11.1	2,574,083	21,002
1924.....	690,353	382,101	1,072,454	11.6	2,765,722	21,685
1925.....	766,176	377,919	1,144,095	12.2	3,020,773	21,831

¹See note to Table 75. ²Not available.

Financial statistics of Canadian telephone companies are given in Tables 78 and 79 below.

78.—Financial Statistics of Telephone Companies, by Provinces, for the calendar year 1925.

Provinces.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Cost of property and equipment.	Salaries and wages.	Gross revenue.	Operating expenses.	Net operating revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	487,394	201,775	814,164	50,185	144,238	109,998	34,240
Nova Scotia.....	3,637,956	1,564,502	7,225,038	550,534	1,598,502	1,306,616	291,886
New Brunswick.....	3,055,887	14,335	3,615,041	451,082	1,165,632	896,301	269,331
Quebec ¹	48,646,340	31,171,553	107,140,839	5,636,172	27,574,326	19,581,524	8,172,802
Ontario.....	2,544,836	2,263,093	8,065,854	7,828,004	2,125,454	1,835,193	290,261
Manitoba.....	26,880	19,183,924	19,303,835	1,483,018	3,313,018	3,132,469	180,549
Saskatchewan.....	840,445	26,685,785	27,590,087	669,939	4,001,116	3,110,454	890,662
Alberta.....	56,387	25,294,285	22,201,735	1,110,334	3,127,520	3,014,590	112,930
British Columbia.....	6,153,005	2,271,165	14,523,122	1,325,223	3,985,682	2,571,809	1,413,873
Yukon.....	65,000	—	56,080	1,892	18,129	7,993	10,136
Total.....	65,514,130	108,650,417	210,535,795	19,106,383	47,233,617	35,566,947	11,666,670

¹As the head office of the Bell Telephone Co. is situated in Montreal, its very large business is necessarily credited to Quebec, though largely transacted outside of that province.

79.—Financial Statistics of Canadian Telephone Companies for the years 1912-1925.¹

Years.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Cost of property and equipment.	Salaries and wages.	Gross revenue.	Operating expenses.	Net operating revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1912.....	21,533,605	24,743,247	56,887,799	2,659,642	12,273,627	9,094,689	3,178,938
1913.....	26,590,501	33,256,503	69,214,971	6,839,309	14,897,278	11,175,689	3,721,589
1914.....	28,644,340	41,647,554	80,258,356	8,250,253	17,297,269	12,882,402	4,414,867
1915.....	28,947,122	45,337,869	83,792,583	8,357,029	17,601,673	12,836,715	6,764,958
1916.....	29,416,956	47,503,358	88,520,021	7,852,719	18,594,268	11,147,201	7,447,067
1917.....	29,476,367	49,645,335	94,469,534	8,882,593	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,026,856
1918.....	29,803,090	55,471,601	104,368,627	10,410,807	22,753,280	13,644,524	9,108,756
1919.....	35,227,233	65,360,600	125,017,222	15,774,586	29,401,006	20,081,436	9,319,570
1920.....	36,149,838	80,539,367	144,560,969	17,294,405	33,473,712	28,044,401	5,429,311
1921.....	42,194,426	90,343,345	158,678,229	19,000,422	36,986,913	30,080,035	6,906,878
1922.....	48,968,198	94,833,825	167,332,932	17,305,759	39,559,149	29,966,181	9,592,968
1923.....	57,366,675	95,306,347	179,002,152	18,182,429	42,132,959	32,390,370	10,266,285
1924.....	63,798,133	96,216,887	193,884,378	18,293,234	44,322,598	33,615,686	10,706,912
1925.....	65,514,130	108,650,417	210,535,795	19,106,383	47,233,617	35,566,947	11,666,670

¹Figures for the years 1912-1918 are from July 1 to June 30: those for 1919-1925 are for the years Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

XII.—THE POST OFFICE

Historical.—A postal service was established between Montreal and Quebec as early as 1721, official messengers and other travellers making a practice of carrying letters for private persons. When Canada came under British rule, the Post Office was placed on a settled footing by Benjamin Franklin, then Deputy Postmaster-General for the American colonies, who visited Canada in 1763, opened post offices at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and also established courier communication between Montreal and New York. Since 1755 Halifax had had a post office and direct postal communication with Great Britain.

As a consequence of the American Revolution and the resulting isolation of Canada from Nova Scotia, the first exclusively Canadian postal service, a monthly courier route from Halifax to Quebec, was established in 1788, involving a seven weeks' trip and expenses of about £200, of which only one-third was met by postal charges. Up to 1804 the postal facilities of Upper Canada consisted of one regular trip by courier each winter with whatever mail might reach Montreal during the season of navigation. Charges were necessarily high, \$1.12 being paid on ordinary letters from London to Toronto *via* Halifax.

The first post office in Toronto was opened about 1800. By 1816 there were 19 offices in the two Canadas, and in 1827 this number had increased to 114. At this time the system consisted primarily of a trunk line of communication between Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Amherstburg, over which couriers travelled at varying intervals. Branching off this line were routes to Sorel, Sherbrooke, St. Johns, Hull, Hawkesbury, Perth and Richmond, with most deliveries made once or twice a week.

Hitherto the Post Office had been under the control of the Imperial Department, but considerable agitation resulted in the service being transferred on April 6, 1851, to the several provinces. Only enough mutual control was maintained to insure the continuance of Imperial and intercolonial services. The provinces had complete jurisdiction over the establishment and maintenance of systems and rates.

At Confederation the provincial systems were transferred to the Dominion. The Post Office Act of 1867 established a service throughout Canada. The domestic rate on letters was reduced from 5 to 3 cents per half-ounce, and in 1870 the rates to the United States and Great Britain were reduced from 10 to 6 cents and from 12½ to 6 cents respectively per half-ounce. In 1875 a convention between Canada and the United States reduced postal rates between the countries to the domestic level. In 1878, on the admission of Canada to the Postal Union, letter postage to the countries of the Postal Union was reduced to 5 cents per half-ounce. After a conference in 1897, Imperial penny postage (2 cents per half-ounce) was established on Dec. 25, 1898, while the domestic rate was reduced from 3 to 2 cents per ounce. These rates were maintained until 1915, when a 1-cent war tax was imposed on all 2-cent letters, on post cards and postal notes. Later the rate to Great Britain was increased to 4 cents an ounce (3 cents on succeeding ounces) while that to Postal Union countries was raised to 10 cents on first and 5 cents on succeeding ounces. Beginning July 1, 1926, penny postage again became effective for Canada, the United States, Newfoundland and other countries of the continent of North America. For these countries the rate is 2 cents per ounce, while for Great Britain and other countries of the British Empire it is 3 cents per ounce, and for Postal Union countries 8 cents on the first ounce and 4 cents on succeeding ounces.

The Post Office Department is administered by the Postmaster-General. Besides the several administrative branches within the Department, the Dominion is divided into 15 districts, each in charge of a Post Office Inspector. The Canadian system embraces a territory more extensive than that served by any other systems except those of the United States and Russia, the sparsity of population and the comparative lack of development making inevitable a peculiarly difficult and expensive service.

Rural Mail Delivery.—A system of rural mail delivery was inaugurated in Canada on Oct. 10, 1908, limited at that time to existing stage routes, persons residing on such routes being entitled to have mail boxes put up in which the mail carrier was to deposit mail matter and from which he was to collect mail matter and carry it to the post office. As a consequence of the public approval of this scheme, new regulations, taking effect on April 1, 1912, made all persons residing in rural districts along and contiguous to well-defined main thoroughfares of one mile and upwards eligible to receive their mail in this manner, while couriers of rural mail routes were also required to sell postage stamps and take applications for and accept money, money orders and postal notes. The result has been an increase in the number of rural routes from approximately 900 in 1912 to 3,784 in 1925, having 199,470 mail boxes as against approximately 25,000 in 1912. The establishment of these routes has been an important factor in the recent amelioration of the conditions of Canadian rural life.

Statistics.—Tables 80 to 82 show the number of post offices in operation in Canada in 1925, gross revenue in all offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, and the revenue and expenditure of the department since 1890.

**80.—Number of Post Offices in Operation in the several Provinces of Canada,
Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925.**

Provinces.	In Operation Mar. 31, 1924.	Estab- lished during Year.	Closed during Year.	In Operation Mar. 31, 1925.
Prince Edward Island.....	131	—	1	130
Nova Scotia.....	1,819	8	34	1,793
New Brunswick.....	1,131	9	14	1,126
Quebec.....	2,366	39	9	2,396
Ontario.....	2,597	24	33	2,588
Manitoba.....	816	8	11	813
Saskatchewan.....	1,408	32	26	1,414
Alberta.....	1,215	17	21	1,211
British Columbia.....	855	27	11	871
Yukon Territory.....	19	—	—	19
Northwest Territories.....	13	2	—	15
Total.....	12,370	166	160	12,376

**81.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards,
for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925.**

Name of Post Office.	1924.	1925.	Name of Post Office.	1924.	1925.
P. E. Island.	\$	\$	Quebec.	\$	\$
Charlottetown.....	64,077	60,875	Chicoutimi.....	13,584	15,479
Summerside.....	18,896	19,085	Coaticook.....	12,799	10,714
Total for Province.....	156,769	150,162	Drummondville East.....	11,189	11,680
Nova Scotia.			Farnham.....	10,266	9,425
Amherst.....	40,826	37,483	Granby.....	17,174	16,794
Antigonish.....	13,824	13,036	Hull.....	26,633	24,323
Bridgewater.....	15,905	14,584	Joliette.....	19,662	19,983
Dartmouth.....	13,612	12,487	La Tuque.....	11,148	9,218
Glace Bay.....	18,185	16,502	Magog.....	10,495	9,474
Halifax.....	422,262	413,595	Montreal.....	3,683,861	3,615,157
Kentville.....	20,285	18,933	Quebec.....	549,772	550,885
Lunenburg.....	11,777	11,464	Richmond.....	11,112	9,798
New Glasgow.....	37,538	34,522	Rimouski.....	14,292	13,433
North Sydney.....	20,250	18,479	St. Hyacinthe.....	33,755	32,893
Pictou.....	15,133	13,528	St. Johns.....	22,814	19,415
Springhill.....	12,304	11,385	Shawinigan Falls.....	23,180	21,663
Stellarton.....	10,153	9,225	Sherbrooke.....	112,379	107,465
Sydney.....	75,157	67,669	Sorel.....	12,481	11,553
Sydney Mines.....	10,805	9,680	Thetford Mines.....	14,132	13,715
Turo.....	53,916	54,533	Three Rivers.....	60,602	59,752
Windsor.....	13,215	17,328	Valleyfield.....	14,257	13,433
Wolfville.....	13,035	12,789	Victoriaville.....	16,029	15,544
Yarmouth.....	25,254	28,133	Total for Province.....	6,165,190	5,982,415
Total for Province.....	1,357,515	1,303,451	Ontario.		
New Brunswick.			Almonte.....	9,830	9,273
Bathurst.....	13,644	12,507	Arnrior.....	16,126	14,896
Campbellton.....	21,673	21,492	Aurora.....	17,691	15,092
Chatham.....	14,450	13,153	Aylmer West.....	14,779	13,157
Edmundston.....	13,237	11,885	Barrie.....	28,226	26,386
Fredericton.....	67,331	66,973	Belleville.....	58,123	56,092
Moncton.....	390,747	430,376	Bowmanville.....	14,192	12,965
Newcastle.....	12,687	12,304	Bracebridge.....	13,168	12,919
Saint John.....	293,467	275,997	Brampton.....	25,547	24,147
St. Stephen.....	20,499	19,374	Brantford.....	154,528	137,392
Sackville.....	16,844	16,346	Bridgeburg.....	23,759	19,415
Sussex.....	15,824	14,433	Brockville.....	52,482	52,106
Woodstock.....	20,258	19,613	Burlington.....	9,587	9,330
Total for Province.....	1,237,831	1,237,316	Campbellford.....	11,653	11,170
			Carleton Place.....	19,329	18,032
			Chatham.....	69,120	64,988
			Cobalt.....	28,615	28,196
			Cobourg.....	27,813	27,083
			Cochrane.....	19,187	20,714

81.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925—continued.

Name of Post Office.	1924.	1925.	Name of Post Office.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Ontario—continued.			Ontario—concluded.		
Collingwood.....	22,735	21,594	Sudbury.....	54,752	54,919
Cornwall.....	34,841	33,124	Thorold.....	15,691	14,650
Dundas.....	16,304	15,149	Tilsonburg.....	15,000	14,197
Dunnville.....	26,891	25,208	Timmins.....	34,226	37,986
Fergus.....	13,968	12,781	Toronto.....	6,104,784	6,091,816
Fort Frances.....	15,280	14,522	Trenton.....	19,840	19,151
Fort William.....	81,299	77,497	Walkerton.....	11,761	11,079
Galt.....	69,848	66,861	Wallaceburg.....	13,704	13,564
Gananoque.....	17,437	17,646	Waterloo.....	34,977	38,357
Georgetown.....	11,764	10,084	Welland.....	46,772	42,890
Goderich.....	18,644	18,102	Weston.....	19,026	19,632
Grimsby.....	15,108	13,908	Whitby.....	13,608	14,149
Guelph.....	109,144	104,504	Windsor.....	327,918	316,871
Haileybury.....	12,958	12,942	Wingham.....	12,194	11,177
Hamilton.....	606,980	586,455	Woodstock.....	57,804	59,535
Hanover.....	15,373	13,859			
Harriston.....	10,574	10,025	Total for Province.....	13,341,218	13,067,423
Hespeler.....	12,562	10,507			
Huntsville.....	13,683	14,449	Manitoba.		
Ingersoll.....	25,732	24,581	Brandon.....	111,692	107,082
Iroquois Falls.....	10,694	9,203	Dauphin.....	23,667	21,518
Kenora.....	22,728	22,154	Neepawa.....	11,948	11,129
Kincardine.....	13,087	12,936	Portage la Prairie.....	35,336	32,844
Kingston.....	119,790	113,791	Virden.....	10,090	9,649
Kingsville.....	10,619	10,067	Wawanesa.....	10,938	11,298
Kitchener.....	110,728	117,173	Winnipeg.....	2,985,057	3,012,116
Leamington.....	17,846	17,461			
Lindsay.....	35,002	35,575	Total for Province.....	3,709,143	3,719,682
Listowel.....	14,298	13,899			
London.....	503,841	483,043	Saskatchewan.		
Meaford.....	10,996	10,314	Assiniboia.....	10,126	10,054
Midland.....	23,474	23,525	Estevan.....	19,497	17,945
Milton West.....	10,666	10,871	Humboldt.....	12,819	11,548
Mount Forest.....	10,034	9,953	Lloydminster.....	10,807	9,934
Napanee.....	20,228	19,888	Maple Creek.....	10,611	8,555
New Liskeard.....	17,280	15,719	Melfort.....	13,031	11,893
Newmarket.....	17,271	14,893	Melville.....	14,019	13,520
New Toronto.....	10,388	13,302	Moose Jaw.....	138,839	139,076
Niagara Falls.....	108,887	111,615	Moosomin.....	10,172	9,288
North Bay.....	50,517	53,190	North Battleford.....	26,442	25,101
Oakville.....	16,287	16,154	Prince Albert.....	47,907	44,462
Orangeville.....	10,984	10,851	Regina.....	712,012	702,945
Orillia.....	44,523	42,161	Saskatoon.....	267,250	258,192
Oshawa.....	73,330	69,022	Shaunavon.....	12,454	11,412
Ottawa.....	583,218	583,834	Swift Current.....	33,616	31,457
Owen Sound.....	53,539	55,197	Weyburn.....	31,461	29,992
Paris.....	21,092	21,555	Yorkton.....	36,651	32,646
Parry Sound.....	15,453	14,271			
Pembroke.....	32,699	31,270	Total for Province.....	2,604,136	2,468,339
Perth.....	28,163	27,806			
Peterborough.....	108,566	105,767	Alberta.		
Petrolia.....	13,429	12,981	Banff.....	16,529	17,061
Pictou.....	17,559	16,708	Calgary.....	547,800	551,795
Port Arthur.....	62,389	58,640	Camrose.....	14,789	15,196
Port Colborne.....	17,861	19,141	Drumheller.....	18,190	15,732
Port Dover.....	8,786	10,038	Edmonton.....	455,256	417,603
Port Hope.....	20,896	19,854	Lacombe.....	11,623	11,424
Prescott.....	12,572	12,636	Lethbridge.....	71,977	66,537
Preston.....	23,947	22,145	Macleod.....	9,370	9,360
Renfrew.....	26,988	25,750	Medicine Hat.....	47,146	41,378
St. Catharines.....	93,940	91,806	Red Deer.....	18,018	18,509
St. Marys.....	18,807	17,611	Stettler.....	10,250	9,535
St. Thomas.....	66,518	68,485	Vermilion.....	9,894	10,383
Sarnia.....	65,544	62,998	Wetaskiwin.....	12,988	13,611
Sault Ste. Marie.....	77,420	72,536			
Seaforth.....	10,562	9,789	Total for Province.....	2,005,500	1,931,190
Simcoe.....	23,035	24,398			
Smiths Falls.....	28,515	27,136			
South Porcupine.....	10,078	9,905			
Stratford.....	62,680	62,289			
Stratford Station.....	10,627	10,524			
Strathroy.....	12,183	11,766			
Sturgeon Falls.....	11,107	10,821			

81.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Name of Post Office.	1924.	1925.	Name of Post Office.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
British Columbia.			Yukon.		
Chilliwack.....	15,745	14,491	Total for Yukon.....	14,044	12,191
Cranbrook.....	21,008	20,997			
Duncan's Station.....	18,178	18,188			
Fernie.....	18,572	15,200			
Kamloops.....	31,795	30,058			
Kelowna.....	19,970	19,037			
Nanaimo.....	29,837	28,465			
Nelson.....	42,691	41,814			
New Westminster.....	71,694	68,745			
North Vancouver.....	15,996	1			
Penticton.....	18,448	17,620			
Prince George.....	10,597	11,664			
Prince Rupert.....	33,227	33,768			
Revelstoke.....	13,921	13,347			
Trail.....	13,517	16,147			
Vancouver.....	1,107,204	1,137,699			
Vernon.....	30,417	27,174			
Victoria.....	263,799	253,608			
Total for Province.....	2,327,985	2,288,735	Total.....	32,919,331	32,160,904

¹ Included in Vancouver in 1925.

82.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial years 1890-1910, and for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-1926.

NOTE.—For all other years since 1868, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 288.

Fiscal Years.	Net revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890.....	2,357,389	3,074,470	717,081	—
1895.....	2,792,790	3,563,647	800,857	—
1900.....	3,183,984	3,645,646	461,662	—
1905.....	5,125,373	4,634,528	—	490,845
1910.....	7,958,547	7,215,337	—	743,210
1911.....	9,146,952	7,954,223	—	1,192,729
1912.....	10,482,255	9,172,035	—	1,310,220
1913.....	12,060,476	10,882,805	—	1,177,671
1914.....	12,956,216	12,822,058	—	134,158
1915.....	13,046,650	15,961,191	2,914,541	—
1916.....	18,858,410	16,009,139	—	2,849,271
1917.....	20,902,384	16,300,579	—	4,601,805
1918.....	21,345,394	18,046,558	—	3,298,836
1919.....	21,602,713	19,273,584	—	2,329,129
1920.....	24,449,917	20,774,385	—	3,675,532
1921.....	26,331,119	24,661,262	—	1,669,857
1922.....	26,554,538	28,121,425	1,566,887	—
1923.....	29,262,233	27,794,502	—	1,467,731
1924.....	29,100,492	28,305,937	—	794,555
1925.....	28,581,993	29,873,802	1,291,809	—
1926.....	31,024,464	30,732,423	—	292,041

Auxiliary Services.—The auxiliary postal services—the issuing of money orders (including postal notes) and the facilities offered by the Post Office savings banks—have expanded enormously since Confederation. In 1868, for example, there were 515 money order offices in operation, issuing orders to an amount of

\$3,342,574. In 1925 the number of offices had increased to 5,578, while the value of orders issued was more than 40 times as large as in the earlier year. In the following tables, illustrating the use of money orders and postal notes, it will also be noticed that the large number of 13,435,448 money orders, representing a value of \$163,519,320, were issued during the year. The number of postal notes received and paid was 6,219,630, with a value of \$13,926,654. It may be added that postal notes are issued payable to bearer and are in general use for the transfer of small sums, while money orders, on the other hand, are payable to order at a designated post office. Statistical tables showing the operation of the Post Office savings banks and the Dominion Government savings banks are included in the section on Finance.

83.—Operation of the Money Order System in Canada, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925.

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289.

Fiscal Years.	Orders issued in Canada.	Value of orders issued in Canada.	Payable in		Value of orders issued in other countries, payable in Canada.
			Canada.	Other countries.	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	1,151,024	17,956,258	14,324,289	3,631,969	2,592,845
1902.....	1,446,129	23,549,402	18,423,035	5,126,367	3,575,803
1903.....	1,668,705	26,868,202	20,761,078	6,107,124	4,604,528
1904.....	1,869,233	29,652,811	21,706,474	7,946,337	5,197,122
1905.....	1,924,130	32,349,476	23,410,485	8,938,991	5,602,257
1906.....	2,178,549	37,355,673	26,133,565	11,222,108	6,533,201
1907 (9 mos.).....	1,845,278	32,160,098	21,958,855	10,201,243	5,393,042
1908.....	2,990,691	49,974,007	31,836,629	18,137,378	7,933,361
1909.....	3,596,299	52,627,770	36,577,552	16,050,218	7,794,751
1910.....	4,178,752	60,967,162	41,595,205	19,371,957	8,048,467
1911.....	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912.....	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913.....	6,866,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914.....	7,227,964	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915.....	6,990,813	89,957,906	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916.....	7,171,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,868,137
1917.....	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610
1918.....	9,919,665	142,959,167	116,764,491	26,194,676	9,385,627
1919.....	9,100,707	142,375,809	116,646,096	25,729,713	10,351,021
1920.....	9,947,018	159,224,937	135,201,816	24,023,121	10,050,361
1921.....	11,013,167	173,523,322	155,916,232	17,607,090	6,680,971
1922.....	10,031,198	139,914,186	124,316,726	15,597,460	5,515,069
1923.....	11,098,222	143,055,120	126,617,350	16,437,770	8,986,041
1924.....	12,561,490	159,855,115	141,620,372	18,234,743	13,508,396
1925.....	13,435,448	163,519,320	145,769,761	17,749,559	13,957,613

Attention may be drawn to the discrepancy between the value of orders issued in Canada and payable in other countries and those issued elsewhere payable in Canada. The difference (about \$3,800,000 in 1925 and almost \$34,000,000 in 1914) represents to a large extent remittances made by immigrants and to travellers in foreign countries. It is an indication, at least, of the large amounts sent out from Canada, and is an essential figure in the computation of our balance of trade.

84.—Money Orders, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1925.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money order offices in—					
Canada	5,197	5,266	5,337	5,472	5,578
Prince Edward Island.....	62	63	64	64	65
Nova Scotia.....	344	360	366	366	373
New Brunswick.....	238	247	251	256	261
Quebec.....	1,111	1,126	1,134	1,178	1,202
Ontario.....	1,520	1,513	1,521	1,555	1,587
Manitoba.....	344	353	358	367	374
Saskatchewan.....	650	656	676	696	720
Alberta.....	490	508	520	529	533
British Columbia.....	433	436	442	456	458
Yukon Territory.....	5	4	5	5	5
Money orders issued in—					
Canada	11,013,167	10,031,198	11,098,222	12,561,490	13,435,448
Prince Edward Island.....	59,098	56,780	68,255	84,639	91,729
Nova Scotia.....	756,168	706,161	787,787	865,954	913,681
New Brunswick.....	428,648	390,186	433,345	495,285	528,041
Quebec.....	1,374,724	1,193,490	1,334,448	1,618,558	1,818,923
Ontario.....	3,658,178	3,073,193	3,354,932	3,809,106	4,052,189
Manitoba.....	815,550	763,640	831,315	883,641	979,684
Saskatchewan.....	1,804,563	1,804,767	2,056,272	2,274,027	2,384,732
Alberta.....	1,245,872	1,210,397	1,315,094	1,511,045	1,595,753
British Columbia.....	865,054	826,819	909,953	1,011,514	1,062,217
Yukon Territory.....	5,312	5,765	6,771	7,721	8,499
Receipts for money orders issued in—					
Canada	\$ 173,523,322	\$ 139,914,186	\$ 143,055,120	\$ 159,855,115	\$ 163,519,320
Prince Edward Island.....	890,038	770,936	886,337	1,054,771	1,095,471
Nova Scotia.....	11,241,946	8,996,905	9,366,417	10,200,072	10,380,702
New Brunswick.....	6,725,201	5,385,442	5,389,834	6,065,231	6,291,499
Quebec.....	20,982,946	16,106,847	16,654,927	19,798,941	21,743,665
Ontario.....	54,348,199	42,125,653	41,392,830	46,398,064	47,194,968
Manitoba.....	13,727,900	10,495,309	10,798,013	10,665,567	12,109,309
Saskatchewan.....	29,144,606	25,991,164	28,728,569	31,253,787	30,557,987
Alberta.....	20,173,523	17,416,395	16,956,761	20,110,713	19,796,411
British Columbia.....	16,146,385	12,489,834	12,716,153	14,126,848	14,157,524
Yukon Territory.....	142,578	135,701	165,279	181,121	191,785
Number of money orders paid in—					
Canada	9,864,184	9,080,463	10,111,820	11,578,276	12,432,831
Prince Edward Island.....	36,599	32,566	33,449	41,908	41,840
Nova Scotia.....	419,594	391,347	458,093	528,579	541,735
New Brunswick.....	704,072	645,812	740,939	842,453	913,909
Quebec.....	1,057,289	918,941	968,650	1,134,829	1,265,893
Ontario.....	3,551,679	3,209,381	3,605,808	4,168,751	4,595,186
Manitoba.....	1,790,933	2,055,452	2,290,874	2,564,358	2,735,698
Saskatchewan.....	929,641	1,013,055	1,118,384	1,236,483	1,302,646
Alberta.....	971,594	405,821	440,270	566,479	532,817
British Columbia.....	401,910	407,276	454,459	493,349	502,033
Yukon Territory.....	873	812	894	1,087	1,074
Amount of money orders paid in—					
Canada	\$ 162,992,196	\$ 130,593,935	\$ 135,274,776	\$ 155,336,773	\$ 159,301,805
Prince Edward Island.....	800,594	661,531	657,391	858,547	823,439
Nova Scotia.....	6,764,328	5,647,534	6,214,219	7,418,506	7,293,829
New Brunswick.....	10,415,372	8,268,419	8,826,768	10,342,846	10,803,829
Quebec.....	22,998,684	15,293,200	13,893,894	16,882,151	17,701,053
Ontario.....	52,562,211	42,445,288	44,452,751	51,335,317	53,740,159
Manitoba.....	31,633,328	27,765,545	29,520,452	32,463,883	34,411,381
Saskatchewan.....	18,303,344	14,457,674	15,130,063	16,680,225	16,411,463
Alberta.....	10,368,069	8,143,535	8,271,784	10,236,994	9,214,214
British Columbia.....	9,128,655	7,884,752	8,285,618	9,093,304	8,876,906
Yukon Territory.....	17,411	16,457	21,836	25,000	25,533

85.—Number and Values of Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1925.

Values.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-20.....	166,078	144,084	158,108	173,210	165,622	177,972
0-25.....	275,214	227,789	281,679	340,713	242,477	247,507
0-30.....	204,429	175,564	190,364	208,251	215,742	226,325
0-40.....	229,954	240,085	225,044	210,129	219,406	232,100
0-50.....	409,967	389,935	425,943	465,787	394,578	411,247
0-60.....	220,006	226,510	213,320	201,455	203,687	210,849

85.—Number and Values of Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1925—conc.

Values.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0.70.....	131,031	146,247	124,558	108,925	109,292	116,454
0.75.....	188,561	173,389	190,413	206,833	190,787	201,805
0.80.....	189,654	196,695	175,443	171,749	172,928	181,707
0.90.....	191,881	208,922	186,400	179,231	184,015	198,104
1.00.....	851,118	864,275	837,437	1,006,036	891,216	920,318
1.50.....	403,896	467,034	393,725	386,663	360,476	366,938
2.00.....	638,156	619,726	578,353	607,115	609,269	652,367
2.50.....	277,871	277,796	240,269	239,930	250,261	276,596
3.00.....	421,983	452,632	419,969	425,173	448,917	497,599
4.00.....	278,762	317,232	293,936	290,896	311,002	352,482
5.00.....	479,251	499,089	477,460	492,080	539,877	624,988
10.00.....	277,306	300,787	266,953	270,063	296,577	324,162
Total notes received.....	No. 5,830,118	5,927,791	5,679,374	5,984,239	5,806,129	6,219,630
Total value, including postage stamps affixed.....	\$ 12,122,720	12,792,855	11,827,896	12,179,920	12,357,724	13,926,654
Commission received.....	\$ 127,964	132,393	124,957	130,545	135,353	149,317
Postal notes issued to postmasters.....	No. 5,901,171	5,902,035	5,580,475	6,143,040	5,747,410	6,305,500
Value of notes issued.....	\$ 12,304,949	13,026,166	11,598,881	12,696,889	12,570,690	14,263,972

86.—Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925.

Denominations.	Issued 1924.		Issued 1925.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1 cent.....	241,276,499	\$ 2,412,765	216,429,073	\$ 2,164,291
2 cent.....	266,044,300	5,320,886	217,683,600	4,353,672
3 cent.....	404,228,000	12,126,840	399,386,100	11,981,583
4 cent.....	10,445,150	417,806	11,267,400	450,700
5 cent.....	36,190,500	1,809,525	37,778,100	1,888,905
7 cent.....	2,212,800	154,896	3,065,300	214,571
10 cent.....	37,801,250	3,780,125	38,126,150	3,812,615
20 cent.....	8,532,925	1,706,585	8,078,950	1,615,790
50 cent.....	1,056,965	528,483	951,315	475,658
1.00 dollar.....	286,875	286,875	243,575	243,575
10 cent Special Delivery.....	—	—	—	—
20 cent Special Delivery.....	266,450	53,290	260,330	52,066
1 cent P. Due.....	1,196,250	11,962	1,280,600	12,806
2 cent P. Due.....	2,825,200	56,504	2,583,750	51,675
5 cent P. Due.....	710,850	35,542	868,100	43,405
1 cent stamp books, 25c. each.....	213,368	53,342	158,705	39,726
2 cent stamp books, 25c. each.....	234,676	58,669	147,585	36,896
3 cent stamp books, 25 c. each.....	1,048,078	262,020	1,247,030	311,758
Combination stamp books, 25c. each.....	523,573	130,893	713,679	178,420
1 cent rolls (sidewise).....	26,259	132,871	18,642	94,329
2 cent rolls (sidewise).....	31,866	320,572	26,987	271,489
3 cent rolls (sidewise).....	46,927	706,720	46,556	701,133
1 cent rolls precancelled.....	6,133	31,156	9,416	47,777
1 cent rolls (endwise).....	152	775	2	10
2 cent rolls (endwise).....	146	1,475	147	1,485
3 cent rolls (endwise).....	12	181	11	166
1 cent post bands at \$1.20 per 100.....	973,300	11,679	927,400	11,129
½ cent business reply cards, single.....	—	—	4,052,000	20,260
½ cent business reply cards, 8 on sheet.....	—	—	2,426,000	12,130
1 cent post cards.....	14,438,900	144,389	13,892,400	138,924
2 cent post cards.....	11,456,300	229,126	10,294,700	205,894
1 cent advertising cards, 16 on sheet.....	428,000	4,280	250,000	2,500
2 cent advertising cards, 16 on sheet.....	650,000	13,000	1,222,000	24,440
1 cent advertising cards, 8 on sheet.....	1,725,000	17,250	1,493,000	14,930
2 cent advertising cards, 8 on sheet.....	2,703,000	54,060	2,051,600	41,032
1 cent advertising cards, single.....	242,700	2,427	106,100	1,061
2 cent advertising cards, single.....	96,300	1,926	60,500	1,210
6 cent post cards for Postal Union countries.....	2,050	123	1,050	63
1½ cent reply post cards.....	—	—	1,449,600	21,744
2 cent reply post cards.....	318,050	6,361	207,200	4,144
1 cent special wrappers.....	855,100	8,551	998,600	9,986
6 cent reply coupons.....	15,010	901	7,180	431
1 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes.....	1,667,050	21,345	1,992,250	24,516
2 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes.....	1,481,100	33,801	1,457,000	32,507
3 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes.....	2,841,700	93,316	3,317,000	107,150
1 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes.....	581,200	7,631	790,950	10,229
2 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes.....	145,700	3,378	140,250	3,220
3 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes.....	266,850	8,859	286,100	9,428
Total.....	1,055,799,506	31,063,161	987,793,983	29,741,426

Subsidies, etc.—The conveyance of mail by land and water entailed a total expenditure during 1925 of \$14,022,814. Land transportation (largely that by rural delivery) cost \$6,157,262; railway carriage cost \$7,283,056, while that by steamship cost \$582,495. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. In addition, however, considerable mail is carried, on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by steamships and steamship lines which are especially subsidized by the government. Table 87, showing amounts so paid in 1923, 1924 and 1925, is appended.

87.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1925.

NOTE.—The figures in the following table are taken from the "Public Accounts," issued by the Finance Department: they represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the conveyance of mails.

Services.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada and the West Indies or South America or both.....	340,667	321,705	335,154
Canada and South Africa.....	121,667	146,000	125,000
Canada and New Zealand.....	119,633	130,509	84,615
Canada and Newfoundland.....	26,923	27,821	—
Ferry service between Campment, l'Ours island and mainland of Georgian bay.....	1,000	—	—
Saint John and Digby.....	14,520	14,904	15,000
Saint John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Saint John, N.B., Minas Basin and Margaretsville, N.S.....	7,786	7,621	8,500
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Saint John and Bridgetown.....	1,500	1,500	1,000
Halifax, La Have, and La Have river ports.....	5,827	5,596	6,000
Halifax and Newfoundland.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Halifax, Canso and Guysboro.....	9,000	9,000	9,000
Halifax and Spry bay and ports in Cape Breton.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Halifax and west coast of C.B.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Halifax, south Cape Breton and Bras d'Or lake ports.....	6,000	6,000	5,000
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen islands.....	24,000	24,000	39,962
Grand Manan and mainland.....	15,000	15,000	20,000
Miscou and Shippegan islands and mainland.....	3,300	2,981	2,000
Quebec, Montreal and Paspébiac.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington.....	85,000	85,000	85,000
Ste. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac.....	1,500	2,000	2,000
Pictou and Montague, Murray Harbour, etc., and Georgetown.....	3,360	—	3,500
Pictou and New Glasgow and Antigonish County ports and Mulgrave.....	1,500	1,500	1,500
Port Mulgrave and Guysboro.....	9,395	9,470	8,643
Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, etc.....	8,000	8,269	9,802
Port Mulgrave and Canso.....	13,500	13,500	13,500
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp.....	11,000	11,000	11,000
Petit de Grat and Mulgrave I.C.R. terminus.....	9,968	9,904	10,000
Baddeck and Iona.....	9,000	10,500	10,500
Sydney and Whycocomagh.....	4,825	13,000	13,000
Sydney to Bras d'Or lake ports and ports on east and west coasts of C.B.....	14,000	14,000	16,727
Sydney and bay St. Lawrence ports.....	9,000	9,000	9,000
Charlottetown, Pictou and New Glasgow.....	7,939	7,769	25,000
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway.....	25,000	25,000	25,000
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Victoria and Vancouver island (west coast).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Victoria and San Francisco.....	2,827	2,740	3,000
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, Miramichi river and bay.....	5,000	5,000	4,000
Peelee island and mainland.....	11,000	11,000	8,250
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte islands.....	21,000	21,000	21,000
Vancouver and ports on Howe sound.....	3,358	1,405	3,750
Saint John and St. Andrews, N.B.....	4,000	4,000	3,000
Saint John, Bear River and way ports.....	2,000	2,000	1,500
Saint John and Wedgeport, N.S.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Saint John and Weymouth.....	—	1,500	1,500
Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Que.....	—	101	—
Halifax, Louisbourg and bay St. Lawrence.....	—	5,000	2,400
Port Hawkesbury and Cheticamp, N.S.....	—	2,000	3,000
Rimouski and Pointe aux Outardes.....	—	5,000	3,000
Vancouver and northern ports of B.C.....	24,800	24,800	18,600
Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services.....	3,890	3,991	4,240
Total subsidies and subventions.....	1,070,684	1,105,087	1,053,643

VIII.—LABOUR AND WAGES.

I.—LABOUR.

1.—Occupations of the People.

The occupations of the people of a country are at any given time mainly determined by its natural resources and the stage which has been reached in their development. The outstanding characteristics of Canada are its enormous extent, its immense natural resources and the comparatively slight development of these, only the southern portions of the country being as yet at all exploited. The developed areas fall into four economic units with quite distinct physical characteristics:—first, the Maritime Provinces, where lands, forests, mines and fisheries are the chief natural resources; secondly, Ontario and Quebec, with lands, forests, mines and abundant water-power for manufacturing purposes; thirdly, the Prairie Provinces, where the land is the chief natural resource except in Alberta, which contains immense coal deposits; lastly, British Columbia, with fisheries, forests and mines, where agriculture plays a comparatively minor part. Though, when the country as a whole is considered, the immense fertile areas of arable land must be considered as its chief natural resource, in different parts of its vast expanse other resources predominate, and give the key to the chief occupations of the people.

In Canada, as in other new countries, the labouring population (using the term in its widest sense) bears a larger proportion to the total than is the case in older civilizations where there exists more realized wealth. In addition to our native-born workers, great numbers of young males and smaller numbers of females, who have nothing to sell but their personal services, immigrate from older countries to Canada to find here a better market for their labour. Thus both the sex distribution and the age distribution of the population of Canada is rendered somewhat abnormal, an unusually large percentage of that population being of working age and of the male sex—that is, of the sex which is most generally gainfully employed.¹

Information regarding the occupation of gainfully employed persons in Canada was obtained at the census of 1921 under the following heads:—(1) "Chief occupation or trade," defined as being the description which would most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which a living was earned; (2) Whether "employer," "employee," or "working on own account," these latter including "persons who are gainfully employed but who are neither employers nor employees," *i.e.*, independent workers who receive neither salary nor wages nor are subject to direction or control in their work; (3) In the case of employers, the name of the principal product; in the case of employees, where employed; in the case of workers on their own account, the nature of the work.

The Labour Force of Canada in 1921.—In 1921, out of a total population in the nine provinces of 6,671,721 (including 21,277 of unstated ages), 10 years old and over, 3,173,169 or 47·5 p.c. were gainfully employed, as compared with 2,723,634 or 49·4 p.c. in 1911, 43·9 p.c. in 1901 and 44·5 p.c. in 1891. How far the decline in the percentage of gainfully employed in 1921 as compared with 1911 is due to the lesser proportion of males to total population, how far to a later age at leaving school and how far to the rise of a leisured class in Canada is a matter which requires to be further investigated, but unquestionably the first two causes largely account for the phenomenon.

¹ On the sex distribution of the population, see pp. 96-98; on the age distribution, see pp. 103-104.

Male Labour in 1921.—Of the male population in the nine provinces 10 years old and over in 1921 of 3,461,723, 2,683,019 or 77·5 p.c. were gainfully employed, as compared with 2,358,813 or 79·5 p.c. in 1911, 74·2 p.c. in 1901 and 76·6 p.c. in 1891. Thus the latest census shows a decrease in the proportion of males gainfully employed, a decrease probably due partly to a later age at school leaving, partly to a change in the age distribution of the male population 10 years old and over, a larger percentage of the total being at relatively advanced ages, and a smaller percentage in the younger groups. For example, 10·17 p.c. of the male population of Canada were in the age-group 20-24 in 1911 as compared with 7·77 p.c. in 1921; again, 3·35 p.c. were between 65 and 74 in 1921 as compared with 3·04 p.c. in 1911.

Female Labour in 1921.—Of the female population of 10 years and over in the nine provinces, numbering altogether 3,210,198 in 1921, 490,150 or 15·2 p.c. were gainfully employed in 1921, as compared with 364,821 or 14·3 p.c. in 1911, 12·0 p.c. in 1901 and 11·1 p.c. in 1891. Thus the tendency for women to go increasingly into gainful occupations, which has been operative since 1891, continues to operate, though the increase in percentage between 1911 and 1921 is not so great as between 1901 and 1911, in spite of the effects of the Great War in stimulating the employment of women.

Occupational Distribution in 1921.—The occupational distribution of the gainfully employed population of Canada in 1921 is shown by occupational groups and by sex in Table 1, with comparative figures for 1911. Agriculture is indicated to be still the chief occupation of the people, employing 32·82 p.c. of the total gainfully employed in 1921, as compared with 34·28 p.c. in 1911; however, the percentage of males engaged in agriculture declined only from 38·91 in 1911 to 38·16 in 1921. Other extractive industries, employing male labour almost exclusively, showed relatively large declines, logging employing only 1·26 p.c. of the 1921 population as compared with 1·58 p.c. of the 1911 population, while fishing and trapping employed only 0·92 p.c. as against 1·28 p.c. and mining and quarrying only 1·61 p.c. as against 2·31 p.c. The labour force employed in manufactures also declined from 17·73 p.c. of the total in 1911 to 17·22 p.c. in 1921, and that in construction from 5·98 p.c. to 5·84 p.c.

While the percentage of the gainfully employed concerned with the production of what the economist describes as "form" utilities declined between 1911 and 1921, that concerned with the creation of other utilities increased. Thus the percentage engaged in transportation activities (the creation of "place" utilities) increased from 7·99 p.c. in 1911 to 8·45 p.c. in 1921, and those in trade (the creation of "possession" utilities) from 9·01 p.c. to 9·78 p.c., while those employed in finance increased from 1·40 to 1·93 p.c. As regards service, while those engaged in domestic service declined from 7·88 p.c. to 6·28 p.c. those engaged in the professions increased from 3·84 p.c. to 5·72 p.c. Those engaged in public administration showed a more moderate increase than might have been expected in view of the conditions of the time, from 2·81 p.c. to 2·98 p.c. in the decade.

As the census of 1921 was taken on the same date as the census of 1911, the conclusions stated above were not affected by seasonal changes of occupation. The classification of occupations was, however, somewhat different in the two years, and the revision of the statistics of earlier censuses (summarized at pp. 659-663 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book), so as to make them comparable with those now published, has not yet been completed. In the interpretation of these statistics, it should not be forgotten that 1921 was hardly a normal year.

1.—Occupations of the Gainfully Employed Population of Canada, by Sexes, numbers and percentages, 1911 and 1921.

NUMBERS.

Occupational Groups.	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Agriculture.....	917,848	1,023,706	15,887	17,912	933,735	1,041,618
Logging.....	42,901	39,808	13	7	42,914	29,815
Fishing and trapping.....	34,547	29,241	265	51	34,812	29,292
Mining and quarrying.....	62,706	50,860	61	203	62,767	51,063
Manufacturing.....	384,606	441,249	98,345	105,408	482,951	546,657
Construction.....	162,502	184,577	218	625	162,720	185,202
Transportation.....	210,692	246,947	6,852	21,145	217,544	268,092
Trade.....	205,857	248,548	39,441	61,891	245,298	310,439
Finance.....	35,403	46,180	2,746	15,121	38,149	61,301
Service—						
Domestic.....	75,612	81,504	139,064	134,766	214,676	216,270
Professional.....	57,081	82,064	47,649	99,327	104,730	181,391
Public Administration.....	72,531	81,959	4,073	12,582	76,604	94,541
Recreational.....	2,410	6,848	432	959	2,842	7,807
Unspecified industries.....	94,117	119,528	9,775	20,153	103,892	139,681
Total.....	2,358,813	2,683,019	364,821	490,150	2,723,634	3,173,169

PERCENTAGES.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Agriculture.....	38.91	38.16	4.36	3.66	34.28	32.82
Logging.....	1.82	1.48	0.01	0.00	1.58	1.26
Fishing and Trapping.....	1.47	1.09	0.07	0.01	1.28	0.92
Mining and Quarrying.....	2.66	1.89	0.02	0.04	2.31	1.61
Manufacturing.....	16.30	16.45	26.95	21.50	17.73	17.22
Construction.....	6.89	6.88	0.06	0.13	5.98	5.84
Transportation.....	8.93	9.20	1.88	4.31	7.99	8.45
Trade.....	8.73	9.26	10.81	12.63	9.01	9.78
Finance.....	1.50	1.72	0.75	3.08	1.40	1.93
Service—						
Domestic.....	3.21	3.04	38.11	27.49	7.88	6.82
Professional.....	2.42	3.06	13.06	20.27	3.84	5.72
Public Administration.....	3.07	3.05	1.12	2.57	2.81	2.98
Recreational.....	0.10	0.26	0.12	0.20	0.10	0.25
Unspecified Industries.....	3.99	4.46	2.68	4.11	3.81	4.40
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.—Dominion Department of Labour.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 24). Its chief duties originally comprised the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wage policy for the protection of workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grant of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour, and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the "Labour Gazette". From 1900 to 1909 the Department was administered by the Postmaster-General, who was also Minister of Labour. It was constituted a separate Department under the Labour Department Act, 1909 (8-9 Edw. VII, c. 22).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20). At present the Department is also charged with the administration of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21), the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), the Technical Education Act, enacted in 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73), and the Combines Investigation Act, 1923. The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in the investigation of questions relating to the cost of living and in connection with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.¹—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20), has attracted considerable favourable attention from legislators and publicists throughout the world. As enacted in 1907, it forbids strikes and lockouts in industrial disputes affecting mines and public utilities until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a board of conciliation and investigation consisting of three members, two appointed by the Minister of Labour, on the recommendation of the respective parties to the dispute, the third on the recommendation of the first two, or if they fail to agree, by the Minister himself. After their report has been made, either of the parties to the dispute may reject it and declare a strike or lockout, a course adopted, however, only in a small percentage of cases. The machinery of the Act may be extended to other industries with the consent of the parties concerned. In January, 1925, a judgment was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring that the Act as it stood was not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament. So at the ensuing session of Parliament, amendments (15-16 Geo. V, c. 14) were made to the statute, with the object of limiting its operation to matters that are not within exclusive provincial jurisdiction. It was also provided by these amendments that the statute should apply in the case of "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act".

The Legislatures of five of the provinces, namely, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have taken advantage of this provision and enacted enabling legislation, by which the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act becomes operative in respect of disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law and otherwise within exclusive provincial jurisdiction.

A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to March 31, 1926, shows that in the 19 years 642 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 450 boards were established. In all but 37 cases strikes (or lockouts) were averted or ended.

Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of schedules of minimum wage rates, which are inserted in the Dominion Government contracts and must be adhered to by contractors in the execution of such works. The number of fair wage schedules prepared, from the adoption of the Fair Wages Resolution in 1900 up to the end of the fiscal year 1925-26, was 4,273. The number of fair wage schedules and clauses furnished during the fiscal year 1925-26 was 127.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies and in contracts for all railway con-

¹See page 241 of *Labour Gazette* for February, 1925, for text of judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council in regard to the validity of this statute.

struction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

An Order in Council of June 7, 1922, amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924, provided more effective measures to secure the observance of the fair wages policy of the Government of Canada.

Labour Gazette.—A monthly publication, known as the Labour Gazette, has been issued by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. It contains a monthly review of the industrial situation in Canada and of the state of employment, including reports of the operations of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces, also information relative to labour legislation, wages, rates and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities in Canada and other countries, labour disputes (including the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), industrial accidents, legal decisions affecting labour, industrial training and technical education, proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, and other matters of general or current industrial interest. The Labour Gazette is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with wages and other issues between employers and workers. A subscription charge of 20c. per annum is made for this publication.

Labour Legislation.—Much attention is devoted to labour legislation. Information as to new laws enacted by the Dominion and the provinces is kept up to date, while notes or articles regarding their provisions are published in the Labour Gazette. Since 1917, the Department has published annual reports containing the text of Canadian labour laws enacted during the year, together with an introduction summarizing this legislation under subject headings. These reports are based on a consolidation of Dominion and provincial labour legislation as existing at the end of 1915, which was made from the most recent revised statutes and the subsequent annual volumes of statutes up to 1915, and which formed the Department's report on labour legislation for 1915. Reports on the labour laws enacted in the four succeeding years were published in regular order. The report for 1920 is similar to that for 1915, being a consolidation of Canadian labour legislation as at the end of 1920. Reports supplementary to the 1920 volume were published for the calendar years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. The Department of Labour has also published various articles dealing with provincial labour laws, indicating the extent to which these have been standardized and the differences which exist.

The advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of persons engaged in industrial work in the several provinces was pointed out in June, 1919, by a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, and this view was endorsed by a resolution of the National Industrial Conference, held in September, 1919. A commission established in 1920, composed of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, of employers and of workers, to consider the subject, met in Ottawa between April 26 and May 1, 1920, and formulated recommendations looking to greater uniformity in provincial laws relative to workmen's compensation, factory control, mining, and minimum wages for women and girls.

Joint Industrial Councils.—One section of the report of the Royal Commission of 1919 on Industrial Relations, dealt with shop committees and industrial councils, the Commissioners strongly urging the adoption in Canada of the prin-

ciples underlying Whitley councils and kindred systems. The subject was also discussed at the National Industrial Conference of 1919. The committee to which the matter was referred made a unanimous report, urging the necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employee and stating their belief that this end could be furthered by the establishment of joint industrial councils. The committee did not consider it wise to recommend any set plan for such councils, but recommended the establishment by the Dominion Department of Labour of a bureau to gather and furnish data for employers and employees, in order to render fullest assistance wherever it is desired to establish such councils. It was not deemed necessary to found a special bureau for this purpose, but the Department, entering heartily into the spirit of the resolution, has continued and extended its study of joint industrial councils and kindred systems. Information respecting such organizations, furnished by employers throughout Canada, has been assembled and published in the form of a special bulletin, which also contains facts regarding similar systems in other countries.

3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development of the last few decades of the nineteenth century brought with it recognition in Quebec and Ontario, the leading manufacturing provinces, of the need of special provincial offices to safeguard the interests of labour, with the result that the Ontario Bureau of Labour was established in 1900 and the Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour in 1905. In 1904 an Act was passed in New Brunswick providing for a Bureau of Labour, but this never became operative. Some years later, to cope with conditions created by the growth of industry in the West, Acts were passed providing for the creation of provincial Bureaus of Labour in Manitoba (1915), in British Columbia (1917), in Saskatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922).

The Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour.—This Department is in charge of a Minister, assisted by a Deputy Minister of Public Works and a Deputy Minister of Labour. Its duties include the institution and control of inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures, and it may collect useful facts and statistics relating thereto, to be transmitted to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. The Department is charged with the administration of provincial Acts respecting trade disputes, factory inspection, maintenance of fair wage clauses in Provincial Government contracts, superintendence of licensed registry offices for domestic workers, inspection of boilers and foundries, prevention of fires, establishment and maintenance of provincial employment offices and the issue of educational certificates to wage-earners under 16 years of age. The Department publishes annual reports outlining the work performed.

Ontario Department of Labour.—Under the Ontario Department of Agriculture a Bureau of Industries was established in 1882, to take charge of factory inspection and publish statistics relating to industries in the province. In 1900 a Bureau of Labour was created under the Ministry of Public Works, and was authorized to collect and release general information respecting labour conditions and industry. In 1916 this Bureau was superseded by the Trades and Labour Branch, still connected with the Department of Public Works, but administered by a superintendent. Three years later, the duties vested in this Branch were transferred in their entirety to a newly-formed Department of Labour, in charge of a Minister and Deputy Minister.

The Department of Labour in Ontario administers the Bureau of Labour Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Steam Boiler Act, the Employment Agencies Act and the regulations respecting the protection of persons working in compressed air. The Department is required to maintain employment offices, to collect information respecting employment, sanitary and other conditions in work-places, wages and hours of work, and to study labour legislation in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries, as well as any suggested changes in Ontario labour laws. The representatives of the Labour Department have right of access to offices, factories and other work-places at any reasonable hour, and may be authorized to hold inquiries under the Public Inquiries Act. The Department prepares annual reports which cover the workings of the various Acts administered by it and contain much statistical and other information pertaining to labour. The Minimum Wage Act is administered by a Board of five persons, two of whom are women, and employers and employees are equally represented with an impartial chairman. The Mothers' Allowances Act provides for the payment of allowances to widows with two or more children and is administered by a Commission of five persons, two of whom are women.

Manitoba Bureau of Labour.—The Act of 1915, establishing the Manitoba Bureau of Labour, provided that it be attached to the Department of Public Works; an amendment of 1922, however, stated it may be attached to that or any other Department, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine.

The Bureau is established to co-operate with employers, trade unions and others; it is charged with the enforcement of the following Acts:—The Manitoba Factories Act; The Bake Shops Act; The Building Trades Protection Act; The Fair Wage Act; The Electrician's License Act; The Elevator and Hoist Act; The Shops Regulation Act; The Public Buildings Act; The Minimum Wage Act; The Steam Boiler Act; the licensing of cinematograph projectionists under The Public Amusements Act; The Fires Prevention Act.

Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries.—This Bureau was established as a separate Department by an Act passed in 1920, which placed it in charge of a member of the Executive Council, assisted by a permanent commissioner. Administration of the Factories Act, Elevator Regulations, the Building Trades Protection Act, payment of wages in certain industries, the Mines Act and the Minimum Wage Act, was entrusted to the Bureau of Labour. It was also charged with the collection and publication of data relating to employment, wages, hours, industrial disputes, general conditions of employment, the natural resources of Saskatchewan and their industrial possibilities. Annual reports are published by the Bureau.

Alberta Bureau of Labour.—The Act creating the Alberta Bureau of Labour, passed in 1922, provided that the Bureau be in charge of a Minister having under him a Commissioner of Labour. The latter is empowered to collect and publish information and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Bureau by Order in Council. Important among these Acts are the Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, the Factories Act, and the Theatres Act. The Bureau issues annual reports.

The British Columbia Department of Labour.—This Department was instituted by an Act of 1917, under a Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour. It administers the laws of British Columbia affecting labour, and is empowered to

collect information respecting industries, wages, employment, prices, labour organization and other data pertaining to labour problems. Prominent among the Acts under the jurisdiction of the Department are the Minimum Wage Act for female employees, the Male Minimum Wage Act (passed in 1925), the Hours of Work Act, the Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act, and the Factories Act; it also operates the employment bureaus within the province. The Deputy Minister of Labour is, *ex-officio*, Chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of 1923, which, with exceptions, provides for the eight-hour working day in industry and is also charged with the duty of administering the Male Minimum Wage Act. Annual reports are published by the Department, containing much information respecting labour matters.

4.—Canada and the International Labour Organization.¹

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace, its objects being, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

The Organization comprises the permanent International Labour Office in Geneva, Switzerland, and the International Labour Conference, which meets annually and is composed of four representatives of each Member State, two of whom are government delegates, while two represent the employers and the employed respectively. Fifty-seven countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including all of the important industrial countries of the world excepting the United States.

The International Labour Office functions as a secretariat of the annual conference, and also collects and publishes information on subjects relating to industrial life and labour. The Office is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of 24 persons appointed by the International Labour Conference, of whom 12 represent governments, 6 represent employers, and 6 represent workers. In addition to its control of the Labour Office, the Governing Body is charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaties, eight of the government seats on the Governing Body are held by the countries of "chief industrial importance". Canada was designated by the Council of the League of Nations as one of the eight states of "chief industrial importance". The Minister of Labour is the government representative on this body. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is one of the 6 workers' representatives on the Governing Body.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments which comprise the membership of the International Labour Organization. A two-thirds majority in the Conference is required for the adoption of either a draft convention or recommendation. Under the Treaties of Peace, the Member States are bound to bring the draft conventions or recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the subject matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action. Thus the findings of the Conference only become binding in the various countries concerned if and when action regarding them is taken by the individual governments.

¹On this subject see also 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 704-707; 1924 Year Book, pp. 666-670; 1925 Year Book, pp. 676-678.

Most of the proposals dealt with in the successive meetings of the Labour Conference since its establishment in 1919 have been adjudged by the law officers of the Crown in Canada to fall within provincial jurisdiction. The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have in all cases been brought to the attention of the Dominion Parliament and those which dealt with subjects within provincial control were also referred to the Provincial Governments.

The Dominion Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Organization, but also with the different Departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires issued by the International Labour Office. Performance of these duties has necessitated a close study of the different technical questions which have figured on the agenda of the various conferences and at the meetings of the Governing Body. A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" was issued by the Department of Labour in February, 1922, furnishing information respecting the International Labour Organization and the subjects which had received attention at the hands of that body.

Nine sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held, including two sessions in May and June, 1926. Twenty-three draft conventions and 28 recommendations have been adopted at these annual gatherings.

The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have, among other subjects, related to the following:—hours of labour, measures for the avoidance of unemployment, employment conditions of women and children, employment conditions of seamen, employment in agriculture, weekly rest, statistics of immigration and emigration, principles of factory inspection, inspection of emigrants on board ship and workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases.

Dominion Legislation on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—

An Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1924, amending the Canada Shipping Act, to give effect to the proposals contained in four draft conventions relating to the employment of seamen; this Act came into force by proclamation on Jan. 1, 1926. Ratification was authorized by Parliament of four draft conventions for the following objects:—(1) prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age on vessels engaged in maritime navigation; (2) prohibition of the employment of young persons under 18 years of age as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime navigation; (3) the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons under 18 years of age before their engagement in maritime navigation; (4) payment of wages to seamen engaged in maritime navigation in case of loss or foundering of their vessel during any period of unemployment which may result therefrom, not exceeding two months. Ratification of these four draft conventions was registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations in March, 1926.

The Government of Canada accepted in 1923 the recommendation which had been passed by the International Labour Conference during the preceding year, regarding communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information on immigration, emigration and the transit of immigrants and emigrants.

The Supreme Court of Canada, on application of the Dominion Government, delivered an advisory judgment in June, 1925, with reference to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures to deal with the proposals contained in a draft convention of the International Labour Conference limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week. The court found that the subject matter of the draft convention was generally within the competence of the Provincial Legislatures, but that the authority vested in the latter did not enable them to give the force of law to provisions which would apply to servants of the Dominion Government, nor to legislation for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of any province.

Provincial Legislation on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—

The Provincial Legislature of British Columbia enacted during the session of 1923 a measure, effective Jan. 1, 1925, providing for the application of the eight-hour day in industrial undertakings and authorizing the establishment of a board of adjustment to administer the Act and to grant exemptions therefrom.

An Act was passed by the Legislature of Manitoba in 1924 giving effect to a draft convention which was passed at the first International Labour Conference, concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

The Legislatures of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan in 1924 adopted identical resolutions, approving the principles of certain of the draft conventions of the International Labour Conference. Among others approved were those respecting the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, the night work of women, the minimum age for admission of children to agricultural employment, and the right of association and combination for agricultural workers.

5.—Organized Labour in Canada.

The Dominion Department of Labour publishes an annual report on labour organization in Canada which sets out the various branches of unionism in existence, the principles on which they are founded, their chief activities, and statistics of the different groups comprised in the trade unions of the Dominion. Reference is also made in this annual report to the principal international labour organizations with which the organized workers of Canada are affiliated.

Trade unionism in Canada occupies a unique position, by reason of the fact that most organized workers in the Dominion are members of organizations whose headquarters are located in a foreign country, *viz.*, the United States. This condition is explained when it is understood that workers move freely from one country to the other in order to find employment. In years gone by, Canadian workmen who sought a livelihood in the United States greatly outnumbered those who came from that country to Canada. As industry was further developed in the United States, there arose a number of unions of various crafts, and with these the Canadian workers soon became affiliated. With the development of industry in the Dominion, many of these Canadians returned to their native land, bringing with them the gospel of trade unionism and collective bargaining as a means of protecting their rights. In many instances, these trade unionists became the nuclei of strong bodies of organized workers formed in Canadian cities.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, a number of independent trade associations were formed in Canada, the earliest of which there is record being a printers' organization in Quebec city in 1827. The first union known to have been organized in the province of Ontario was also composed of printers, and existed

in York (now Toronto) as early as 1832; both of these bodies were later superseded by branches of the International Typographical Union, which in 1869 changed its name from National Typographical Union of the United States, on account of the inclusion of Canadian branches.

In 1851 a branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British organization composed of metal mechanics, was established in Toronto. In the years immediately following other branches were organized in other Canadian cities, the society having the whole Dominion for its operations. In 1888 the United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America was formed, and, in competition with the Amalgamated Society, entered the field for the membership of eligible craftsmen. The first Canadian lodge (No. 103) of the new body was formed in Stratford, Ont., in 1890, while lodges in Montreal (No. 111) and in Winnipeg (No. 122) were organized before the close of the same year. After the extension of its jurisdiction into Canada, the name of the organization was changed in 1891 to the International Association of Machinists. Since that time, the latter organization has added greatly to its Canadian following, having, at the close of 1925, 80 local lodges with a combined membership of 8,500. On the other hand, the Amalgamated Society never added very greatly to its Canadian following; the largest number of local branches and members on record was in 1919, when they stood at 24 and 3,000, respectively. Negotiations were opened in 1919 by the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the International Association of Machinists, with a view to effecting an amalgamation. As a result, the Amalgamated Society, on Sept. 30, 1920, withdrew its operations from Canada and the United States, where branches were also in existence, leaving the whole North American continent to the International Association of Machinists.

Another British labour organization to found branches in Canada was the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, which in 1860 chartered a branch in London, 21 years before the establishment of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now the chief organization of the craft in North America. In this case also, arrangements were finally made whereby members of the Amalgamated Society became also members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but retained their connection with the former body for its beneficial features. By a decision of the United Brotherhood in 1922, members of local branches of the Amalgamated Society were prevented from holding certain official positions in the district councils; the United Brotherhood also refused to grant charters to the local branches of the Amalgamated Society formed after the plan of unification became effective. These decisions led to a division, in an effort to overcome which the Amalgamated Society sent a delegation to Canada and the United States, which proposed that the members of the Amalgamated Society should join the United Brotherhood. In 1923, the latter organization gave the branches of the Amalgamated Society until March, 1924, to unite with it, with the same standing they held in the Amalgamated. All branches in the United States and a number in Canada accepted this proposition. The Canadian branches which refused these terms were classed as affiliates of the British organization up until 1924, although they were not controlled by the parent body. In that year the British headquarters granted complete autonomy to the Canadian branches, which then organized as the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.

With the practical elimination of the British organizations, the North American field has been left entirely to the labour organizations originating on this continent. These labour bodies are for the most part in affiliation with the American Federation

of Labour, which, in addition to dealing with trade matters, speaks for the organized workers of the United States on the subject of legislation. In Canada, the legislative mouthpiece of organized labour is the Trades and Labour Congress, which body is strongly representative of the international labour movement, as its affiliated membership is largely drawn from international organizations which have in the first place been affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Under the travelling card system now in vogue, members of the various unions move as they desire between the two countries and are entitled to all rights and privileges established in localities where local branches are in existence. Canadian members of international organizations are eligible for the highest offices in the gift of their organizations, and in some instances have been elected to these posts.

In addition to the international trade unions in Canada, there are labour bodies which are termed non-international. Some of these organizations were founded by former members of international unions, who, for various reasons, severed their connection with the parent bodies. There are also a number of independent labour unions in the Dominion whose establishment in a few instances was due to unsatisfied grievances of local unions as against their central organizations.

A statement of the development of organized labour in Canada would not be complete without a reference to the Knights of Labour, an organization formed in the United States in 1869, to which all classes of workers were admitted. The Knights of Labour, which in 1885 reached its greatest numerical strength with about 1,000,000 members, extended its jurisdiction into Canada, establishing district and local assemblies in many localities in the Dominion. Seventeen of these were operating in 1891 in the province of Quebec. Soon after that, however, dissension took place in the ranks of the organization, owing to the difficulty of uniting workers of different crafts in one body. The international crafts organizations, which had in the meantime become united under the banner of the American Federation of Labour, formed in 1881, offered strong opposition to the Knights of Labour, which in a few years ceased to be an important factor in the labour movement of the continent.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Through the initiative of the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council), the first national labour organization, the Canadian Labour Union, was formed in Toronto in September, 1873. The organization held its second and third annual meetings in 1874 and 1875, but disappeared as a result of the serious depression of the later 70's. In 1883 the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, feeling the necessity of the wage-earners of Canada having a medium through which to express their opinions, assumed the responsibility of calling another trades and labour congress, which met in Toronto on Dec. 26, with 45 delegates. On the summons of the Toronto council, a second meeting, with 109 delegates, assembled on Sept. 14, 1886, the first occasion on which any labour body outside of the province of Ontario was represented. A permanent organization was effected at this meeting under the name of "Trades and Labour Congress of the Dominion of Canada". This was the title of the organization until 1895, when the title "Trades and Labour Congress of Canada" was adopted in preference to "Canadian Federation of Labour". Since 1886 conventions have been held annually, the 1926 meeting in Montreal being counted as the 42nd. The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of international trade unionism in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1925, the congress received payment of per

capita tax from 58 international bodies and three national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion, with a total membership of 99,826 in 1,410 local branches. With other affiliations and unions directly under charter, the congress had in all at the close of 1925 a membership of 105,912 in 1,450 branches.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1925 there were 89 international organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, the same number as in 1924. These bodies among them had 2,044 local branches in the Dominion with 199,829 members, a gain of 10 branches and a loss of 2,152 members as compared with the preceding year. The international organizations represent approximately 74 p.c. of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices. (Table 3).

Canadian Federation of Labour.—The Canadian Federation of Labour was organized in 1902, under the name of National Trades and Labour Congress, as a result of the expulsion from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada of the Knights of Labour assemblies and all other unions which were composed of members of crafts over which existing international organizations claimed jurisdiction. The delegates of the expelled unions forthwith formed a new central body of a distinctively national character which in 1908 adopted its present name. For a number of years labour bodies in the province of Quebec were the main support of the new organization. Gradually the Quebec affiliations dropped off and the centre of activity was a few years ago shifted to Toronto. The membership of the Federation at the close of 1925 stood at 9,130, comprised in 17 directly chartered local branches. Three central bodies are also affiliated with the Federation; their membership, as well as that of the directly chartered locals, is included in the non-international trade union membership.

Non-International Trade Union Membership.—There are in Canada 19 organizations of wage-earners, termed "non-international" unions, 8 of which are in direct opposition to the international organizations. In some instances these non-international bodies have been formed by secessionists from international unions. The combined membership of the non-international organizations on Dec. 31, 1925, was 34,070, comprised in 311 local branches. (Table 4).

Membership of Independent Units.—There are 40 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 34 of which had a membership of 12,165 at the end of 1925. The remaining 6 have not reported as to their standing.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—During the period when the Knights of Labour operated in Quebec, there existed also four independent unions, one of labourers and three of leather and shoe workers. Up to 1902 these several bodies were represented at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In that year, in an effort to eliminate a duplication of unions and bring the independent bodies under the banner of the international organizations, the Trades Congress denied them further representation. The Knights of Labour assemblies gradually disappeared, but the independent unions continued to exist. With the advent in 1912 of the Mutual Labour Federation of the North, the first organization to confine membership to adherents of the Roman Catholic church, a stimulus was given to this movement, and several of the existing independent unions, the number of which had increased during the decade 1902 to 1912, became identified with what are termed National and Catholic unions. In 1918 a conference of these bodies was held in Quebec city, followed by other meetings in Three Rivers in 1919 and Chicoutimi in 1920; the delegates at the latter conference, numbering

225 from 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held in Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates representing 89 unions were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. From information at hand, there are 99 National and Catholic unions with a combined membership of 25,000.

One Big Union.—A number of delegates from Western Canada to the Quebec convention of 1918, dissatisfied with the alleged reactionary policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held a caucus, at which it was decided to concentrate their energies towards having the Trades Congress legislate in accordance with their views. Some months later a meeting of delegates was called by the British Columbia Federation of Labour, to assemble immediately following the annual convention of that body, which, for the first time in its history, met outside of the province under its jurisdiction, in Calgary. The Conference assembled on Mar. 13, 1919, with 239 delegates present; the outcome of the meeting was the formation of an industrial organization, the "One Big Union". On June 11, 1919, a conference of the advocates of the new body was held in Calgary to further the plans of organization. The next meeting, termed the first semi-annual convention, was held in Winnipeg in January, 1920. The O.B.U. had made much progress during its short existence, having a membership of 41,150 at the close of 1919. From the outset, the O.B.U. met with much opposition from the old-established labour unions, represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was opposed to the substitution of industrial unionism for the existing system of craft unions. According to information supplied the Department by the general secretary, the O.B.U. at the close of 1925 had 56 units under charter, three of which are located in United States cities, as well as three central labour councils (bodies similar to trades and labour councils), the combined reported membership being 17,856.

Total Reported Membership of Organized Labour in Canada.—At the close of 1925, the numerical strength of organized labour in Canada is given by the Department of Labour as follows:—international organizations, 2,044 local branches, with an aggregate membership of 199,829; non-international organizations, 311 branches and 34,070 members; independent units, 40, with 12,165 members; and National and Catholic unions, 99, with 25,000 members; grand total, 2,494 local branches and 271,064 members. As compared with 1924, this represents an increase of 65 branches and of 10,421 members.

Table 2 shows by years the membership of trade unions in Canada since 1911. (See also diagram on p. 712 of the 1922-23 Year Book).

2.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-1925.

Years.	Members.	Years.	Members.
1911.....	133,132	1918.....	248,887
1912.....	160,120	1919.....	378,047
1913.....	175,799	1920.....	373,842
1914.....	166,163	1921.....	314,520
1915.....	143,343	1922.....	276,621
1916.....	160,167	1923.....	278,092
1917.....	201,630	1924.....	260,643
		1925.....	271,064

International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.—Table 3 gives the names of the 89 international labour organizations which now carry on operations in Canada, and contains:—(1) the number of branches which were in existence in the Dominion at the close of 1925, and (2) the reported membership. The reported membership in Tables 3 and 4 is given in italics where the information has been obtained from sources other than the headquarters of the indicated organization.

3.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1925.

International Organizations.	No. of branches in Canada.	Reported members in Canada.
American Federation of Labour.....	9	464
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and..	2	100
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	270
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	35	1,292
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	4	310
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	20	1,021
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	34	2,061
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	11	440
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	12	1,714
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	12	450
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	50	2,972
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of...	9	380
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	1	14
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	88	7,208
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	17
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	10	261
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	4	350
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	5,600
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	10	2,200
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	15
Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	12
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	29	1,700
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	48
Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	75
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	10	267
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	20	2,451
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	335
Garment Workers of America, United.....	10	700
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	9	2,205
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	146
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	105
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	150
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' Inter- national League of America.....	6	307
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	10	1,078
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	3	200
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	1	30
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	7	92
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	2	96
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	2	190
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	7	338
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	12	2,200
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	102	6,372
Machinists, International Association of.....	104	7,311
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	80	8,500
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	185	6,221
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	1	10
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	5	188
Mine Workers of America, United.....	18	634
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	36	12,500
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	4	750
Musicians, American Federation of.....	37	1,702
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	45	6,860
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	31	1,389
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	19	1,200
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	11	474
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	100
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	5	311
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	1	16
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	15	709
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....	32	1,500
	1	43

3.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada—concluded.

International Organizations.	No. of branches in Canada.	Reported members in Canada.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	18	2,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	14	2,000
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	300
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	166	13,700
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	7	250
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	7,306
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	14,409
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	113	11,584
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	50	3,500
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	72	4,058
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	27	7,500
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	3	85
Siderographers, International Association of.....	2	322
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	1	11
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	37	600
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	26	970
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	4	665
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	10	278
Stovemounters' International Union.....	16	520
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	1	—
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	9	131
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	12	373
Textile Workers of America, United.....	9	586
Typographical Union, International.....	3	351
Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	52	4,221
	5	239
Totals.....	1,985	172,573
One Big Union.....	53	17,256
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	10,000
Grand Totals.....	2,044	199,829

Table 4 gives the number of branches and of members of non-international trade unions operating in Canada at the close of 1925.

4.—Non-International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER, 1925.

Organizations.	No. of branches or affiliations.	Members reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	35	3,672
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	17	9,130
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	18	1,322
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	15	1,401
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	1,578
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	17	136
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	11	520
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	4	204
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	9	1,473
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades.....	9	1,635
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	35	1,752
Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association.....	7	320
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	14	1,239
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	37	1,422
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	23	6,500
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	14	1,000
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.....	1	157
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	17	562
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	47
Totals.....	311	34,070

6.—Fatal Industrial Accidents.

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents have been compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour since 1903, the data being obtained from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and various other governmental authorities, from certain large employers of labour, from departmental correspondents, and from press clippings. Table 5 shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported to the Department during each year from 1921 to 1925 inclusive. The number of fatalities in each of the different industries is also shown as a percentage of the total number.

5.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada by Industries, 1921-25.

Industries.	Number of Accidents.					Per cent of Total Accidents.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Agriculture.....	33	65	129	93	93	3.6	5.8	9.1	7.3	9.0
Logging.....	128	153	195	215	139	13.9	13.6	13.8	16.9	13.3
Fishing and Trapping.....	17	20	29	33	13	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.2
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	122	170	187	170	166	13.2	15.1	13.3	13.2	15.9
Manufacturing.....	111	164	198	164	161	12.0	14.5	14.0	12.7	15.4
Construction.....	147	146	177	198	130	15.9	12.9	12.5	15.5	12.4
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	282	319	372	312	257	30.6	28.3	26.4	24.3	24.6
Trade.....	¹	18	24	13	11	¹	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1
Service.....	29	42	61	27	21	3.2	3.7	4.3	2.1	2.0
Miscellaneous.....	53	31	40	56	53	5.8	2.7	2.8	4.4	5.1
Total All Industries.....	922	1,128	1,412	1,281	1,044	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹Included with "Miscellaneous."

The greatest number of fatalities was recorded in 1923, with a total of 1,412, the number declining to 1,281 in 1924 and 1,044 in 1925. The numbers of fatalities in agriculture, mining, etc., manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade and service were also greatest in 1923, while in the remaining industrial groups, *viz.*, logging, fishing and trapping, construction and the miscellaneous group, the numbers were largest in 1924.

The table showing numbers of fatalities in the industries during each of the five years as percentages of the total shows that in each year the largest percentage—varying from 24.3 to 30.6 p.c.—occurred in transportation and public utilities. The industries of logging, construction, mining and manufacturing come next with from 12 to 16 p.c. of the accidents. In each of the remaining industries less than 10 p.c. of the total fatalities occurred.

The classification of fatalities during 1925 according to cause showed the largest number (257) to be due to "moving trains and vehicles," 93 of these having been caused through persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines. Derailments and collisions caused 26 deaths and automobiles and other power vehicles 30. Animal-drawn vehicles and implements caused 27 and water craft 43. Falling objects caused the death of 179 persons, 59 deaths being due to falling objects in mines and quarries, including 36 in coal mines, 19 in metalliferous mines and 4 in non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying not elsewhere specified. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, etc., caused 30 fatalities. Falling trees caused 53, of which 41 were in logging and 8 in agriculture. Falls of persons caused 151 fatalities, including 67 deaths from falls from elevations, 37 of which were in the construction industry. "Dangerous substances" caused 127 fatalities, of which 57 were due to electric current. Of the 106 accidents attri-

buted to "other causes" 43 were from drowning with no particulars available, 20 of these having occurred in logging. Other drowning accidents were classified under particular causes, being for the most part classified under "water craft". Fourteen deaths were reported due to infection following injuries, and 4 due to industrial diseases.

7.—Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.

Throughout the greater part of the 19th century it was generally held, in Canada as in England, that workers in hazardous trades received higher wages than the average as compensation for the ordinary risks incidental to their occupation, and they were, therefore, considered to have assumed those ordinary risks. It was also held that the injured workman or his dependants could not recover damages if the worker had been injured or killed through the negligence of a fellow-servant or if his own negligence had been a contributory cause. Under the British Employers' Liability Act of 1880 and the Ontario Act of 1886, fellow-servants in the position of foremen or superintendents were for the first time regarded as standing to the ordinary worker in the place of the employer, who was held liable for injuries due to their negligence. British Columbia passed an Employers' Liability Act in 1891, which was amended in 1892 and remodelled 10 years later. The Manitoba Act of 1893 was amended in 1895 and 1898 and consolidated in 1902, while a new Act was passed in 1910. Similarly, the Nova Scotia Act of 1900 was replaced by a new measure in 1909. New Brunswick passed an Employers' Liability Act in 1903 and amended it in 1907 and 1908. Alberta passed an Act in 1908, Quebec in 1909 and Saskatchewan in 1911. Most of these Acts followed generally along the lines of British legislation, while the 1909 Act of Quebec is an outgrowth of the Civil Code of that province. All these Acts involved resort to the courts.

A new epoch in legislation of this kind commenced with the passage of the Ontario Act of 1914, based upon the report of a Royal Commission, and introducing the new principle of making compensation for accidents a charge upon the industry concerned, instead of a liability of the individual employer. The working-out of this principle involved the creation of a State board administering an accident fund made up exclusively of compulsory contributions from employers grouped in classes and assessed according to the hazard of the industry. The example of Ontario in passing an Act of this kind was followed by Nova Scotia in 1915, British Columbia in 1916, Alberta and New Brunswick in 1918 and Manitoba in 1920. Various classes of workers, including either casual workers or farm workers (the farm units being too numerous to permit of successful administration), are generally excepted from the operation of the various Acts.

Quebec and Saskatchewan retain systems instituted in 1909 and 1911 respectively, which enable workmen to obtain compensation from their employers individually. The Quebec Legislature, by an Act passed in 1922, appointed a special commission in 1923 to consider and report upon the subject of workmen's compensation. The commissioners presented their report to the Legislature early in 1925, recommending various changes in the law; many of these were embodied in a new statute passed at the 1926 session of the Legislature and coming into operation Apr. 1, 1928. Its provisions are summarized later on in this article.

Workmen's Compensation Acts in Canada cover practically the whole industrial field, including manufacturing, construction, lumbering, mining, quarrying, transportation and public utilities. In Ontario certain industries (including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc.) are made indi-

vidually liable to pay compensation, and are, therefore, not called upon to contribute to the general compensation or accident funds. Other industries, with the exception of those which are specifically excluded, may be brought under the terms of the Act on application from the employer, with the Board's approval. In Alberta the application to be brought under the terms of the Act may be made by the workmen or a majority of them. In most provinces the excluded classes include travellers, casual labourers, out-workers, domestic servants and farm labourers. In Nova Scotia, however, an amendment was passed in 1922, providing for the admission of farm labourers and domestics on application of their employers. British Columbia, in the same year, admitted farm labourers and repealed a former rule excluding office workers.

The Dominion Parliament in 1918 passed an Act (8 Geo. V, c. 15), providing that the compensation to be paid where employees of the Dominion Government were killed or injured in the course of their employment should be the same as they or their dependants would receive in private employment in the province where the accident occurred, the amount to be determined by the Provincial Board or other constituted authority and paid by the Dominion Government.

The principal features of the Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Acts in force in the various provinces during 1923 were given on pages 718-721 of the 1922-23 Year Book, and the amendments of 1924 and 1925 were noted in the Year Books for those years.

Changes in Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1926.—Quebec.—The Quebec Legislature in 1926 enacted a new law which becomes operative on Apr. 1, 1928¹. The Act applies to the same classes of employees as did the former one and, in addition, to persons employed in lumbering operations, on public roads, docks and in places where explosives are used or kept and to employees of the Provincial Government; also to persons in charge of elevators or other machinery in commercial establishments. Employers to whom the Act does not apply may come under it by written agreement with workmen individually. Workmen engaged in the province to work outside it are not entitled to compensation if they can claim it under the law of the place where the accident occurred.

The amount of compensation payable in case of death is an allowance to the surviving consort of 20 p.c. of the wages of the deceased and to each child up to the number of four under 16 years of age of 10 p.c. of wages. Orphaned children each receive 20 p.c. of the wages, with a maximum of 60 p.c. Funeral expenses to the extent of \$100 are allowed. In case of total and permanent incapacity, a life "rent" equal to two-thirds of yearly wages is paid. Partial incapacity entitles the workman, for the period of its duration, to one-half the amount by which his earnings have been reduced. The amount of wages upon which the allowance is calculated may not be less than \$600 nor more than \$2,000. All medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital charges and the cost of prosthetic and orthopædic appliances are paid for over a period of six months, and also charges for transporting the workman to the nearest hospital.

With the exception of the Crown, public corporations and railways under the control of the Parliament of Canada, all employers must insure their workmen against accidents in an approved insurance company or make a satisfactory deposit with the Minister of Public Works and Labour. Deductions from wages for purposes of insurance are forbidden.

¹ It is now understood that this Act will not go into force.

Compensation is recoverable by a summary petition to the superior, circuit or magistrate's court. Advocates representing the workman are entitled to taxable costs only, and may not receive any retainer, fee or commission whatever. Accidents must be reported to the Minister of Public Works and Labour within 30 days, and action to recover compensation must be taken within one year.

Prince Edward Island.—In Prince Edward Island, a law was passed which applies to railway employees only. Subject to the consent of the Dominion Government, an accident fund is to be created and maintained by monies provided from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. A Board of one or more members is to be appointed to administer the Act. In the event of death of the employee, a life annuity of \$30 per month is payable to the consort with an additional \$7.50 per month for each child under the age of 16 years in the case of boys, or 18 years in the case of girls. Funeral expenses of \$100 are also provided for. Compensation for total disability is payable after a waiting period of seven days, at the rate of 55 p.c. of the average earnings of the workman, and in the case of partial disability, at the rate of 55 p.c. of the diminution of average earnings. Necessary medical, surgical, hospital and nursing aid is also provided.

Ontario.—The Ontario law was amended by adding silicosis to the list of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable. Pneumoconiosis and compressed air illness were added during the year by the regulation of the Board. The schedule of industrial diseases now includes the following:—anthrax, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, miners' phthisis, phosphorus poisoning, arsenic poisoning, ankylostomiasis, silicosis, stone workers' or grinders' phthisis, pneumoconiosis, benzol poisoning, compressed air illness. An Act to provide for the Development of Northern Ontario contains a section authorizing the payment, in case of accidents occurring on works undertaken under the Act, of the same compensation as would be payable in cases to which the Workmen's Compensation Act applies.

Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Boards.—*Ontario.*—Under the system operated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 24 classes of industries pay various percentages of their payroll annually to the Board and escape individual civil liability for accidents, the percentage of payroll collected by the Board being graded according to the degree of hazard in the occupation, ranging in 1925 from 5 cents per \$100 of payroll in clothing manufacturing to \$5 per \$100 in quarrying, and averaging for all classes \$1.13 per \$100 of payrolls which amounted to \$395,619,000. Certain other industries (including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc.), are made individually liable to pay the rates of compensation fixed under the Act. Employees of the Dominion or of the Province, killed or injured in the discharge of their duty, are by special legislation placed on the same footing as those of private employers of the second class.

Statistics of benefits paid and accidents for which compensation was awarded during the first 11 years of the operation of the Act appear in Table 6. The 52,733 accidents paid for during the year 1925 included 296 cases of death, 18 of permanent total disability, 2,036 of permanent partial disability, 28,397 of temporary disability and 21,986 in which medical aid only was provided. These latter are all under schedule 1, as medical aid in schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished directly by the employer.

6.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1915-1925.

Years.	Compensation Paid.				Accidents Compensated.			
	Schedule 1.		Schedule 2 and Crown Compensation.	Total Benefits.	Schedule 1	Schedule 2	Crown.	Total.
	Compensation.	Medical Aid.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.
1915.....	692,389	1	200,932	893,321	8,328 ³	1,494	7	9,829
1916.....	1,553,653	1	451,710	2,005,363	15,370 ³	2,825	3	18,208
1917.....	2,286,955	83,514 ²	623,556	2,994,025	25,277 ³	3,406	19	28,702
1918.....	2,751,137	369,346	763,511	3,883,995	36,565	4,335	30	40,930
1919.....	2,808,639	386,299	997,923	4,192,860	34,400	4,517	153	39,070
1920.....	5,113,150	703,706	1,963,390	7,780,245	42,693	4,444	714	47,851
1921.....	3,858,017	662,794	1,668,452	6,189,264	34,271	5,161	834	40,266
1922.....	3,417,102	692,820	1,582,975	5,692,897	37,172	4,572	765	42,509
1923.....	4,036,170	788,906	1,348,786	6,173,862	47,873	3,849	1,916	53,638
1924.....	4,052,288	835,956	1,234,576	6,122,820	46,616	2,820	2,475	51,911
1925.....	3,635,530	875,836	1,054,077	5,565,443	47,782	2,734	2,217	52,733
Total...	34,205,031	5,399,177	11,889,888	51,494,095	376,347	40,157	9,133	425,647

¹ No provision for medical aid. ² Half year only.

³ Cases involving medical aid only not covered till July 1, 1917.

Nova Scotia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915, but only became effective on Jan. 1, 1917. During the nine years between that date and Dec. 31, 1925, accidents to the number of 59,349 were reported to the Board, of which 48,922 were compensated as per Table 7. Prior to Jan. 1, 1920, medical aid was only furnished in special cases.

7.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-1925.

Years.	Compensation paid.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Total Accidents compensated.
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	767,455	202	767,657	4,837
1918.....	1,024,399	—	1,024,399	4,931
1919.....	730,217	491	730,708	4,949
1920.....	991,538	46,093	1,037,631	7,116
1921.....	757,515	35,512	793,027	4,903
1922.....	739,127	45,209	784,336	5,022
1923.....	1,128,994	65,492	1,194,486	6,250
1924.....	932,064	60,768	992,832	5,786
1925.....	695,665	66,241	761,906	5,128
Total.....	7,766,974	320,005	8,086,982	48,922

New Brunswick.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick was passed in 1918. It extends to a wide range of industries, and is administered by a Board of three persons, levying assessments and paying benefits. The total number of accidents compensated in the first six years of the operation of the Act from 1919 to 1924 was 28,195, of which 212 were fatal. For the sums paid out annually from 1920 as compensation and for medical aid see Table 8.

8.—Compensation Paid by the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1920-1924.

Years.	Weekly Compensation.	Permanent Partial Disability.	Fatal.		Medical Aid.	
			Funeral Expenses.	Reserve for Pensions.	Doctor's Fees and Transportation.	Hospital and Nursing Services.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.....	195,063	73,440	1,799	128,158	39,324	15,606
1921.....	159,096	103,054	3,661	188,945	56,631	22,378
1922.....	162,988	84,316	2,906	124,088	76,046	31,568
1923.....	204,353	95,549	3,573	130,339	83,530	35,935
1924.....	203,946	113,555	3,425	162,740	87,261	41,528

Manitoba.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which came into force Mar. 1, 1917, part one of the Act, dealing with workmen in hazardous occupations, is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board, which charges insurance rates according to the hazard of the industry, the sums received by the workman being in lieu of the rights of action previously existing. The province, the city of Winnipeg, and certain corporations operating public utilities, are permitted by the law to practise self-insurance.

From the date of the coming into force of the Act to Dec. 31, 1924, the Board dealt with 24,938 compensable accidents and paid out \$4,248,444 for compensation and medical aid. Of the accidents 23,624 involved temporary and 1,071 permanent disability, whilst 243 resulted in death. (Table 9).

9.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-1924.

Years.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents compensated.
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	289,870	23,002	312,872	1,323
1918.....	304,135	35,121	339,256	1,731
1919.....	285,772	40,748	326,520	1,805
1920.....	389,710	78,566	468,276	2,509
1921.....	527,102	114,118	641,210	2,688
1922.....	585,292	156,734	742,026	4,977
1923.....	624,581	161,805	786,386	4,933
1924.....	476,722	155,166	631,888	4,972
Total.....	3,483,184	765,260	4,248,444	24,938

Alberta.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 became effective Aug. 1, 1918 as regards mining and on Jan. 1, 1919, in respect of almost all other industries except agriculture, railroading and the operation of retail stores and offices. Railroading (except for the running trades) was brought within the scope of the Act in 1919.

Compensation paid to workmen from Aug. 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1925, totals \$1,882,276, in addition to which there has been awarded and set aside in the pension fund on account of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents \$1,718,130, out of which \$554,275 has been paid to workmen and their dependants. The balance at the credit of this fund on Dec. 31, 1925, was \$1,369,390. Payments for medical services between Aug. 1, 1918 and Dec. 31, 1925, total \$763,642. The number of

accidents reported during the year was 8,355, of which 46 were fatal and 76 resulted in some permanent disability.

British Columbia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Jan. 1, 1917, provided compulsory accident insurance in almost every industrial occupation carried on in the province, protecting in 1925 approximately 160,000 employees with a pay roll of over \$160,000,000. Insurance rates are graded according to the hazard of the industry. All employers under the Act are required to deduct one cent per day or part thereof from the wages of employees and to remit this money to the Board to the credit of the medical aid fund, which provides all medical and surgical assistance and hospital expenses for injured employees. For statistics see Table 10.

10.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-1925.

Years.	Compensation paid.	Medical Aid paid.	Total.	Claims (gross).
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	603,274	62,668	665,942	13,685
1918.....	1,224,039	268,985	1,493,024	22,498
1919.....	1,394,696	289,108	1,683,804	18,185
1920.....	1,709,759	397,451	2,107,210	20,905
1921.....	1,771,126	431,748	2,202,874	16,883
1922.....	1,767,260	457,196	2,224,466	19,647
1923.....	2,157,918	514,762	2,672,680	24,184
1924.....	2,309,007	602,733	2,911,740	25,566
1925.....	2,419,372	618,942	3,038,314	27,563
Total.....	15,356,461	3,643,593	19,000,054	189,116

8.—Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. Table 11 shows the number of disputes, the number of employees involved in disputes, and the time loss in working days for each year from 1901 to 1926, and the totals for the period. The items in the column headed "time loss in working days" in the tables following are calculated by multiplying the number of persons directly involved by strikes and lockouts by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the disputes are in existence.

The accompanying tables give the figures and a detailed analysis for 1925, while Tables 11 and 12, giving figures for certain previous years, contain also preliminary figures for 1926.

Industrial Disputes in 1925 and 1926.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded as in existence during 1926 was 77 as compared with 83 in 1925, in each case about the same number as in previous years back to 1922. The number of employees involved also shows comparatively little change since 1921, being 24,142 during 1926 and 25,796 during 1925. The "time loss in working days" was relatively very small for 1926, namely 296,811, but of considerable magnitude in 1925, being 1,743,996, approximately the same as in 1924. The years 1924 and 1925, like 1922, were marked by disputes involving coal miners in large numbers for relatively long periods of time, but 1926 was entirely free from coal-mining disputes of any magnitude.

11.—Record of Industrial Disputes, 1901-1926.

Years.	Number of Disputes.		Disputes in existence in the year.	
	Inexistence in the year.	Beginning in the year.	Employees involved.	Time loss in working days.
1901.....	104	104	28,036	632,302
1902.....	121	121	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	41,050	1,975,296
1923.....	91	77	32,868	768,474
1924.....	73	63	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	73	24,142	296,811
Total.....	3,075¹	2,957	885,627¹	25,159,656

¹In these totals, figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

Table 12 is a record of disputes by months since 1921, from which it appears that the greatest time losses usually occur in the spring and summer months. The long-drawn-out coal strikes in most cases caused the important losses during those months. The heavy loss of working time in May and June, 1921, was chiefly due to strikes in the building trades against reductions in wages, while in 1920 the loss during those two months and also in July was a result of strikes in the building and metal trades and in coal-mining. The greatest time loss in 1926 was from May to August, although it was also heavy in February, September and October. The largest number of employees involved was in July.

12.—Monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts, 1921-1926.

Months.	Disputes in existence.						Number of employees involved.					
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Jan.....	23	22	18	13	12	11	1,765	3,435	2,852	14,294	731	823
Feb.....	31	24	20	17	14	10	2,906	3,200	3,950	12,933	3,066	2,450
Mar.....	32	20	19	13	15	14	3,468	2,569	1,533	827	11,891	1,032
April.....	29	26	27	16	13	14	4,453	13,086	2,561	8,667	12,149	921
May.....	56	31	39	14	19	15	9,323	13,433	4,767	7,955	13,240	4,018
June.....	50	25	28	26	23	15	10,239	11,093	6,268	12,296	14,761	2,881
July.....	41	21	23	19	21	18	9,413	15,553	18,095	8,701	13,458	11,891
Aug.....	31	25	20	16	20	14	3,442	25,364	3,651	9,472	13,430	4,326
Sept.....	26	23	18	9	14	14	3,948	17,736	1,729	7,687	1,297	2,881
Oct.....	17	18	16	7	8	12	1,897	3,240	2,322	8,023	705	2,561
Nov.....	18	14	15	3	11	13	3,354	2,036	2,237	353	3,925	1,133
Dec.....	18	15	13	3	9	10	3,759	2,950	2,446	125	1,532	198
Year.....	145¹	85¹	91¹	73¹	83¹	77¹	23,930¹	41,050¹	32,868¹	32,494¹	25,796¹	24,142

¹ See next page for note.

12.—Monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts, 1921-1926—concluded.

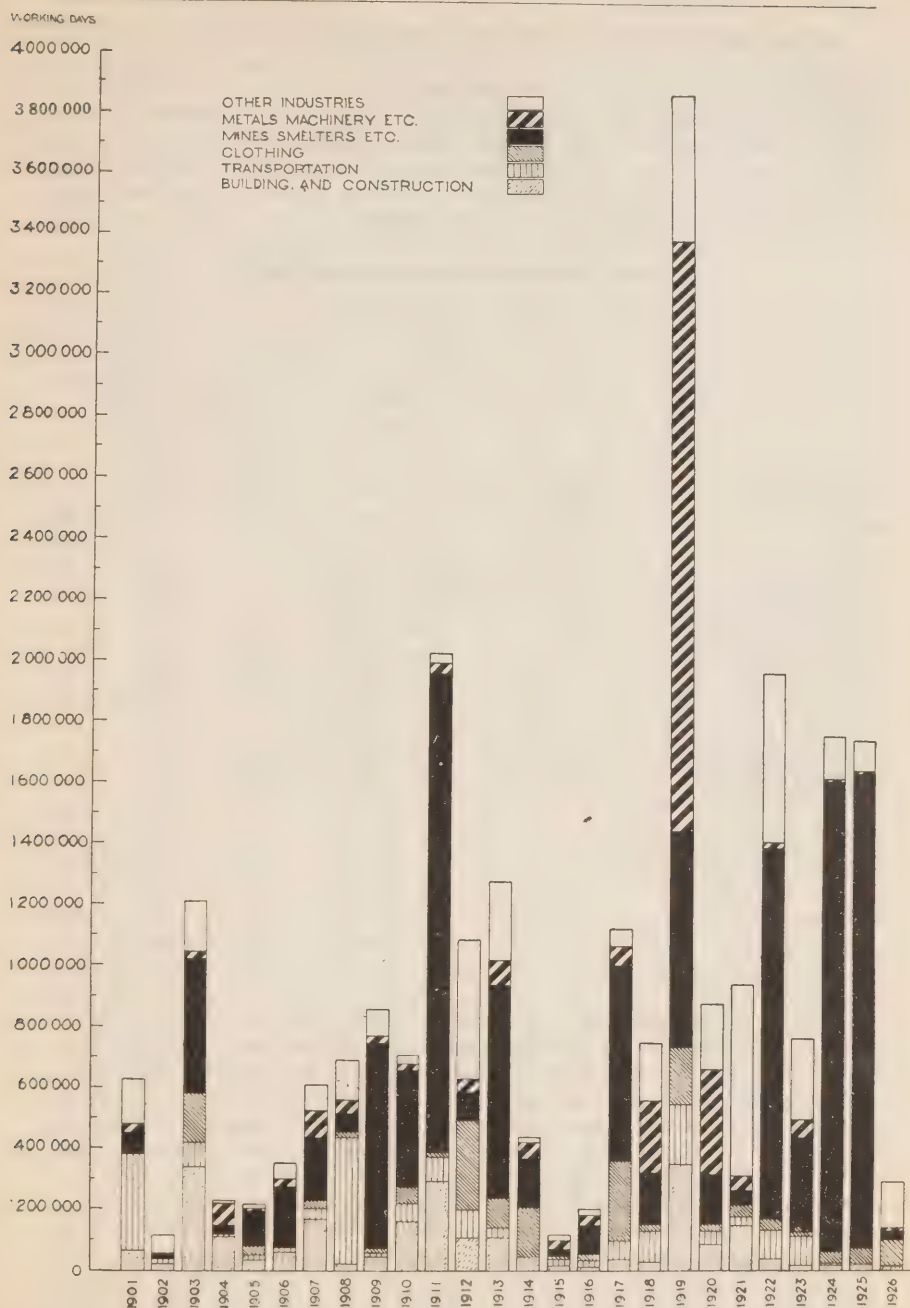
Months.	Time loss in working days.					
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Jan.....	30,646	68,474	53,966	209,834	5,526	9,769
Feb.....	36,361	62,935	46,030	197,083	27,013	21,730
Mar.....	55,502	62,737	33,229	11,087	249,400	14,269
April.....	63,480	272,946	34,972	199,968	297,949	8,773
May.....	175,889	279,857	53,891	202,710	307,229	59,591
June.....	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,790	320,594	35,769
July.....	92,891	255,734	307,433	210,736	331,976	49,058
Aug.....	73,273	450,692	30,721	206,118	112,524	34,800
Sept.....	59,849	99,732	30,773	183,723	20,553	20,922
Oct.....	46,036	54,758	50,402	127,763	12,142	27,873
Nov.....	73,149	48,023	55,978	5,148	38,187	9,892
Dec.....	61,365	55,986	28,693	1,865	20,903	4,365
Year.....	956,461	1,975,276	768,494	1,770,825	1,743,996	296,811

¹ These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year and are not a summation of the monthly figures.

Tables 13 and 14 are records of industrial disputes by provinces and industries involved in 1925. Nova Scotia had the only dispute involving 10,000 or more employees, the coal miners' strike accounting for the loss of 1,500,000 working days, or 85 p.c. of the total. In Quebec the boot factory employees' strike involved over 2,000 workpeople, and this, together with disputes in the fur and clothing trades, caused the second largest time loss. In Ontario the number of disputes was greatest, but the number of employees involved was only about half as great as in Quebec, and the time loss one-third as large. Alberta and British Columbia had each 14 disputes, involving about 3,000 employees in each province, there being more time loss in Alberta, as the three coal-mining disputes were somewhat prolonged. In British Columbia most of the disputes were in building but were not prolonged. With the exception of a few large strikes, the year was marked by a number of disputes involving relatively small numbers of employees for short periods of time.

13.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Provinces, 1925.

Provinces.	Disputes.		Number of employees involved.	Time loss.	
	Number.	P.c. of total.		Working days.	P.c. of total.
Nova Scotia.....	3	3.6	11,487	1,478,802	84.8
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	23	27.7	5,513	117,277	6.8
Ontario.....	25	30.0	2,738	38,494	2.2
Manitoba.....	4	4.9	122	532	0.0
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	14	16.9	3,200	89,756	5.1
British Columbia.....	14	16.9	2,736	19,135	1.1
Total.....	83	100.0	25,796	1,743,996	100.0



An analysis of industrial disputes by industries is given in Table 14. A very large proportion (90.1 p.c.) of the time loss was in the mining industry. Only 8.8 p.c. of the total time was lost in manufactures; 4.6 p.c. of this was in the leather and fur products group, chiefly in the boot and shoe industry. Workers in the clothing industries also lost a large absolute number of working days, the proportion to the total being 3.0 p.c.; over 3,600 employees, or 13.9 p.c. of the total number, were affected. This was the second greatest number of workers involved, the striking coal-miners, numbering over 15,500, taking first place.

14.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1925.

Industries.	Disputes.		Number of employees involved.	Time loss.	
	Number.	P.c. of total.		Working days.	P.c. of total.
Logging.....	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing and trapping.....	2	2.4	980	5,880	0.4
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	14	16.9	15,550	1,571,881	90.1
Manufacturing—					
Vegetable foods.....	3	3.6	65	448	0.0
Tobacco and liquors.....	1	1.2	7	655	0.0
Clothing, including knitted goods.....	19	22.9	3,607	51,986	3.0
Leather, fur and products.....	5	6.0	2,743	78,868	4.6
Pulp and paper products.....	1	1.2	32	1,153	0.1
Printing and publishing.....	2	2.4	40	2,025	0.1
Saw and planing mill products.....	2	2.4	144	1,184	0.1
Wood products.....	2	2.4	359	3,789	0.3
Iron and steel products.....	4	4.9	75	6,776	0.4
Miscellaneous products, n. e. s.....	3	3.6	210	3,974	0.2
Construction—					
Buildings and structures.....	13	15.7	1,026	8,918	0.5
Railway construction.....	3	3.6	278	1,334	0.0
Shipbuilding.....	2	2.4	352	4,344	0.2
Miscellaneous construction.....	1	1.2	170	510	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities—					
Water transportation.....	3	3.6	75	214	0.0
Telegraphs and telephones.....	1	1.2	6	21	0.0
Service—					
Personal, domestic.....	2	2.4	72	126	0.0
Total.....	83	100.0	25,796	1,743,996	100.0

The causes and results of the industrial disputes recorded during 1925 are shown in Table 15. Of the 83 disputes registered, 45 were over wages, of which 20 were against decreases. There was one dispute in connection with hours of labour. Questions of unionism caused 23 disputes, 16 of these being to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions. Five disputes were against the discharge of employees. An analysis by results shows that of the 13 disputes about increases in wages, four ended in favour of the workers, eight in favour of the employers, and six were partially successful or ended in compromise. Of the 20 disputes over decreases in wages, five ended in favour of employees, nine in favour of employers and four were partially successful or ended in compromise while two were untermiated. Of the total number of disputes, 35 were settled in favour of the employees, 26 in favour of employers, 17 were compromises or partially successful, and the remainder were indefinite or untermiated.

15.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Causes and Results, 1925.

Causes or objects.	In favour of employees.				In favour of employers.			
	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Wages—								
Increase in wages.....	4	3	493	3,299	8	15	1,946	23,475
Decrease in wages.....	5	6	483	5,597	9	16	13,332	1,536,715
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	2	8	163	1,511	1	1	160	1,440
Increase in wages and other changes.....	2	2	207	732	—	—	—	—
Hours of Labour—								
Shorter hours.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	18
Other causes affecting wages and working conditions.....	4	15	365	2,797	1	1	6	21
Unionism—								
Recognition of union.....	1	1	54	108	1	1	16	1,743
Discharge of employees for union activity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union jurisdiction.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions.....	11	189	2,960	34,073	3	3	243	13,613
Other union questions.....	1	1	15	1,135	—	—	—	—
Against discharge of employees ¹	4	4	201	597	1	1	70	2,012
Sympathetic.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	48
Unclassified.....	1	6	51	204	—	—	—	—
Total.....	35	235	4,992	50,053	26	40	15,807	1,579,085

Causes or objects.	Compromise or partially successful.				Indefinite or unteminated.				Total.			
	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Wages—												
Increase in wages.....	6	48	512	6,063	—	—	—	—	18	66	2,951	32,837
Decrease in wages.....	4	82	1,110	23,134	2	15	2,121	31,239	20	119	17,046	1,596,685
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	323	2,951
Increase in wages and other changes.....	2	9	450	1,700	—	—	—	—	4	11	657	2,432
Hours of Labour—												
Shorter hours.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	18
Other causes affecting wages and working conditions.....	1	1	250	3,500	1	75	420	47,222	7	92	1,041	53,540
Unionism—												
Recognition of union.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	70	1,851
Discharge of employees for union activity.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	25	750	1	1	25	750
Union jurisdiction.....	3	2	39	436	—	—	—	—	3	2	39	436
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions.....	1	1	30	54	1	1	40	760	16	194	3,273	48,500
Other union questions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	1,135
Against discharge of employees ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	271	2,609
Sympathetic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	48
Unclassified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	51	204
Total.....	17	143	2,391	34,887	5	92	2,606	79,971	83	510	25,796	1,743,996

¹ Other than in connection with union questions.

The methods of settlement of the disputes in existence in 1925 are shown in Table 16. Of the 83 strikes, 56 were settled by negotiations; the number of workers involved in these 56 disputes was 10,170 or 39.4 p.c. of the total of employees. Conciliation or mediation effected a settlement in 6 cases, in which 14,292, or 55.8

p.c. of the workers were involved. In 15 disputes, affecting 704 or 2·7 p.c. of the workers who struck or were locked out during the year, the striking employees were replaced by other workers.

16.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries and Methods of Settlement, 1925.

Industries or occupations.	Negotiations between parties.		Conciliation or mediation.		Arbitration.	
	Number.	Em- ployees.	Number.	Em- ployees.	Number.	Em- ployees.
Fishing and trapping.....	2	980	-	-	-	-
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarry- ing.....	12	3,692	2	11,863	-	-
Manufacturing—						
Vegetable foods.....	1	51	1	9	-	-
Tobacco and liquors.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing, including knitted goods.....	14	3,282	-	-	-	-
Leather, fur and products.....	2	207	1	2,100	-	-
Pulp and paper products.....	1	32	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing.....	1	21	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mill products.....	1	130	-	-	-	-
Wood products.....	-	-	1	250	-	-
Iron and steel products.....	1	26	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.....	2	169	-	-	-	-
Construction—						
Buildings and structures.....	11	855	-	-	-	-
Railway construction.....	3	278	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding.....	2	352	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous construction.....	-	-	1	170	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities—						
Water transportation.....	1	35	-	-	-	-
Telegraphs and telephones.....	1	6	-	-	-	-
Service—						
Personal, domestic.....	1	54	-	-	-	-
Total.....	56	10,170	6	14,392	-	-

Industries or occupations.	Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.		Returned to work on employers' terms.		Replacement of strikers.		Otherwise (including indefinite or unterminated).		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.
Fishing and trapping.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	980
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15,555
Manufacturing—										
Vegetable foods.....	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	3	65
Tobacco and liquors.....	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	7
Clothing, including knitted goods.....	-	-	-	-	3	260	2	65	19	3,607
Leather, fur and products.....	-	-	-	-	1	16	1	420	5	2,743
Pulp and paper products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32
Printing and publishing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	2	40
Saw and planing mill pro- ducts.....	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	2	144
Wood products.....	-	-	-	-	1	109	-	-	2	359
Iron and steel products.....	-	-	-	-	2	28	1	21	4	75
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.....	-	-	-	-	1	41	-	-	3	210
Construction—										
Buildings and structures.....	-	-	-	-	2	171	-	-	13	1,026
Railway construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	278
Shipbuilding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	352
Miscellaneous construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	170
Transportation and public utilities—										
Water transportation.....	-	-	-	-	2	40	-	-	3	75
Telegraphs and telephones.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Service—										
Personal, domestic.....	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	2	72
Total.....	-	-	1	5	15	704	5	525	83	25,796

9.—Employment and Unemployment.

Employment Service of Canada.—Under sec. 3 of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (S-9 Geo. V, c. 21), an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in May, 1918, to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices, the Minister of Labour is empowered:—

“(a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

“(b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

“(c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment”.

The Act further provides that certain sums of money are to be appropriated annually and paid to the provinces on a basis proportionate to the amount that each expends on the maintenance of employment offices. The amounts provided for the various fiscal years were to be, for 1918-19, \$50,000; for 1919-20, \$100,000; for 1920-21, \$150,000; for each succeeding year, \$150,000. For some years these amounts were later increased by supplementary vote, but since the fiscal year 1923-24 no supplementary appropriations have been made, and the payments to the provinces are now on the basis originally provided for in the Act.

The desired uniformity and co-ordination of employment office activities throughout the various provinces are obtained by having the payments contingent upon an agreement. This agreement, required under the Act, ensures that the provinces, in the conduct of their employment offices, shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and occupations for both men and women, and that no charge shall be made to employers or employees for this service. Each province agrees to maintain a provincial clearance system in co-operation with the interprovincial clearance system established by the Dominion Government, in order to secure the necessary mobility of labour as between localities in the same province or in different provinces. For the fiscal year 1926-27, agreements were concluded with all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Thus is formed the Employment Service of Canada—a chain of employment offices reaching from Halifax to Vancouver. At the time the Act came into force, only 12 provincial employment offices were operated in Canada. This number was steadily increased until, at the close of 1919, due to the impetus given by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, together with the requirements of the demobilization period, offices were functioning at 84 different centres. Subsequent contractions have reduced the Service to offices located at 63 centres (on Oct. 31, 1926), which are distributed among the various provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 3; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 25; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 8; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 11.

Employment Service Council of Canada.—An Order in Council issued in 1918 in pursuance of the Act, provides for the formation of a body to be advisory to the Minister of Labour in the administration thereof. This body, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of representatives of the Dominion Departments of Labour and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, the Trades and Labour Congress

of Canada, the Railway Association of Canada, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the returned soldiers. At the seven annual meetings of the Council, the most recent of which was held on Sept. 9-10, 1925, various recommendations and suggestions relative to employment office administration were brought forward and presented to the Minister.

Operations of Employment Offices.—Statistics covering the work of the local offices are collected and tabulated by the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour. Table 17 shows the positions available, applications for work and placements effected by the Service each year since 1920. During 1926, there were 542,469 applications for employment, 456,932 vacancies and 410,155 placements, as compared with 557,045 applications, 447,043 vacancies and 412,825 placements in 1925.

Placements made in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia gained considerably, while those effected in Saskatchewan and Alberta declined. The reduction in these provinces was due to the smaller number of workers placed during the harvest period: the demand for harvesters was not smaller than in the preceding year, but in 1926 there were not as many harvesters seeking employment. It will be noted that the placements made in British Columbia exceeded the vacancies listed at the local offices, owing to the large number of transfers of harvest workers to the Prairie Provinces.

The ratio of vacancies to applications was higher in 1926 than in 1925, as was also the ratio of placements to applications. For each 100 applicants registered during 1925, there were 80.3 vacancies and 74.1 placements, while there were 84.2 vacancies and 75.6 placements for each 100 applicants in 1926.

Reduced Railway Fares.—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there are not enough workers in any one locality to fill the available vacancies, the Employment Service, by special arrangement with nearly all the members of the Canadian Passenger Association, has been granted the privilege of issuing certificates which entitle the bearers to purchase railway fares at the reduced rate of 2.7 cents per mile. This rate is for a second class ticket and is applicable only to fares of not less than \$4. During 1925, 36,747 certificates were issued, 18,241 to persons proceeding to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 18,506 to workers going to points in other provinces. Of the total of certificates issued, 9,471 were issued in British Columbia to persons proceeding to the Prairie Provinces to engage in harvesting operations; these travelled at harvesters' rates, which were cheaper than 2.7 cents per mile. During 1926, 35,797 certificates for special rates were granted, 18,080 to persons travelling to employment within the same province as the despatching office, and 17,717 to persons for whom employment had been secured in other provinces; these included 7,347 certificates issued for the special harvest rate from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces.

17.—Applications for Employment, Positions offered and Placements effected by the Employment Service of Canada, by Provinces, 1920-1926.

Provinces.	Years.	Applications registered.		Vacancies notified.		Placements effected.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Nova Scotia.....	1920.....	6,241	525	2,665	692	2,269	174
	1921.....	11,448	1,413	4,763	1,208	4,271	648
	1922.....	12,204	2,976	7,707	2,647	6,706	1,961
	1923.....	12,180	3,138	9,767	2,897	9,267	2,407
	1924.....	7,235	2,855	6,227	2,847	5,225	2,383
	1925.....	5,688	2,232	5,185	2,169	4,981	1,811
New Brunswick.....	1920.....	5,326	3,539	4,998	3,547	4,699	2,922
	1921.....	9,495	473	8,388	513	6,846	310
	1922.....	5,423	884	3,902	870	3,611	601
	1923.....	7,905	2,019	6,693	1,817	6,101	1,365
	1924.....	9,440	2,997	9,270	3,159	8,142	2,576
	1925.....	6,685	3,408	6,126	3,393	5,348	3,121
Quebec.....	1920.....	6,443	4,184	4,495	4,125	4,308	4,043
	1921.....	6,934	4,335	5,873	4,307	5,563	4,236
	1922.....	33,959	2,111	16,221	2,982	20,800	1,327
	1923.....	32,841	4,896	7,229	4,066	6,765	2,580
	1924.....	31,071	7,098	12,731	5,806	11,962	4,547
	1925.....	31,247	6,741	16,357	5,807	13,819	4,911
Ontario.....	1920.....	32,865	7,145	9,601	5,825	10,697	5,050
	1921.....	34,096	9,548	14,090	8,226	13,525	7,545
	1922.....	39,861	7,982	23,148	6,767	20,509	4,801
	1923.....	162,018	30,943	144,922	44,124	111,115	24,745
	1924.....	135,666	41,621	91,864	39,067	78,694	25,514
	1925.....	156,437	42,229	139,224	42,935	120,075	28,358
Manitoba.....	1920.....	164,492	51,588	162,907	47,007	132,069	34,371
	1921.....	161,448	53,530	132,045	40,348	117,484	30,518
	1922.....	146,353	50,924	119,053	39,979	107,642	29,284
	1923.....	138,693	54,830	115,551	44,581	104,447	33,152
	1924.....	67,770	27,960	88,282	31,913	62,908	25,657
	1925.....	57,262	27,041	56,728	28,419	45,049	23,767
Saskatchewan.....	1920.....	53,611	23,233	43,880	24,043	41,217	20,752
	1921.....	55,934	23,866	42,418	22,290	48,126	19,726
	1922.....	40,200	22,495	27,871	19,180	29,264	17,886
	1923.....	41,777	23,051	30,377	20,902	31,154	19,263
	1924.....	43,149	24,781	32,456	22,874	35,290	21,423
	1925.....	51,859	6,573	62,043	8,867	46,509	5,750
Alberta.....	1920.....	66,301	6,933	82,309	9,629	61,322	6,275
	1921.....	67,350	7,204	80,714	9,038	63,707	5,536
	1922.....	78,355	7,822	94,971	10,521	76,300	6,789
	1923.....	45,386	7,217	58,802	8,059	43,464	6,057
	1924.....	77,584	7,651	85,678	8,857	75,613	6,542
	1925.....	59,364	8,529	75,478	10,616	58,016	7,526
British Columbia....	1920.....	66,737	16,942	63,393	18,046	53,246	14,821
	1921.....	53,570	13,435	48,777	14,358	43,582	11,338
	1922.....	43,935	8,586	36,330	9,902	32,235	7,780
	1923.....	55,346	8,283	53,352	8,781	46,056	6,984
	1924.....	45,117	9,356	39,153	9,063	36,521	7,869
	1925.....	60,418	8,603	54,471	8,145	50,755	6,915
Canada.....	1920.....	53,690	8,926	53,076	9,197	50,287	7,223
	1921.....	82,042	10,514	64,338	8,985	61,351	7,730
	1922.....	71,325	9,370	29,926	8,480	34,498	7,241
	1923.....	71,362	11,062	33,250	8,171	34,383	6,837
	1924.....	66,509	11,257	42,504	8,942	43,022	7,987
	1925.....	63,657	10,776	34,433	9,095	37,356	7,889
	1920.....	66,663	11,830	32,221	9,070	40,356	9,088
	1921.....	65,948	11,582	34,583	9,880	40,747	9,314
	1922.....	480,733	96,054	450,526	116,142	365,292	80,520
	1923.....	438,836	105,593	325,498	106,097	277,792	77,964
	1924.....	443,875	104,407	365,529	104,359	316,386	77,136
	1925.....	473,483	115,692	431,576	109,404	376,801	85,751
	1920.....	402,593	116,782	314,258	97,810	285,359	80,773
	1921.....	439,022	118,023	345,570	101,473	328,334	84,491
	1922.....	417,965	124,504	345,163	111,769	319,558	90,597

¹Including a small number of applications, vacancies and placements reported by Prince Edward Island during four months in 1920.

1.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions.

Monthly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published by the Employment Service Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, based on returns

received from 1,500 local trade unions having an aggregate membership of 150,000 workers. Unemployment as here used means involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from the tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentages of unemployment are based, it should be understood that the figures for each month have reference only to the reporting organizations. Table 18 is a monthly record of unemployment in trade unions for the past 12 years, by provinces. The maximum of unemployment in 1926 was in January and February, in both of which the percentage stood at 8.1; in 1925, the January figure of 10.2 p.c. was the maximum. In 1926 the minimum, reached in July, was 2.3 p.c., while the minimum for 1925 was 4.4 p.c. in August. Thus employment among organized workers, as indicated by these statistics, was more active in 1926 than in 1925.

18.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, 1915-1926.

NOTE.—For the percentages of unemployment for 12 months in 1921 and 1922, see page 732 of the 1922-23 Year Book; for 12 months in 1923, see page 688 of the 1924 Year Book and for 12 months in 1924, see page 700 of the 1925 Year Book.

Months.	Years.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brun- swick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
Dec.....	1915	.2	.7	9.5	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.8	7.9
June.....	1916	.5	.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.6	3.0	5.8	2.1
Dec.....	1916	.3	.2	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.0
June.....	1917	.3	.2	2.5	.9	.6	.3	.8	1.8	1.2
Dec.....	1917	2.6	4.1	3.2	2.5	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.5
June.....	1918	.2	.3	.5	.4	.3	.2	.4	.9	.4
Dec.....	1918	2.0	.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.5
June.....	1919	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
Dec.....	1919	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3
June.....	1920	.6	.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
Dec.....	1920	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
June.....	1921	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
Dec.....	1921	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
June.....	1922	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
Dec.....	1922	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
June.....	1923	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
Dec.....	1923	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
June.....	1924	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
Dec.....	1924	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Jan.....	1925	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Feb.....	1925	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Mar.....	1925	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April.....	1925	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May.....	1925	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
June.....	1925	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July.....	1925	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
Aug.....	1925	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Sept.....	1925	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Oct.....	1925	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Nov.....	1925	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Dec.....	1925	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Jan.....	1926	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb.....	1926	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar.....	1926	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April.....	1926	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May.....	1926	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June.....	1926	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July.....	1926	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug.....	1926	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept.....	1926	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct.....	1926	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6
Nov.....	1926	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec.....	1926	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9

2.—Employment as Reported by Employers.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulates payroll data on employment, obtained monthly from employers of 15 persons and over; nearly 6,000 of these firms, representing practically every industry except agriculture and the more specialized business and professional callings, made monthly returns covering in 1926 an average working force of over 807,000 persons. The payrolls varied from approximately 733,000 on Jan. 1 to 865,000 on Oct. 1. The trend of employment in the past three years is shown in the chart on page 706. This depicts the steadily upward movement that characterized the greater part of 1926, employment having shown only one decline (on Apr. 1) between January and October. The curve, each month from the beginning of the year, was higher than in the corresponding month of the years 1921-25. The index, at the peak of 105.2 on Oct. 1, was five points higher than on Aug. 1, 1923, the previous high level since 1920, and, despite seasonal curtailment at the close of the year, the situation on Dec. 1, 1926, was more favourable than in any month of the five years from 1921 to 1925.

Employment by Economic Areas.—An analysis of the returns shows that in 1926 British Columbia again recorded a higher level of employment than any other of the economic areas, while Quebec took second place in this respect. The gains in employment between Jan. 1 and the month in which the indexes in the various provinces reached their peak for 1926, varied from 11.3 points in the Maritime Provinces to 22.8 points in Quebec. Table 19 is a record of employment in the five economic areas, as reported monthly by employers.

19.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Economic Areas, as at the first of each month, January, 1921, to December, 1926, with yearly averages since 1921.

NOTE.—Number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated economic area to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1926.

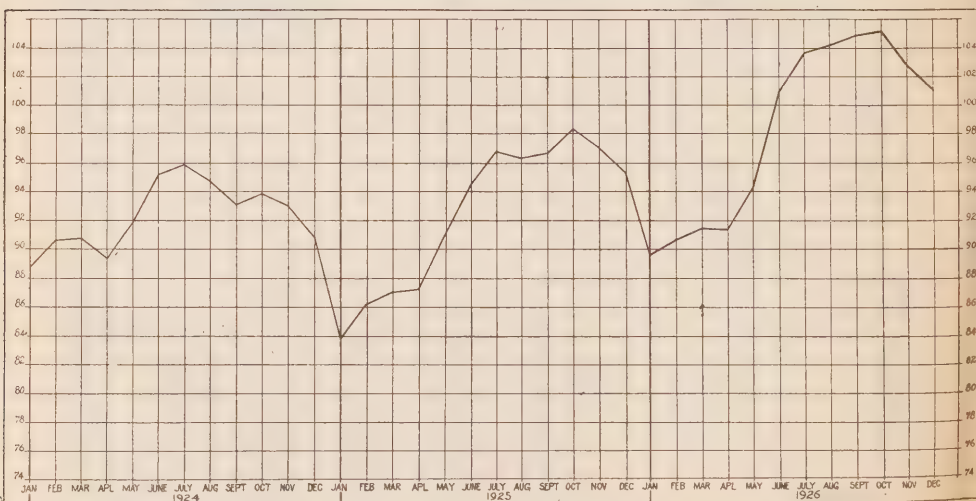
Years and Months.	Maritime Provinces	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces.	British Columbia.	Canada.
1921						
Average.....	91.2	86.2	85.1	94.7	91.4	87.8
1922						
Average.....	86.7	85.4	87.1	93.4	93.3	87.9
1923						
Average.....	94.2	95.2	93.4	95.5	98.5	94.6
1924.						
Jan. 1.....	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb. 1.....	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1.....	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
April 1.....	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1.....	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1.....	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1.....	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1.....	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1.....	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1.....	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1.....	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1.....	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
Average.....	86.1	95.8	89.7	92.8	101.0	92.3

19.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Economic Areas, as at the first of each month, January, 1924, to December, 1926, with yearly averages since 1921—concluded.

Years and Months.	Maritime Provinces	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada.
1925.						
Jan. 1.....	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1.....	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1.....	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
April 1.....	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1.....	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1.....	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1.....	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug. 1.....	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1.....	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1.....	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1.....	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1.....	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3
Average.....	86.4	96.2	89.0	92.7	105.6	92.5
1926.						
Jan. 1.....	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	89.6
Feb. 1.....	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	90.7
Mar. 1.....	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	91.5
April 1.....	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	91.4
May 1.....	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	94.3
June 1.....	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	101.0
July 1.....	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	103.7
Aug. 1.....	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	104.2
Sept. 1.....	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	104.9
Oct. 1.....	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	105.2
Nov. 1.....	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	102.8
Dec. 1.....	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	101.1
Average.....	88.6	104.3	93.5	100.2	112.9	95.4
Relative weight of employment by economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1926....	7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	100.0

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, taken as 100.



Employment by Cities.—Separate tabulations are made for eight leading industrial cities—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, in all of which, except Ottawa, considerable improvement was shown during 1926 as compared with the preceding year. In Ottawa, the situation was practically unchanged. Manufacturing, employing a large share of the workers reported in these cities, was much more active, as was trade, while construction generally showed marked gains. Table 20 is a record of employment in these cities by months since 1924.

20.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Leading Cities, as at the first of each month, January, 1924 to December, 1926, with yearly averages since 1922.

NOTE.—Number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1926.

Years and Months.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Ottawa.	Hamilton.	Windsor. ¹	Winnipeg.	Vancouver.
1922.								
Average.....	84.9	—	87.0	—	—	—	91.8	94.2
1923.								
Average.....	91.5	—	88.5	100.6	89.8	—	88.5	95.3
1924.								
Jan. 1.....	86.3	—	85.6	91.0	79.0	—	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.1	—	84.7	89.7	84.3	—	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1.....	87.7	—	84.5	89.3	83.2	—	83.8	94.2
April 1.....	90.1	—	84.8	90.9	85.2	—	82.3	99.8
May 1.....	92.3	—	85.6	98.3	86.4	—	83.0	102.2
June 1.....	96.2	—	85.2	101.6	83.1	—	83.6	99.7
July 1.....	94.8	—	83.9	102.3	81.7	—	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1.....	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	—	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1.....	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	—	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1.....	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	—	86.1	104.0
Nov. 1.....	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	—	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1.....	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	—	83.5	104.0
Average.....	91.8	98.2	85.4	96.1	81.7	—	84.5	99.6
1925.								
Jan. 1.....	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	—	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1.....	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	77.3	—	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1.....	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	—	82.7	101.8
April 1.....	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	—	83.7	102.5
May 1.....	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	—	85.4	104.0
June 1.....	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1.....	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1.....	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1.....	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1.....	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1.....	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1.....	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Average.....	93.0	96.9	86.7	94.0	83.6	85.4	86.5	106.3
1926.								
Jan. 1.....	88.2	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.7	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Average.....	98.3	98.0	90.2	93.9	94.3	99.9	96.9	115.4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1926. ²	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1

¹ Includes other "Border Cities". ² Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment by Industries.—Employment in the manufacturing division showed pronounced expansion during 1926; construction and trade were more active than in any of the six preceding years, while transportation and communication also reported a more favourable situation as compared with preceding years. Mining showed marked improvement towards the close of the year; logging, on the other hand, did not employ as large a number of workers as in 1925. Table 21 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups.

21.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Industries, as at the first of each month, January, 1924, to December, 1926, with yearly averages since 1921.

NOTE.—Number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1926.

Years and Months.	Manu- facturing.	Logging.	Mining.	Communi- cation.	Trans- portation.	Construc- tion and Main- tenance.	Services.	Trade.	All Indus- tries.
1921									
Average	81.1	57.1	93.7	105.0	102.0	116.0	100.2	93.4	87.8
1922									
Average	81.6	47.2	95.2	100.6	105.9	125.1	98.1	91.5	87.9
1923									
Average	89.3	63.3	101.6	102.0	108.6	131.9	105.2	92.8	94.6
1924									
Jan. 1.	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	98.8	106.6	99.4	88.7
Feb. 1.	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	91.2	90.6
Mar. 1.	86.0	90.8	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
April 1.	86.5	54.2	99.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May 1.	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
June 1.	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
July 1.	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1	95.9
Aug. 1.	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
Sept. 1.	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
Oct. 1.	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
Nov. 1.	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
Dec. 1.	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
Average	85.3	64.6	100.7	109.0	107.3	130.8	112.2	93.3	92.3
1925									
Jan. 1.	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.9
Feb. 1.	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar. 1.	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
April 1.	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.6	98.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May 1.	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June 1.	88.3	51.3	94.6	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
July 1.	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug. 1.	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sept. 1.	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct. 1.	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov. 1.	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec. 1.	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
Average	86.0	58.4	95.4	111.1	104.6	138.4	114.2	95.8	92.5
1926									
Jan. 1.	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1.	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1.	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
April 1.	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1.	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1.	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1.	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1.	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1.	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1.	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1.	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1.	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
Average	92.1	55.2	95.3	116.0	108.0	161.6	119.1	100.3	98.4
Relative weight by industries as at Dec. 1, 1926....	55.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	13.4	9.2	1.7	7.8	100.0

10.—Child Labour Laws.

In the 1924 edition of the Year Book, at pp. 690-701, appears a short discussion of child labour in Canada, followed by a comparative statement of the laws regulating child labour in the various provinces, including compulsory attendance laws, educational requirements for children entering employment, physical examination of children entering employment, minimum ages for work in factories, shops, office buildings and mines, hours of labour per day and week, prohibited hours of night-work, and prohibited employments and regulations regarding child labour in street trades.

In 1924 the Dominion Government amended the Canada Shipping Act to give effect to three draft conventions of the International Labour Conference dealing with the employment of children and young persons, *viz.*: (1) minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; (2) minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers; and (3) compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. These amendments are in force from Jan. 1, 1926.

11.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada.

A general article on "The Co-operative Movement in Canada" appeared at pp. 704-720 of the 1925 edition of the Year Book under the three sub-headings of "Consumers' Co-operation", "Co-operative Credit", and "Producers' Co-operation"¹. Because of the pressure upon space, this article is not reprinted here, but a digest of the latest available material on each of these three sub-divisions of co-operation is included.

1.—Consumers' Co-operation.

The co-operative store was first introduced into Canada by miners who had had experience of co-operation in Great Britain. The first co-operative store was opened at Stellarton, N.S., in 1861, and continued to do business until 1916. Many similar ventures were afterwards commenced but a considerable number failed through their neglect to build up an adequate reserve fund. In 1909 the Co-operative Union of Canada was formed, with six affiliated societies and 1,595 members; since October 1909 it has published a monthly, "The Canadian Co-operator", from which the following statistics showing the growth of consumers' co-operation in the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union have been taken.² (Table 22).

¹ The article referred to above was prepared for the Year Book by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

² For details regarding the Co-operative Union of Canada and its activities see the 1925 Year Book, pp. 708-9.

22.—Statistics of Co-operative Societies Affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, 1909-25.

NOTE.—No data for the year 1916.

Years.	Societies.	Members.	Share and Loan Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Stock in Trade.	Other Assets.	Sales.	Net Profits.	Purchase dividends paid.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1909....	6	1,595	38,460	11,090	53,820	40,882	347,064	-	22,828
1910....	9	2,605	97,965	19,994	123,946	85,572	569,311	36,596	28,235
1911....	12	3,788	143,781	25,070	168,895	102,903	789,292	44,535	47,338
1912....	17	5,000	178,126	31,806	191,122	172,658	1,194,065	88,782	67,256
1913....	17	5,822	166,051	42,498	205,300	183,220	1,424,985	78,399	63,442
1914....	14	5,810	166,307	36,219	181,867	129,022	1,133,081	73,490	63,881
1915....	8	3,239	143,319	21,118	94,672	109,911	657,006	53,270	47,995
1917....	13	4,673	248,253	27,941	205,899	145,732	1,264,247	91,079	82,287
1918....	12	4,746	301,368	38,257	252,921	169,545	1,488,541	123,363	115,969
1919....	15	6,306	360,834	47,463	370,676	205,222	2,122,726	156,870	138,216
1920....	20	7,427	394,471	40,419	368,090	206,625	2,465,253	165,904	157,424
1921....	14	5,919	374,996	39,001	280,968	243,397	1,990,765	154,713	144,512
1922....	12	6,552	450,996	94,781	251,855	286,223	2,166,196	157,321	138,762
1923....	7	4,646	381,656	97,591	232,294	286,847	2,249,380	172,972	140,991
1924....	14	7,047	516,909	94,856	271,713	445,071	2,675,852	212,493	183,986
1925....	16	7,308	512,808	151,791	351,732	484,042	2,792,872	158,140	118,945

The Guelph Co-operative Society failed during 1925 after a successful career of 21 years, while the five months' stoppage of work in the coal and steel industries in Nova Scotia caused a drop in sales of the British Canadian Society at Sydney Mines and Glace Bay.

The progress shown by the returns from the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union does not represent the whole growth of the consumers' co-operative movement in Canada. Although the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union are among the oldest and best established, there is a larger number of consumers' co-operative societies outside the Union than within it, the great majority of these being in the western provinces. In Saskatchewan, 55 co-operative stores were reported to be operating in 1925-26, an increase of 6 over 1924-25, while many other organizations were carrying on a car-lot business. In other provinces no official reports are available. In 1926, the Manitoba Co-operative League was organized to link up the co-operative societies in the province, and a similar organization was formed in Alberta in 1923. In Saskatchewan an annual conference of representatives of co-operative societies has been held since 1923.

2.—Co-operative Credit in Quebec.

A form of co-operation, which has achieved great success, is that which provides short-term credit for small farmers and industrial workers in the province of Quebec. In 1900, what are known as "Les Caisses Populaires", or People's Banks, were begun with the establishment by the late Alphonse Desjardins of La Caisse Populaire at Levis. M. Desjardins adopted the principles of lending money only for approved purposes to carefully selected members in a restricted area, of limited liability, of withdrawable shares of small amount payable by instalments and of distribution of profits. These banks are for the most part established in agricultural districts. Loans are made for the purchase of agricultural implements at cash prices, to increase farm live stock, to improve farm buildings, to tide over a period of depression, to get out of a merchant's debt and for various other similar purposes. The loans, though comprised within the term "short credit", are for longer periods than are usual in ordinary commercial transactions, because agricultural operations necessarily extend over longer periods than those of trade. They may be for 12, 15, or even 24 months, because they must give time for the farmer to realize on his products.

At present these banks are organized under the Quebec Syndicates Act, 1906. The value of the shares is generally \$5, which may be paid in instalments. The liability of the shareholders is limited to the value of their shares, which generally does not exceed \$2,000 per shareholder. Shareholders and borrowers must reside within the area of the bank's field of operations, except that under the by-laws shareholders who remove from the locality may continue their holdings in the bank, but without participation in the management by holding office. Larger loans are made upon mortgage and the smaller ones upon notes; but a portion of the loan, capital and interest must be repaid at fixed periods in such a way as to extinguish the debt within a determinate time. Each bank is administered by a board of from 5 to 9 members. A credit committee of at least three members passes on the loans requested by shareholders, and a board of supervision of three members checks loans, the value of securities and audits the accounts. The members of these boards give their services gratuitously.

The following table (Table 23) exhibits the progress of the banks during the ten years 1915 to 1924. The table is compiled from statistics included in successive volumes of the Quebec Year Book.

23.—Progress of Co-operative People's Banks in Quebec, 1915-1924.

Years.	Banks Reporting.	Members.	Depositors.	Borrowers.	Loans Granted.	Value of Loans Granted.	Profits Realized.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
1915.....	91	23,614	13,696	6,728	8,983	1,483,160	89,893
1916.....	94	25,028	15,613	6,696	11,201	1,641,258	100,945
1917.....	93	25,669	18,977	7,458	12,741	2,306,172	148,591
1918.....	98	27,593	20,672	8,056	14,293	2,623,096	180,039
1919.....	100	29,795	23,451	9,148	14,386	3,667,004	238,375
1920.....	113	31,752	26,238	9,213	15,390	4,341,544	311,323
1921.....	100	31,029	30,570	9,219	14,983	1,248,725	352,940
1922.....	108	33,166	30,583	8,999	13,367	2,891,092	334,396
1923.....	111	32,173	29,771	8,373	12,273	3,429,444	354,804
1924.....	110	31,250	30,874	8,414	11,017	3,763,852	398,976

From the table it will be seen that good progress has been made during the ten-year period. The number of banks reporting increased from 91 in 1915 to 110 in 1924, the membership from 23,614 to 31,250, the number of depositors from 13,696 to 30,874, borrowers from 6,728 to 8,414, the number of loans granted from 8,983 to 11,017, their amount from \$1,483,160 to \$3,763,852 and the profits realized from \$89,893 to \$398,976.

3.—Producers' Co-operation.

The chief co-operative organizations of producers in Canada, as is clearly shown in the article on co-operation published in the 1925 issue of the Year Book, are engaged in agricultural operations, including the grain growers of the prairies, the dairy farmers of Ontario and Quebec, and the fruit and vegetable growers of Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia. The largest co-operative organizations in Canada are found among the grain growers of the Prairie Provinces.

The United Grain Growers, Ltd.—This company, originally the Grain Growers Grain Co., was incorporated under charter of the Manitoba Government for the co-operative sale of its members' grain and with power to enter upon other co-operative enterprises.

Commencing in 1906 as a company with 1,000 shares of \$25 allotted, making \$25,000 of subscribed and only \$5,000 of paid-up capital, it had in 1925, 129,274

shares with \$3,231,850 of subscribed and \$2,890,627 of paid-up capital. Its receipts of grain increased from 2,340,000 bushels in 1907 to 30,855,532 bushels in 1925, and its profits from \$790 in 1907 to \$418,574 in 1925. The company's largest receipts of grain were in 1916, when 48,375,420 bushels were received. The largest profits were \$607,899 in 1917.

Co-operative Elevators.—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Act of 1911 (1 Geo. V, c. 39), provided for the construction or acquisition of local grain elevators throughout Saskatchewan with the assistance of Government loans up to 85 p.c. of the estimated cost, payable in 20 equal annual instalments of principal and interest. Under amending legislation the company has become the owner of terminal elevators. The number of shareholders has grown from 8,962 in 1912 to 28,000 in 1924, the grain handled by country elevators from 3,262,000 bushels to 48,502,000, and the grain handled by commission departments from 12,205,000 bushels in 1913 to 50,051,000 bushels in 1924. The grain handled in terminal elevators has also increased from 3,998,000 bushels in 1918 to 58,467,000 bushels in 1924.

Agricultural Co-operative Associations in Saskatchewan.—The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act of Saskatchewan, effective Dec. 19, 1913, enabled "any five or more persons to become incorporated for the purpose of producing, purchasing or selling live stock, farm produce or supplies on the co-operative plan". It provided that each shareholder should have but one vote regardless of the number of shares held, and that after paying interest on the paid-up capital at a rate not exceeding 6 p.c., and setting aside a small percentage as a reserve fund, the profits were to be divided among the parties in proportion to the amount of business done through the association. This business might consist in the co-operative production, purchase or sale of live stock, farm produce or supplies.

At first the associations were concerned principally with the purchase of supplies such as building and fencing material, binder twine, lubricating oils, gasoline, fruit, flour, feed, wood, coal, etc., but a considerable business was also done in the co-operative marketing of live stock. Since 1914 the work has gradually expanded until at the present time the co-operative enterprises, in addition to the purchase of supplies and the marketing of live stock, are of considerable variety, and include the marketing of potatoes, swine, poultry and eggs under approved grading methods, community grazing associations, community halls and beef rings. For a number of years wool marketing was amongst the co-operative enterprises conducted, but in 1920 this work was transferred to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd.

The administration of the act was entrusted to a Co-operative Organization Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the name of which in 1920 was changed to that of the Co-operation and Markets Branch. An annual report has been issued by the Branch since its original formation, and the 11th annual report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets, covering the twelve months ended Apr. 30, 1925, shows that between 1914 and 1925 the number of associations reporting increased from 102 to 304, the number of shareholders from 2,850 to 14,663, the paid-up capital from \$13,494 to \$470,505, the assets from \$37,338 to \$1,202,487, the value of supplies handled from \$239,320 to \$2,759,565, the live stock marketed from 30 cars to 896 cars, and the total sales from \$281,355 to \$3,562,066.

Other Co-operative Enterprises in Saskatchewan.—Among other co-operative enterprises dealt with in the 11th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Co-

operation and Markets are co-operative stock yards and creameries, co-operative wool growers, and municipal hail insurance.

Co-operative Marketing of Wool.—This commenced in 1914, when seven associations were organized by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the co-operative sale of wool under a system of grading adopted by the Department. In 1915 the Associations had increased to 19, and in 1918 a central organization, the Canadian Wool Growers, Ltd., was formed. The quantity of wool sold through this organization reached its maximum in 1918, when 4,456,448 lb. was sold in this way. In 1924 the wool handled co-operatively was 2,474,367 lb., or about 16 p.c. of the total estimated wool clip of Canada.

Other Co-operative Enterprises.—Details regarding many other producers' co-operative enterprises will be found in the article, "The Co-operative Movement in Canada," published on pp. 704-720 of the 1925 Year Book.

II.—WAGES.

1.—Wage Rates.

Statistics of rates of wages and hours of labour have been collected for recent years by the Dominion Department of Labour and published in a series of bulletins supplementary to the Labour Gazette. Report No. 1 of this series was issued in March, 1921. The records upon which the statistics are based begin in most cases with the year 1901. Index numbers have been calculated to show the general movement of wage rates; 21 classes of labour are covered in this series back to 1901, 4 classes of coal miners back to 1900, and common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades and lumbering back to 1911. These index numbers are based upon wage rates in 1913.

The accompanying table of index numbers (Table 24) shows the relative changes from year to year. A downward movement appeared in most of the groups in 1921 and 1922, after the peak had been reached in 1920. The index numbers for 1923 and 1924 showed on the whole a slightly upward trend, but while there were slight increases during 1925 in some groups, a substantial decline in coal miners' wages reduced the average. In 1926 slight increases took place in the wages paid by the building, metal and printing trades, electric railways and steam railways; while increases in some coal mines were offset by decreases in others, the average for all six groups was higher.

In the building trades there were many instances of decreases of 10 cents per hour in 1921 and 5 cents per hour in 1922, but during 1923-24, and again in 1925 and 1926, there were some advances. In the metal trades there had been considerable reductions during 1921 and further decreases in 1922, but in 1923 and 1924 wages in these trades showed a slight increase, and very little change in 1925 and 1926. For electric railways the index number averaged lower in both 1921 and 1922, but the wage rates were almost stationary from 1923 to 1925, with increases in 1926. On steam railways, a general cut in wage rates in 1921 was followed in 1922 by decreases for shop employees, maintenance-of-way workers, freight handlers, clerks and miscellaneous classes, but there were no changes for train crews and few changes for telegraphers. At the end of 1922 and early in 1923 there were partial restorations in some cases in the rates for maintenance-of-way employees, freight handlers and clerical employees. In December 1926, conductors, trainmen, and yardmen received increases averaging about 6 p.c.

In coal-mining there were decreases in the Vancouver Island mines each year, although there were slight increases in the summer of 1922 over the preceding

three-month period, in accordance with the agreement by which quarterly adjustments are made, corresponding to changes in the cost of living. In southeastern British Columbia and southern Alberta there were no changes in wage rates down to 1924, although the average earnings of contract miners declined in 1922, to recover partly in 1923. In Nova Scotia rates were reduced substantially early in 1922, but were increased later in the year. In 1924 there was an increase in Nova Scotia in January, while in October decreases occurred in Alberta and Vancouver island. In 1925 further decreases occurred in all three areas. In December, 1925, increases were given in some mines in Alberta of about 5 p.c. for certain classes.

In factory labour, there were considerable decreases in wages in 1921 and again in 1922, but there were slight increases in 1923 and 1924, while in 1925 some factory labour was slightly higher and some slightly lower.

In Table 25 will be found a summary of the wage rates paid to different groups of steam railway employees in Canada in the years 1920-26, the last column showing the rates payable as from Dec. 1, 1926. Wage-rates in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, are given for the same years in Table 26. Sample rates of wages in miscellaneous factory trades and in unskilled factory labour are shown in Tables 27 and 28. Rates of wages and hours of labour in various trades in certain cities of Canada are presented in Table 29; these illustrate to some extent the higher rates of wages paid in the larger cities than in the smaller, and the generally higher rates in the West than in the East.

24.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1901-1925.

Rates of Wages in 1913=100.

Years.	Building Trades.	Metal Trades.	Printing Trades.	Electric Railways.	Steam Railways.	Coal Mining.	Average. ¹	Common Factory Labour.	Miscellaneous Factory Trades.	Lumbering.
1901.....	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	70.8	82.8	67.8	—	—	—
1902.....	64.2	70.2	61.6	68.0	73.6	83.8	70.2	—	—	—
1903.....	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	76.7	85.3	72.7	—	—	—
1904.....	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	78.6	85.1	74.8	—	—	—
1905.....	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	78.9	86.3	76.5	—	—	—
1906.....	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	80.2	87.4	78.7	—	—	—
1907.....	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	85.5	93.6	83.6	—	—	—
1908.....	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.7	94.8	85.0	—	—	—
1909.....	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.7	95.1	85.9	—	—	—
1910.....	86.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	91.2	94.2	89.1	—	—	—
1911.....	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	96.4	97.5	92.5	94.9	95.4	93.3
1912.....	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	98.3	98.3	96.0	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.7	101.9	101.4	101.0	103.2	94.7
1915.....	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.4	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916.....	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	104.9	111.7	105.7	110.4	115.1	109.5
1917.....	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	110.1	130.8	117.5	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918.....	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	133.2	157.8	139.8	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919.....	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.3	154.2	170.5	160.4	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920.....	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	186.6	197.7	192.1	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921.....	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	165.3	208.3	186.1	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922.....	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	155.1	197.8	176.8	183.0	189.1	146.7
1923.....	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	157.4	197.8	178.4	181.7	196.1	170.4
1924.....	169.7	175.4	192.0	187.8	157.4	192.4	179.2	183.4	197.6	183.2
1925.....	170.4	175.4	192.8	187.8	157.4	165.1	174.8	186.3	195.5	178.7
1926.....	172.1	177.4	193.3	188.4	158.9	165.1	175.9	187.3	196.7	180.8

¹ Simple average of 6 preceding columns.

25.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour of Employees of Steam Railways in Canada, 1920-1926.

NOTE.—The unit for the running trades is 100 miles, except for telegraphers and dispatchers, who are paid by the month. Maintenance-of-way employees are paid by the day, and car and shop employees by the hour. Increases to certain employees in the running trades became operative Dec. 1, 1926.

Occupations.	September, 1920.		September, 1921.		September, 1922.	
	Wages.	Hours per week.	Wages.	Hours per week.	Wages.	Hours per week.
	\$		\$		\$	
Running trades—						
Conductors, passenger.....	4.67	2	4.27	2	4.27	2
Conductors, freight (Irreg.).....	6.44	3	5.80	3	5.80	3
Brakemen, passenger.....	3.33	2	2.93	2	2.93	2
Brakemen, freight (Irreg.).....	5.12	3	4.48	3	4.48	3
Baggagemen, passenger.....	3.44	2	3.04	2	3.04	2
Engineers, passenger.....	6.48	2	6.00	2	6.00	2
Engineers, freight (Irreg.).....	7.28	3	6.64	3	6.64	3
Firemen, passenger.....	4.96	2	4.48	2	4.48	2
Firemen, freight (Irreg.).....	5.52	3	4.88	3	4.88	3
Dispatchers ¹	247.00-255.00	48	230.00-238.00	48	230.00-238.00	48
Telegraphers ¹	130.00-141.00	48	117.00-128.00	48	117.00-128.00	48
Maintenance-of-Way—						
Foremen (on line).....	5.30	48	4.50	48	4.26	48
Sectionmen (on line).....	3.88	48	3.20	48	2.80	48
Car and Shop Trades—						
Blacksmiths.....	.85	44	.77	44	.70	44
Boilermakers.....	.85	44	.77	44	.70	44
Machinists.....	.85	44	.77	44	.70	44
Moulders.....	.85	44	.77	44	.70	44
Carpenters, freight.....	.80	44	.72	44	.63	44
Painters, freight.....	.80	44	.72	44	.63	44
Repairers, freight.....	.80	44	.72	44	.63	44
Cleaners.....	.50	44	.42	44	.37	44

Occupations.	September, 1923-26.		December, 1926.	
	Wages.	Hours per week.	Wages.	Hours per week.
	\$		\$	
Running trades—				
Conductors, passenger.....	4.27	2	4.47	2
Conductors, freight (Irreg.).....	5.80	3	6.16	3
Brakemen, passenger.....	2.93	2	3.13	2
Brakemen, freight (Irreg.).....	4.48	3	4.84	3
Baggagemen, passenger.....	3.04	2	3.24	2
Engineers, passenger.....	6.00	2	6.00	2
Engineers, freight (Irreg.).....	6.64	3	6.64	3
Firemen, passenger.....	4.48	2	4.48	2
Firemen, freight (Irreg.).....	4.88	3	4.88	3
Dispatchers ¹	230.00-238.00	48	230.00-238.00	48
Telegraphers ¹	117.00-128.00	48	117.00-128.00	48
Maintenance-of-Way—				
Foremen (on line).....	4.40	48	4.40	48
Sectionmen (on line).....	3.04 ²	48	3.04 ²	48
Car and Shop Trades—				
Blacksmiths.....	.70	44	.70	44
Boilermakers.....	.70	44	.70	44
Machinists.....	.70	44	.70	44
Moulders.....	.70	44	.70	44
Carpenters, freight.....	.63	44	.63	44
Painters, freight.....	.63	44	.63	44
Repairers, freight.....	.63	44	.63	44
Cleaners.....	.38	44	.38	44

¹ Rates for running trades and dispatchers and telegraphers in British Columbia are slightly higher than above. Where ranges are shown for dispatchers and telegraphers, the lower rate is that paid east of Fort William, and the higher rate is that paid west of Fort William to British Columbia.

² Basis of 20 miles per hour. ³ Basis of 12½ miles per hour. ⁴ First year, \$2.88.

26.—Representative Daily Wages of Employees in and about Coal Mines in Canada, 1920-1926.

NOTE.—The hours per day are 8 for all trades, except for 4 classes in Nova Scotia—surface labourers, machinists, carpenters and blacksmiths, who work 8½ hours a day. Some engineers, pumpmen, firemen, etc., work 7 days per week.

Occupations.	Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1923.	Nov., ⁶ 1924.	Sept., 1925.	Sept., 1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Contract miners ¹	6-55	7-22	5-94	6-84	7-00 ⁵	6-25 ⁵	6-35 ⁵
Hand miners ²	4-50	5-05	4-30	4-30	4-60	4-30	4-15
Hoisting engineers.....	4-60	5-15	4-35	4-35	4-60	4-35	4-15
Drivers.....	3-60	4-15	3-60	3-60	3-90	3-60	3-60
Bratticemen.....	3-75	4-30	3-75	3-75	4-05	3-75	3-65
Pumpmen.....	4-00	4-55	4-00	4-00	4-30	4-00	3-90
Labourers, underground....	3-35	3-90	3-35	3-35	3-65	3-35	3-35
Labourers, surface.....	3-25	3-80	3-25	3-25	3-50	3-25	3-25
Machinists.....	4-60	5-15	4-35	4-35	4-60	4-35	4-15
Carpenters.....	4-05	4-60	4-00	4-00	4-25	4-00	3-85
Blacksmiths.....	4-30	4-85	4-10	4-10	4-35	4-10	4-00
ALBERTA⁴—							
Contract miners.....	10-63	9-57	9-17	10-00	8-33 ⁵	7-00 ⁵	7-00 ⁵
Machine miners ²	7-01	8-02	8-02	8-02	7-02	5-65-7-00	5-65-7-00
Hand miners ²	6-35	7-50	7-50	7-50	6-56	5-00-5-40	5-00-5-57
Hoisting engineers.....	7-05	7-39	7-39	7-39	6-47	5-50-6-00	5-50-6-00
Drivers.....	5-98	7-21	7-21	7-21	6-31	4-70-4-90	4-70-5-25
Bratticemen.....	6-35	7-50	7-50	7-50	6-56	5-20-5-40	5-20-5-57
Pumpmen.....	5-58	6-89	6-89	6-89	6-03	4-25-4-75	4-25-4-75
Labourers, underground....	5-58	6-89	6-89	6-89	6-03	4-25-4-45	4-25-4-67
Labourers, surface.....	5-18	6-58	6-58	6-58	5-76	4-00-4-20	4-00-4-20
Machinists.....	7-16	8-14	8-14	8-14	7-12	4-70-5-50	4-70-5-77
Carpenters.....	7-16	8-14	8-14	8-14	7-12	5-30-5-50	5-30-5-77
Blacksmiths.....	7-16	8-14	8-14	8-14	7-12	5-30-5-50	5-30-5-77
VANCOUVER ISLAND³—							
Contract miners.....	8-70	8-10	7-23	7-14	7-00 ⁵	6-50 ⁵	6-50 ⁵
Machine miners ²	6-57	5-69	5-48	5-46	5-34	4-81	4-81
Hand miners ²	6-30	5-42	5-16	5-13	5-05	4-52	4-52
Hoisting engineers.....	7-03	6-23	6-06	6-04	5-92	5-39	5-39
Drivers.....	5-78	4-89	4-65	4-64	4-58	4-13	4-13
Bratticemen.....	6-11	5-23	4-97	4-95	4-87	4-35	4-35
Pumpmen.....	5-60	4-65	4-47	4-47	4-38	3-96	3-96
Labourers, underground....	5-59	4-71	4-44	4-43	4-36	3-97	3-97
Labourers, surface.....	5-39	4-54	4-26	4-23	4-11	3-76	3-76
Machinists.....	7-16	6-29	6-03	6-01	5-95	5-40	5-40
Carpenters.....	6-59	5-69	5-45	5-43	5-37	4-83	4-83
Blacksmiths.....	6-86	6-05	5-75	5-72	5-64	5-11	5-11

¹ Average earnings per day worked on contract. ² Minimum rate per day when not working on contract, per ton, yard, etc. ³ No figures for Chinese employees included. ⁴ Including also three Crow's Nest Pass Field mines in Southeastern British Columbia. ⁵ Approximate. ⁶ Rates for Nov., 1924, are used, as there were disputes in Alberta and British Columbia in Sept.

27.—Sample Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour for Miscellaneous Factory Trades in Canada, 1921-1926.

Industries or occupations	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.
FLOUR-MILLS.												
Millers—	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
No. 1.....wk.	30.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60	20.00	60
No. 2.....wk.	21.00	60	21.00	60	21.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 3.....wk.	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 4.....hr.	.54	66	.54	66	.54	66	.54	66	.54	66	.54	66
No. 5.....wk.	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60	25.00	60
Bolters—												
No. 1.....wk.	19.50	60	19.50	60	19.50	60	19.50	60	19.50	60	19.50	60
No. 2.....hr.	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
No. 3.....hr.	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60	.64	60	.64	60	.64	60
No. 4.....hr.	.60	48	.64	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5.....hr.	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60
Packers—												
No. 1.....wk.	16.00	60	16.00	60	16.00	60	16.00	60	16.00	60	16.00	60
No. 2.....hr.	.50	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	58	.45	48
No. 3.....hr.	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60
No. 4.....hr.	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
No. 5.....day	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
Grinders—												
No. 1.....hr.	.56	60	.48	60	.48	60	.50	60	.50	60	.53	48
No. 2.....hr.	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
No. 3.....hr.	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
No. 4.....hr.	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5.....hr.	.50	60	.45	60	.45	60	.42	60	.42	60	.42	60
Purifiers—												
No. 1.....hr.	.45	60	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	56
No. 2.....hr.	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 3.....hr.	.40	60	.40	60	.40	60	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
No. 4.....hr.	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 5.....day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING.												
Grinder Men—												
No. 1.....hr.	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	.30	72	.30	72	.34	72	.34	72	.34	72
No. 2.....hr.	.40	48	.40	48	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
No. 3.....hr.	.42	48	.42	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 4.....hr.	.57	48	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 5.....hr.	.54	48	.54	48	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48
Screen Men—												
No. 1.....hr.	.29	48	.29	48	.29	48	.29	48	.29	48	.29	48
No. 2.....hr.	.30	72	.25	72	.25	72	.30	72	.30	72	.30	72
No. 3.....hr.	.34	48	.34	48	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
No. 4.....hr.	.42	48	.42	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 5.....hr.	.49	48	.49	48	.54	48	.54	48	.54	48	.54	48
Beater Men—												
No. 1.....hr.	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 2.....hr.	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.55	48	.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.65	48
No. 3.....hr.	.43	48	.38	48	.42	48	.42	48	.42	48	.42	48
No. 4.....hr.	.52	48	.40	50	.42	48	.42	48	.42	48	.42	48
No. 5.....hr.	.47	48	.47	48	.52	48	.52	48	.52	48	.52	48
Machine Tenders—												
No. 1.....hr.	.87	48	.85	48	.85	48	.85	48	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
No. 2.....hr.	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.97	48	1.00	48	1.00	48	1.00	48
No. 3.....hr.	.84	48	.84	48	.92	48	.92	48	.92	48	.92	48
No. 4.....hr.	.98	48	1.03	48	1.18	48	1.18	48	1.18	48	1.20	48
No. 5.....hr.	.88	48	.93	48	1.03	48	1.03	48	1.03	48	1.03	48
RUBBER MANUFACTURING.												
Compounders—												
No. 1.....hr.	.30	50	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.25-.30	54	.25-.30	45	.28	54	.26-.30	54
No. 2.....hr.	.40*	55	.40*	55	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	55	.41*	55	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	55
No. 3.....hr.	.66	50	.56	50	.56	50	.43-.44	50	.43-.44	50	.43-.44	50
No. 4.....hr.	.45	50	.40	50	.45	40	.45	49 $\frac{1}{2}$.45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$.45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calender Men—												
No. 1.....hr.	.70	45	.75	45	.75	45	.75*	45	.75*	42 $\frac{1}{2}$.75*	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2.....hr.	.45*	55	.45*	55	.45*	55	.44*	55	.44*	55	.44*	55
No. 3.....hr.	.60	44	.50	44	.45	44	.55-.65	44	.54-.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.40-.52	44
No. 4.....hr.	.78	50	.64	50	.64	50	.54-.60	50	.54-.60	50	.54-.60	50
No. 5.....hr.	.45	50	.40	50	.45	40	.45	49 $\frac{1}{2}$.45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$.45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Piecework.

27.—Sample Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour for Miscellaneous Factory Trades in Canada, 1921-1926—concluded.

Industries or occupations.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.
RUBBER MANUFACTURING—concluded.												
Tire Builders—												
No. 1.....hr.	.65	45	.70	45	.75	45	.75*	45	.70*	42½	.70*	42½
No. 2.....hr.	.45*	55	.45*	55	.45*	55	.42½*	55	.43½*	55	.44½*	55
No. 3.....hr.	.70*	44	.65*	44	.85*	44	.65*	44	.82*	44	.85*	44
No. 4.....hr.	.78*	50	.64*	50	.64*	50	.47-.51*	50	.47-.51*	50	.47-.51*	50
Tube Makers—												
No. 1.....hr.	.60	45	.60	45	.65*	45	.65*	45	.65*	42½	.65*	42½
No. 2.....hr.	.70*	44	.65*	44	.50*	44	.50*	44	.62*	44	.59*	44
No. 3.....hr.	.53*	47	.42½	47	.40*	49½	.40*	47	.40*	49½	.40*	49
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING.												
Rip Sawyers—												
No. 1.....day	2.50	45	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.35	54	2.35	54	2.35	54
No. 2.....day	3.50	55	3.00	55	3.25	55	3.25	60	3.25	55	3.25	55
No. 3.....hr.	.45	45	.45	50	.45	50	.45	45	.45	45	.45	55
No. 4.....hr.	.60	55	.50	55	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55	.45	50
No. 5.....hr.	.42	54	.43	50	.44	50	.44	50	.44	50	.44	50
Band Sawyers—												
No. 1.....day	3.50	55	3.00	60	3.00	55	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 2.....hr.	.41	55	.42	55	.45½	55	.45½	45	.43	55	.43	55
No. 3.....wk.	30.10	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 4.....day	4.00	55	4.10	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55
No. 5.....hr.	.45	59	.45	59	.45	45	.38	59	.38	59	.42	59
Woodworkers (Machine)												
No. 1.....day	4.25	55	4.00	60	4.00	55	4.00	60	4.00	60	4.00	60
No. 2.....day	3.50	45	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3.....wk.	18.60	60	16.50	55	16.85	55	16.85	55	16.85	55	17.10	55
No. 4.....hr.	.32½	55	.27	55	.25	55	.25	60	.25	60	.25	60
No. 5.....hr.	.30	55	.35	55	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55	.35	50
Cabinet Makers—												
No. 1.....day	3.00	55	2.75	60	2.75	55	2.50	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 2.....wk.	17.40	60	16.20	55	16.30	55	16.30	55	16.30	55	16.80	55
No. 3.....hr.	.25	55	.22½	55	.25	55	.25	60	.25	60	.25	60
No. 4.....wk.	23.88	55	22.00	55	27.50	55	27.50	55	24.75	55	27.50	55
No. 5.....hr.	.40	55	.40	55	.40	45	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55
Finishers and Polishers—												
No. 1.....day	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55
No. 2.....day	3.00	45	2.75	54	2.75	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3.....wk.	17.40	60	15.60	55	15.50	55	15.50	55	15.50	55	16.00	55
No. 4.....hr.	.35	60	.35	60	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 5.....hr.	.42	55	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55	.32	55	.33	55
Sticker Hands—												
No. 1.....day	2.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 2.....day	3.50	55	3.00	60	3.00	55	2.50	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 3.....day	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55
No. 4.....hr.	.37	60	.30	59	.30	55	.33	55	.33	55	.33	55
No. 5.....hr.	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55	.50	50
Shaper Hands—												
No. 1.....hr.	.35	60	.30	59	.30	55	.33	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 2.....hr.	.45	60	.42	55	.42	55	.40½	55	.40½	55	.40½	55
No. 3.....hr.	.45	55	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 4.....hr.	55-60	50	.55	50	.55	50	.55	50	.55	50	.55	50
No. 5.....day	5.70	59	5.70	59	5.13	45	4.90	55	4.20	59	4.20	59
Upholsterers—												
No. 1.....day	3.25	54	4.00	54	4.00	54	4.00	54	4.00	54	4.00	54
No. 2.....hr.	.45	60	.40	59	.37½	55	.38	55	.35	55	.38	55
No. 3.....hr.	.30	55	.30	55	.31	55	.32	55	.32	55	.32	55
No. 4.....day	4.00	50	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55
No. 5.....hr.	.36½	55	.35	55	.35	55	.35	55	.34	55	.34	55
Wood Carvers—												
No. 1.....day	3.50	55	3.00	60	3.00	55	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 2.....hr.	.45	55	.50	55	.50	55	.50	55	.40	55	.45	55
No. 3.....hr.	.56	54	.45	54	.41	54	.36	54	.50	54	.55	54
No. 4.....hr.	.54	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 5.....hr.	.50	54	.50	50	.50	50	.47½	50	.47½	50	.47½	50
Sanders—												
No. 1.....day	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.50	55
No. 2.....hr.	.32	60	.25	59	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 3.....hr.	.37	44	.38	55	.35	55	.24	55	.22	55	.24	55
No. 4.....wk.	20.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 5.....hr.	.47½	55	.51	55	.51	55	.51	55	.51	55	.51	50

* Piece-work.

28.—Samples of Wages and Hours of Labour for Unskilled Factory Labour in Canada, 1924-1926.

NOTE.—For samples from 1920-1925 see Canada Year Book, 1925, pp. 726-7.

Localities.	Units.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
		Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.	Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.	Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.
		\$		\$		\$	
NOVA SCOTIA—							
No. 1, Amherst.....	Hour	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 2, Halifax.....	Hour	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 3, Halifax.....	Hour	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 4, Sydney.....	Hour	.44	54	.44	52½	.44	52½
No. 5, Sydney.....	Hour	.33-.43	44-48	.33-.43	48	.33-.43	48
NEW BRUNSWICK—							
No. 6, St. Stephen.....	Week	16.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50
No. 7, Saint John.....	Week	17.00	54	17.00	54	17.00	54
QUEBEC—							
No. 8, Montreal.....	Hour	.36-.40	49½	.36-.40	49½	.36-.40	49½
No. 9, Montreal.....	Hour	.36-.45	54	.36-.45	54	.36-.45	54
No. 10, Montreal.....	Week	16.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 11, Montreal.....	Hour	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 12, Montreal.....	Week	16.00-18.50	49½	16.00-18.50	49½	16.00-18.50	49½
No. 13, Quebec.....	Hour	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 14, Quebec.....	Week	19.00	49½	17.50	49½	17.50	49½
No. 15, Sherbrooke.....	Hour	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 16, Sherbrooke.....	Hour	.30	50	.30	50	.30-.35	50
No. 17, Three Rivers.....	Hour	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 18, Three Rivers.....	Hour	.33	54	.30	48	.30	54
ONTARIO—							
No. 19, Brantford.....	Hour	.36	48	.36	48	.36	48
No. 20, Brantford.....	Hour	.35-.40	44	.35-.40	44	.35-.40	44
No. 21, Brantford.....	Hour	.40	50	.40	44	.40	50
No. 22, Hamilton.....	Hour	.40-.46	50	.40-.46	50	.40-.46	50
No. 23, Hamilton.....	Hour	.30-.32	50	.30-.32	50	.30-.32	50
No. 24, Hamilton.....	Hour	.35-.50	48	.35-.50	48	.35-.50	48
No. 25, Hamilton.....	Hour	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 26, Hamilton.....	Hour	.35-.38	50	.35-.38	50	.35-.39	50
No. 27, London.....	Hour	.34	44	.35	44	.33-.37	55
No. 28, London.....	Hour	.30	54	.30	44	.30	44
No. 29, Mount Forest.....	Hour	.31-.33	50	.30-.35	50	.30-.35	50
No. 30, Ottawa.....	Hour	.33-.36	50	.33-.36	50	.33-.39	50
No. 31, Toronto.....	Hour	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50	.35	50
No. 32, Toronto.....	Hour	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 33, Toronto.....	Hour	.35-.37½	50	.35-.37½	50	.35-.37½	50
No. 34, Toronto.....	Hour	.39	49	.40	50	.40	47
MANITOBA—							
No. 35, Brandon.....	Week	20.00	48	24.00	48	22.50	48
No. 36, Winnipeg.....	Hour	.35-.45	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 37, Winnipeg.....	Hour	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.42	50
No. 38, Winnipeg.....	Week	22.50-30.00	54	20.00-32.00	54	20.00-32.00	54
No. 39, Winnipeg.....	Hour	.27½-.35	55	.27½-.35	55	.27½-.35	55
SASKATCHEWAN—							
No. 40, Regina.....	Hour	.37½	50	.37½	50	.37½	55
No. 41, Saskatoon.....	Hour	.35	59	.35	59	.35	59
ALBERTA—							
No. 42, Calgary.....	Hour	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 43, Calgary.....	Week	21.60	48	21.60	48	21.60	48
No. 44, Edmonton.....	Hour	.45	44	.45	44	.45	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
No. 45, Vancouver.....	Day	3.60	49½	3.20	49½	3.20	49½
No. 46, Vancouver.....	Day	4.00	44	4.00	44	4.20	44
No. 47, Vancouver.....	Day	3.60-4.80	44	3.60-5.20	44	3.60-5.20	44
No. 48, Vancouver.....	Hour	.47½-.50	44	.50	44	.51½	44
No. 49, Vancouver.....	Day	3.00-5.50	50	2.40-3.20	48	3.04-3.64	48
No. 50, Victoria.....	Day	3.76-4.00	44	3.76-4.00	44	3.76-4.00	44
No. 51, Victoria.....	Hour	.35-.40	44-54	.30-.40	44	.30-.40	48

29.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades in Certain Cities of Canada, 1920-1926.

Industries and occupations.	Halifax.		Montreal.		Toronto.		Winnipeg.		Vancouver.	
	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.
1. Electric Railways—	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Conductors and motormen 1920	.52	59	.55	60	.60	48	.60	50	.60	48
1921	.52	63	.48	60	.60	48	.60	50	.65	48
1922	.47	63	.48	60	.60	48	.56	50	.58½	48
1923	.45	63	.48	60	.60	48	.56	50	.62	48
1924	.45	63	.51	70	.60	48	.56	50	.62	48
1925	.45	63	.51	70	.60	48	.56	50	.62	48
1926	.45	63	.51	70	.60	48	.57	50	.62	48
2. Building Trades—										
Bricklayers 1920	.75	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	1.12½	44
1921	.75	44	.90-1.00	44-50	1.00	44	1.15	44	1.06½	44
1922	.70-.75	44	.90	44-50	1.00	44	1.15	44	1.06½	44
1923	.90	44	1.00	44-50	1.00	44	1.10	44	1.06½	44
1924	.90	44	1.00	44-50	1.25	44	1.10	44	1.12½	44
1925	.90	44	1.00	44-50	1.12½	44	1.25	44	1.12½	44
1926	.90	44	1.00	44-50	1.12½	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44
Carpenters 1920	.66-.75	44-54	.67½	48	.90	44	1.00	44	.87½-.90½	44
1921	.66	44-54	.60-.70	44-55	.90	44	.90	44	.81½	44
1922	.55-.57	44-54	.50-.65	44-60	.70-.90	44	.85	44	.81½	44
1923	.57	44	.60-.72½	44-60	.85-.90	44	.85	44	.81½	44
1924	.57	44	.65-.75	44-60	.80-.90	44	.85	44	.81½-.87½	44
1925	.57	44	.65-.75	44-60	.80-.90	44	.85	44	.87½	44
1926	.57	44	.65-.75	44-60	.80-.90	44	1.00	44	.93½	44
Plumbers 1920	.70	44	.72-.75	44	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1921	.70	44	.62½-.75	44-60	.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1922	.60	44	.70-.75	44-50	.90	44	.90	44	.90-1.00	44
1923	.60	44	.70-.85	44-50	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1924	.60	44	.70-.80	44-50	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1925	.60	44	.70-.75	44-49½	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	40-44
1926	.60	44	.70-.75	44-49½	1.00	44	1.12½	44	1.05	40-44
Labourers 1920	.42½-.55	48-54	.45	50	.55-.65	44-60	.55-.60	50-60	.60-.65	44
1921	.40-.45	54	.30-.40	44-60	.50-.60	44-60	.50-.55	50-60	.50-.62½	44
1922	.30-.40	44-60	.25-.40	50-60	.45-.60	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.40-.56½	44-50
1923	.30-.35	44-60	.30-.50	50-60	.40-.65	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.45-.56½	44
1924	.30-.35	44-60	.35-.40	50-60	.40-.65	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.45-.56½	44
1925	.30-.35	44-60	.30-.40	50-60	.35-.65	44-60	.35-.50	50-60	.45-.56½	44
1926	.35-.40	44-54	.30-.40	50-60	.35-.65	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.45-.56½	44
3. Metal Trades—										
Blacksmiths 1920	.72½-.80	44-54	.55-.80	45-60	.60-.81	48-60	.70-.80	50	.75-.87½	44
1921	.62½-.72½	44-50	.55-.70	44-60	.50-.70	44-50	.65-.82	44-50	.75-.85	44
1922	.50-.65	44-50	.50-.70	44-60	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	50	.62½-.75	44
1923	.55-.65	44-50	.50-.70	44-60	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	50	.68½-.87½	44
1924	.55-.65	44-50	.52½-.70	44-58	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	50	.68½-.87½	44
1925	.55-.65	44-50	.52½-.70	44-58	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	44-50	.71½-.87½	44
1926	.55-.65	44-50	.52½-.70	44-58	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	50	.75-.87½	44
Machinists 1920	.72½-.84½	44-54	.55-.85	45-60	.50-.77	44-50	.60-.82	48-50	.75-.95	44
1921	.62½-.78	44-50	.55-.90	45-60	.50-.75	44-50	.65-.85	44-50	.75-.85	44
1922	.50-.72½	44-50	.50-.72½	44-60	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	48-50	.62½-.80	44
1923	.55-.75	44-50	.50-.77½	44-60	.50-.70	44-54	.65-.80	48-50	.67½-.80	44
1924	.45-.65	44-50	.50-.77½	44-58	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	48-50	.68½-.80	44
1925	.55-.65	44-50	.50-.75	44-58	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	44-50	.71½-.81½	44
1926	.55-.65	44-50	.50-.75	44-58	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	48-50	.75-.81½	44
Iron Moulders 1920	.76½	48	.75-.87½	45-60	.70-.80	48-50	.57½-.80	45	.75-.90	44
1921	.62-.70	48	.65-.75	40-50	.60-.75	48-50	.61-.75	44-50	.75-.85	44
1922	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	48-50	.55-.75	48-50	.55-.70	50	.67½-.78½	44
1923	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	48-60	.50-.75	44-50	.55-.70	50	.67½-.81½	44
1924	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	40-50	.50-.75	44-50	.55-.70	50	.71½-.81½	44
1925	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	40-50	.50-.70	45-50	.55-.70	50	.71½-.81½	44
1926	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	40-50	.50-.70	45-50	.55-.70	50	.75-.81½	44
Sheet metal workers 1920	.70-.75	44-50	.65	48	.90	44	.70-.90	44-50	1.00	44
1921	.70-.75	44	.60-.70	44	.60-.90	44-49½	.65-.82½	44-48	.90	44
1922	.60-.65	44	.60-.65	44	.55-.75	44-50	.65-.80	44-50	.90	44
1923	.60-.65	44	.60-.70	44	.50-.80	44-50	.55-.85	44-50	1.00	44
1924	.60-.65	44	.60-.70	44	.50-.80	44-50	.60-.85	44-50	1.00	44
1925	.60-.65	44	.50-.70	44	.50-.80	44-50	.60-.80	44-50	1.00	44
1926	.60-.55	44	.50-.70	44	.50-.90	44-50	.60-.90	44-50	1.00	44

29.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades in Certain Cities of Canada, 1920-1926—concluded.

Industries and occupations.	Halifax.		Montreal.		Toronto.		Winnipeg.		Vancouver.	
	Wages per week.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.
4. Printing Trades—	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Compositors, hand, news, 1920	32.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	46.00	46	40.50	45
1921	32.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	48.00	46	40.50	45
1922	32.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	43.70	46	40.50	45
1923	32.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	42.32	46	45.00	45
1924	32.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	42.32	46	45.00	45
1925	32.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	42.32	46	45.00	45
1926	32.00	48	38.00	48	42.50	46½	44.00	46	45.00	45
Pressmen, cylinder, job, 1920	30.00	48	36.00	48	32.00	48	44.00	48	40.50	48
1921	30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	44.00	44	40.50	44-48
1922	30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	40.50	44-48
1923	30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	40.50	44-48
1924	30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	42.00	44-48
1925	30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	42.00	44-48
1926	30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	42.00	44-48
Book-binders, 1920	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.00	48
1921	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44-48
1922	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44-48
1923	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44-48
1924	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	42.00	44-48
1925	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	42.00	44-48
1926	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	42.00	44-48
Bindery Girls, 1920	10.00	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	19.50	48
1921	10.00	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	19.80	44-48
1922	10.00	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	19.80	44-48
1923	10.00	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	19.80	44-48
1924	10.00	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	21.00	44-48
1925	10.00	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	21.00	44-48
1926	10.00	48	15.00	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	21.00	44-48

2.—Minimum Wages.

1.—Minimum Wages for Female Employees.

Minimum Wage Acts for the protection of female employees are on the statute books of Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta. The Quebec Act, applying only to female employees in factories, became operative in 1925 with the appointment of a Minimum Wage Board, which in November, 1926, issued the first order, dealing with laundries, dye works, etc. A Minimum Wage Act was enacted in Nova Scotia in 1920 and extensively amended in 1924, but no Board has as yet been appointed. A new Act was passed in Alberta in 1925 to take the place of the Act of 1922; it contains a few new provisions, the most important enabling the Board to authorize wages below the minimum standard where the hours of work are short or meals or lodgings are provided, and to provide for the instruction of learners, who may not be required to pay premiums except in pursuance of an instrument of apprenticeship made not later than four weeks after the commencement of employment. In Manitoba, at the session of 1925, it was announced that an investigation would be held during the recess into the working of the Act, which was amended in regard to the recovery by employees of arrears of wages and in some other minor particulars.

In 1926 the Quebec Act was amended to increase the members of the Minimum Wage Commission from three to four. An amendment was also made to the Saskatchewan law, simplifying procedure in regard to recovery of moneys due an employee who has been paid less than the minimum wage.

Provisions re Learners and Minors.—Minimum wage orders in all provinces fix special rates for learners, apprentices or minors, that is, workers under 18 years of age, and some make provision for the physically defective. The learning period ranges from 3 to 18 months, according to the nature of the occupation, and the rates of wages advance until the full minimum wage for experienced adults is reached.

The Boards have power to limit the number of learners and minors employed at a plant. The proportion of these classes to experienced workers varies widely. In British Columbia the proportion for factory workers is 14.3 p.c. and in Manitoba 25 p.c. In Ontario the proportion allowed is 50 p.c. of adult learners and minors combined; neither of these classes, however, can exceed 33 p.c. of the experienced adults employed. In Alberta, the proportion of learners allowed to the total female employees is 25 p.c. in factories.

Provisions re Hours.—The Boards of all provinces except Quebec have power to fix not only the minimum wages but also the maximum number of hours for which such wages shall be paid. There is, however, a wide divergence in the standards of working hours which have been fixed by the various orders. Many of these orders provide for a working week of 48 hours, but allow latitude in regard to the distribution of these hours throughout the week to permit of a Saturday half-holiday, with consequent lengthening of working hours beyond 8 hours on the other days of the week.

The Alberta Board has issued orders limiting the working week to 48 hours, (or 9 hours in any one day), except in the case of shops, stores and mail order houses, in which the limit is 52 hours in the week (10½ hours on Saturday, and 9 on any other day). The Board may provide for longer working hours under pressure of seasonal work.

In British Columbia a week of 48 hours is prescribed for workers in offices, in laundries, dyeing and dry-cleaning establishments, in the personal service occupations (including hairdressers, ushers in theatres, and chauffeurs), and in factories except where overtime is permitted under the provisions of the "Factories Act". In emergencies employees in the public housekeeping occupations may work 52 hours and in the telephone and telegraph occupations, 56 hours; payment after 48 hours being at the rate of time and one half in both cases. No regulations have been made regarding hours of labour in the fishing industry; special rules to govern overtime work are laid down for the fruit and vegetable industry.

In Manitoba the regulations of the Board prescribe a 9-hour day and 48-hour week in most factories, also in brickyards and in seasonal and casual employment in industries not covered by special orders. A 9-hour day and 50-hour week is permitted in laundries, dye works and dry-cleaning establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface, and a 10-hour day and 48-hour week in hairdressing and beauty parlors and in hotels and restaurants throughout the province.

The Ontario Board has as yet fixed no definite limits for the working day or week, but the recent orders governing office workers provide that the minimum rates for part-time workers shall be based on a regular working week of 48 hours.

In Saskatchewan the limit of working hours in shops and stores, including millinery and dressmaking establishments, florists, etc., is 50 hours weekly. A 48-hour week is fixed as the maximum normal period of employment in laundries, factories and mail order houses, while in hotels and restaurants the limit is 50 hours for a 6-day week and 56 hours for a 7-day week.

Trades Conferences.—The Boards of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, before fixing minimum wage rates for any occupation, summon conferences consisting of representatives of the workers, their employers, and the general public, and the order generally represents a compromise between the views

of the interested parties, though the Board is not bound by the recommendations of such conferences. The Manitoba Board has judicial powers in regard to the taking of evidence before deciding on minimum wage rates.

Membership of Minimum Wage Boards.—The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and represents respectively the employers, the employed and the province at large, one of the members being named chairman of the Board. In British Columbia also, the Board consists of three members; one of these, the Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour, acts as chairman. The Minimum Wage Commission in Quebec consists of four members, one of whom may be a woman. The Acts of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan place administration in the hands of boards of five members, including two women, all the members being appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Board members are allowed no remuneration in British Columbia; in Ontario they receive a *per diem* allowance for transaction of official business, while the Acts of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec and Saskatchewan allow the members regular remuneration for their services and expenses.

Table 30 shows comparatively the weekly wages for experienced adults fixed by the Boards of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Manitoba orders were issued separately for each type of factory; these are grouped in the table under the heading "Manufacturing".

30.—Minimum Weekly Wages for Experienced Female Adults.

Occupations.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Ontario.	Saskatchewan.	Quebec.
Manufacturing...	\$12.50	\$14.00	\$11.00 to \$12.00	According to population \$12.50 11.50 11.00 10.00	\$14.00	—
Shops and stores	\$12.50	\$12.75	\$12.00	According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00	\$15.00 (Shops and stores, also millinery and dress-making establishments, florists, etc.) \$14.00 (Mail order houses.)	—
Laundries, dyeing and cleaning, etc.	\$12.50	\$13.50	\$11.00 to \$12.00	According to population \$12.00 11.00	\$14.00	Montreal district \$12.00; Quebec district \$9.00
Offices.....	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$12.50	According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00	—	—
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	\$14.00 for 6-day week, \$16.50 for 7-day week.	\$14.00 (includes waitresses, chambermaids, elevator operators, etc.)	\$12.50	\$12.50 (in Toronto).	\$13.00 for 6-day week of 50 hours. Kitchen employees, \$11.50. \$14.00 for 7-day week of 56 hours. Kitchen employees, \$12.	—

30.—Minimum Weekly Wages for Experienced Female Adults—concluded.

Occupations.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Ontario.	Saskatchewan.	Quebec.
Personal service	\$14.00 (includes ushers, barbers, cloak-room attendants, etc.)	\$14.25	\$12.00 (includes beauty parlours, etc.)	\$11—12.50	—	—
Telephone and telegraph employees.	—	\$15.00	—	Telephone only. According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00	—	—
Fishing.....	—	\$15.50	—	—	—	—
Fruit and vegetable industry.	—	\$14.40 for week of 48 hours. Piece work rates on this basis.	—	—	—	—
Brick yards and seasonal and casual employments.	—	—	\$12.00	—	—	—

2.—Minimum Wages for Male Employees.

Following the adoption in the course of the past eight years of laws providing for minimum wages for female employees in seven of the nine provinces of Canada, the Legislature of British Columbia in 1925 adopted an Act (16 Geo. V, c. 32) providing for the establishment of a minimum wage for male employees. This statute authorized the establishment of a Board to administer the Act; this body was empowered to conduct enquiries deemed necessary for the purpose of obtaining information and to establish by order a minimum wage for employees and also a different minimum wage for different conditions and times of employment. In the case of any employees classified by the Board as handicapped, or as part-time employees or as apprentices, the Board was authorized to sanction by permit the payment of a wage less than the minimum wage and at the same time to limit the number of handicapped employees or part-time employees or apprentices to whom these lesser rates should apply. Employers are required to keep in their place of business a record of the wages paid and the hours worked by each of their employees; this record shall be open for official inspection. Penalties are also provided for the enforcement of the statute.

In the concluding section it was declared that the Act applied to all occupations other than those of farm labourers, fruit pickers, fruit packers, fruit and vegetable canners and domestic servants. The Board issued its first order in September, 1926, fixing a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour from Nov. 1 for male workers employed in logging operations. The validity of this order was attacked in the courts, but has been upheld by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia.

IX.—PRICES.

Commodity prices naturally fall into two main divisions—wholesale prices and retail prices. Because the number of wholesale traders is smaller than that of retail traders, buying and selling by carefully defined grades more prevalent, and price ranges at any particular time and place much narrower, it would appear that wholesale prices and their fluctuations are more easily and accurately ascertainable than retail prices. But this advantage is largely offset by certain difficulties inherent in the nature of index numbers of wholesale prices. The making of an index number of wholesale prices for general purposes requires the inclusion of a much larger range of commodities than is necessary for a retail or cost of living index. Moreover, wholesale commodities are in all stages from raw material to finished product, while retail prices are concerned only with the latter. At each stage in the evolution of a commodity we are frequently confronted with several grades, and this situation is complicated by the fact that grades undergo changes in the course of time. Hence, to secure from month to month and year to year quotations which give accurate continuity is a task in which eternal vigilance is the price of success. The maker of wholesale index numbers must be assiduous in acquiring and keeping up to date a knowledge of grades and qualities, and in dealing with a very large list of commodities this is a difficult task. This knowledge has constantly to be applied to quotations taken from trade papers and other journals, in which many inaccuracies are found. With retail prices, the question of grades is not quite so involved, and in some cases it is sufficient to obtain quotations on the basis of "the kind principally sold".

Another pitfall to be avoided in dealing with wholesale quotations is that relating to the conditions of sale, whether the price is f.o.b., delivered, c.i.f. or otherwise. Continuity must be maintained, but trade journals are often inadequate in this respect. In the case of retail prices, some account may be taken of service rendered to the purchaser or its curtailment, as in a "groceria" or a "cash and carry" store, but this is not imperative if predominant prices are used.

Wholesale transactions are generally between expert buyers and sellers, dealing on purely business principles. Accordingly, wholesale prices conform approximately to the operation of the principle of supply and demand, and are thus more valuable as an index to the current state of business. Retail prices, on the other hand, are largely governed by custom and do not respond to the fluctuations in wholesale prices. Further, small fluctuations in wholesale prices are not fairly reflected in retail prices because of the limitations of the currency in representing small quantities of commodities. Again, retail prices vary considerably for the same commodity in different parts of the same city, owing to differences in the service rendered, to location of stores and to classes of customers. In the collection of retail prices statistics it is necessary to take quotations from the most representative class of retailers, serving the masses of the people.

Further, since wholesale prices are determined by the business situation of the moment, while retail prices are largely determined by custom and change comparatively slowly, there exists what is technically called a "lag" between the two, retail prices not showing changes in fundamental business conditions until some time after wholesale prices. Thus, while wholesale prices in Canada reached the peak in May, 1920, and commenced to decline in June, retail prices reached the peak in July, 1920, and began to decline in August.

I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues monthly in a press letter, entitled "Prices and Price Indexes", the official index number of wholesale prices in Canada. This index, while constructed with a view to giving continuity with that issued from 1910 to 1917 by the Department of Labour, has been improved by the adoption of several ideas developed in the science of index number-making since the old index was first computed, and by the substitution of new commodities or price series for those which have ceased to be representative as a result of the passage of time. A description of the method used in making this index number will be found on pp. 712-714 of the 1924 edition of the Canada Year Book.

The Price Movement, 1925.—The general level of prices in 1925 moved upward 5·1 points, the Bureau's weighted index number for 236 commodities being 155·2 in 1924 and 160·3 in 1925. This upward movement was, however, not characteristic of all groups of commodities. It was, in fact, due to the influence of three out of eight main groups. The chief factor in the rise of the general level was the strength of the vegetable products group, which includes grain and potatoes. Rubber also exerted an influence in this group. Fibres, textiles and textile products dropped 9·2 points, wood, wood products and paper 7·5 points, iron and its products 9·4 points, non-metallic minerals and their products 6·8 points and chemicals and allied products 4·7 points. These declines were more than counter-balanced by a rise in the vegetable products group of 19·7 points, an 11·9 point rise in animals and their products and a 9·3 point rise in non-ferrous metals and their products.

In January, 1925, due to higher grain and wool prices, the index number rose to 165·5 from 160·9 in December, 1924. This was the highest level for the year. Grain and wool prices began to decline after the commencement of the year and, due chiefly to this cause and to seasonal influences, the index declined to 156·5 by April. From May to August it fluctuated around 158 and 159 and dropped to 156·2 in September. In November it rose to 161·2 and to 163·5 in December. The influence of higher prices for grains and potatoes and certain seasonal tendencies such as those in butter and egg prices were paramount at the end of the year.

Statistical Tables.—In Table 1 are shown the index numbers of wholesale prices for the eight recognized chief groups of commodities, classified according to their chief component materials, for each year from 1890 to 1926; these index numbers are unweighted prior to 1913 and weighted in years subsequent to 1913. The weighted general index number for all the 236 commodities included is shown by months for the eight years 1919 to 1926 in Table 2, while in Table 3 the monthly weighted index numbers of commodities are presented by groups for each month from January, 1921. Monthly weighted index numbers of commodities according to the purpose classification are given from January, 1922, in Table 4, yearly index numbers of groups of commodities from 1916 on a classification according to origin in Table 5, and monthly index numbers by origin in Table 6.

The fluctuations of prices shown in these tables are also illustrated by several diagrams, that on page 729 showing the course of wholesale prices in Canada from 1915 to 1925, charted by months. Smaller diagrams on page 733 show the fluctuations in the prices of consumers' and producers' goods, of manufacturers' materials and building and construction materials through the three years 1923, 1924 and 1925, a notable feature being the drop in building and construction materials in the latter half of 1924. Again, the diagrams on page 737 show the course of the prices of Canadian farm products and of all raw and all manufactured commodities

for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925. Attention may be directed to the much higher level of prices for Canadian farm products which has prevailed since early in 1924, as well as to the rise in the prices of raw materials in the same period, mainly due to the rise in farm products. At the end of 1924, and through 1925, prices of raw and manufactured articles were more nearly at an equilibrium than they had been for several years.

1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, (Chief Component Material Classification), 1890-1926.

(1890-1913, Unweighted; 1913-1926, Weighted. 1913=100.)

Groups.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	99.8	101.5	89.6	86.3	80.2	82.5	74.6	74.4	79.7
Animals and their products.....	62.5	61.3	60.7	64.4	59.0	57.6	54.6	56.5	59.3
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	93.1	87.0	84.9	83.8	78.6	76.8	77.6	77.4	77.8
Wood, wood products and paper.....	70.8	70.8	71.5	71.3	71.4	70.1	67.9	67.5	65.8
Iron and its products.....	124.9	118.5	114.0	112.3	106.6	100.0	95.0	91.2	91.3
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	112.0	102.0	92.1	85.8	74.5	72.0	72.5	72.3	76.0
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	106.0	103.5	102.6	101.4	98.1	96.2	95.6	94.3	95.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	99.4	100.5	95.8	94.7	94.6	93.0	93.1	90.7	90.4
Total.....	93.0	91.4	86.2	85.2	80.6	79.6	76.0	75.6	77.8

Groups.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	81.7	84.9	86.1	90.1	89.4	91.2	90.2	97.3	136.2
Animals and their products.....	62.0	65.1	66.1	68.4	69.0	68.0	71.9	75.3	78.0
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	81.1	86.1	81.5	81.3	83.1	86.1	88.9	93.5	96.2
Wood, wood products and paper.....	67.0	76.0	75.4	77.6	80.1	83.4	84.2	87.6	91.0
Iron and its products.....	103.7	115.9	104.8	103.1	103.1	99.5	99.0	101.6	105.9
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	93.1	98.6	94.3	82.1	82.8	81.3	91.0	111.8	115.1
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	97.4	91.5	91.8	96.8	100.3	94.6	92.1	93.2	92.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	88.2	95.5	93.3	95.9	96.4	97.8	96.4	96.6	97.7
Total.....	81.4	85.8	84.5	86.2	86.9	87.0	87.8	92.6	56.2

Groups.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	97.2	101.1	105.7	108.6	111.9	100.0	111.6	130.2	149.8
Animals and their products.....	76.9	82.6	87.3	84.8	95.4	100.0	102.5	104.4	119.9
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	86.7	85.0	87.8	88.8	90.0	100.0	97.8	100.2	133.3
Wood, wood products and paper.....	90.9	89.0	89.5	91.0	92.4	100.0	94.3	88.5	100.1
Iron and its products.....	101.8	97.3	96.9	96.9	97.3	100.0	97.7	107.2	151.8
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	85.4	82.9	83.5	86.5	98.6	100.0	96.2	108.6	137.3
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	90.2	87.1	88.7	86.1	91.2	100.0	94.5	96.4	102.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	95.1	91.3	93.7	95.3	97.1	100.0	103.0	107.4	123.1
Total.....	90.9	91.4	94.3	95.0	99.5	100.0	102.3	109.9	131.6

Groups.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	214.4	220.2	234.4	287.6	178.2	148.4	144.2	153.8	173.3	172.2
Animals and their products.....	155.8	179.4	198.7	204.8	164.6	135.4	134.1	129.4	141.4	141.3
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	196.8	269.9	281.4	303.3	155.0	174.7	200.9	202.5	193.3	171.8
Wood, wood products and paper.....	122.4	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.4	176.8	165.8	159.0	156.5
Iron and its products.....	220.2	227.3	201.8	244.4	185.7	151.8	168.0	161.0	151.6	145.1
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	146.2	144.2	135.6	137.7	98.6	98.0	96.8	96.3	105.0	101.6
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	126.0	144.9	163.8	197.5	205.4	188.4	183.8	183.4	176.6	176.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	154.8	187.3	185.4	223.3	184.7	166.4	164.8	161.8	157.1	157.8
Total.....	178.5	199.0	209.2	243.5	171.8	152.0	153.0	155.2	160.3	156.2

Summary of Important Price Changes during 1925.—The movement of grain prices continued to be in 1925, as it was in 1924, the most important in the field of Canadian prices. Wheat prices behaved in a spectacular fashion. No. 1 Manitoba Northern, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, which had risen from 98c. per bushel in March to \$1.73 in December, 1924, was \$2.18 on January 28th, 1925. It fell to \$1.38 on April 4th, recovered to \$1.98 on May 28th and was \$1.19 on October 2nd. The explanation of such wide price fluctuations was a strong statistical position on the supply side, combined with easy money markets, which led to excessive speculation followed by a reaction. The latter carried prices below the level warranted by market conditions. Abundant new crop supplies depressed prices in October but there was a rapid recovery, the December average being \$1.57. Other grain prices moved more or less in sympathy with wheat, as did the price of flour. Crude rubber prices experienced one of the most noteworthy advances of the year, due to a strong demand for relatively short supplies. Ceylon, ribbed, smoked sheets, averaged 72½c. per pound in 1925 as compared with 26¼c. in 1924. They sold for \$1.05 per pound in November. Sugar declined further in 1925, due to increased world production. Raw sugar, 96° centrifugal, averaged \$5.65½ per cwt. at Montreal in 1924 and \$3.97 in 1925. Tea, due to diminished production and increased consumption, was higher in 1925. The re-entry of Russia into the market was a factor of some importance. A short crop of potatoes raised the price of Quebec whites at Montreal from 54½c. per bag in May to \$2.80 in November.

Live stock prices, due to relatively good export markets, were higher in 1925. Choice steers at Toronto rose from \$6.74 per cwt. in 1924 to \$7.25 in 1925. A heavy demand for bacon caused thick smooth hogs at Toronto to rise from \$9.10 per cwt. in 1924 to \$12.85 in 1925. Meats reflected the higher prices for live stock. British demand for butter and cheese raised prices to higher levels.

Due to a large crop, raw cotton prices declined at New York from 28¾c. in 1924 to 23½c. in 1925. The strong upward movement in wool prices prevailing at the beginning of the year experienced a severe slump, due largely to the resistance of buyers. Eastern wool, domestic, bright, ¼ blood, was 49c. per pound in January and 32½c. in September.

Lumber prices again declined, due to quiet markets or to over-abundant supplies. Quietness in construction industries was reflected in lower prices for iron and steel. No. 1 foundry pig iron at Montreal was \$31.20 in January and \$28.75 in December.

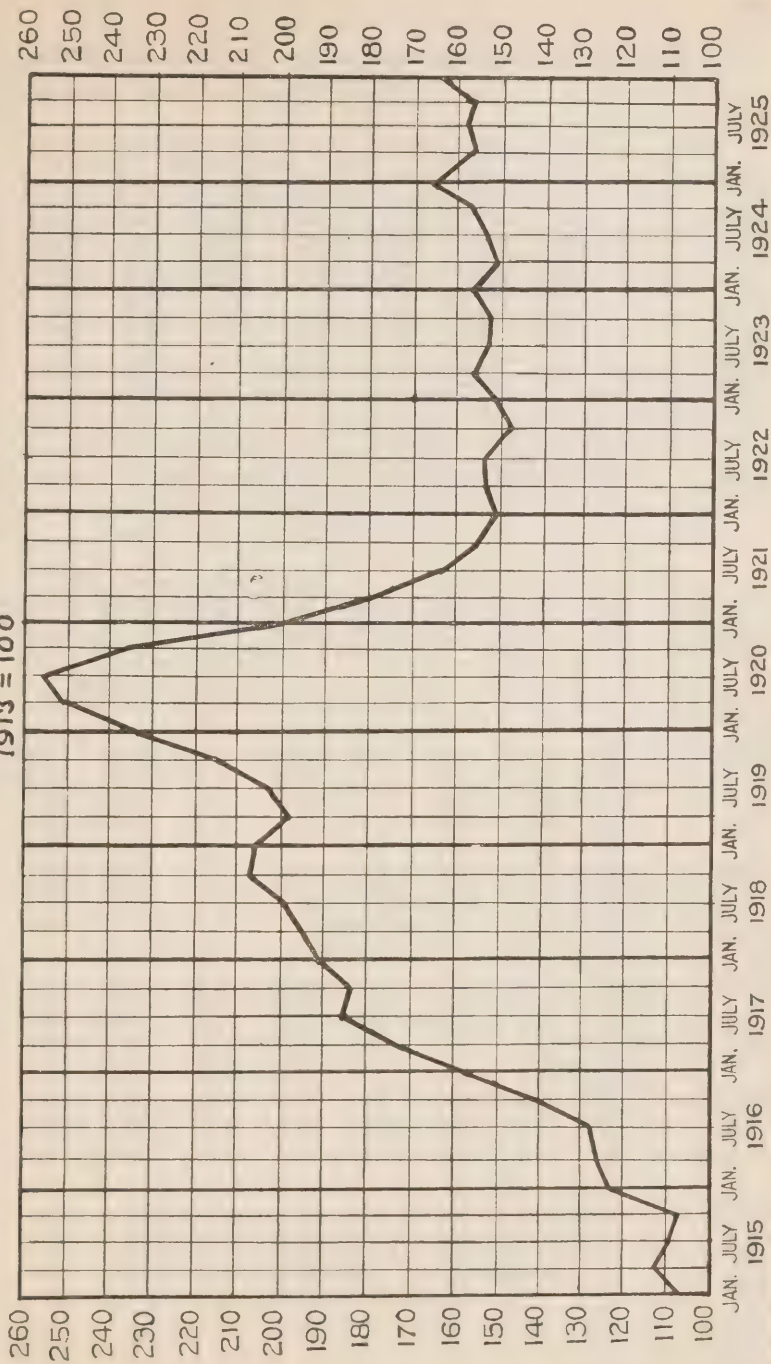
Non-ferrous metals moved to higher levels. Copper, lead, zinc, nickel and tin all shared in the rise, which was due in the case of copper and nickel to stronger demand and in the case of tin and lead to limited supplies. The average price of electrolytic copper was 15½c. and 16¼c. per pound in 1924 and 1925 respectively. Lead rose from \$8.08 to \$9.11 per cwt. Nickel ingots 98.5 per cent in contract quantities rose from 25c. to 30c. per pound. Silver was 67c. per fine ounce at smelters in 1924 and 69½c. in 1925. Tin ingots rose from 53½c. to 59¼c.

In the non-metallic mineral group of commodities prices of gasoline, coal oil, lime, cement and salt were all lower. Gasoline at Toronto declined from 25½c. to 23¾c. per gallon.

Prices of sulphuric acid 66°, pure linseed oil putty, orange shellac, soap, lump alum and soda ash were lower in the chemicals and allied products group, while prices of white lead and refined glycerine were higher.

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA. 1915-1925

1913 = 100



2.—Weighted General Price Index Numbers, by months, 1919-1926.

(1913 = 100.)

Months.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
January.....	206.1	233.4	200.6	151.7	151.4	156.9	165.2	163.8
February.....	200.5	238.8	191.1	153.5	153.6	156.8	164.8	162.0
March.....	200.3	241.3	186.0	153.6	155.9	154.4	161.6	160.0
April.....	198.1	251.0	179.5	153.7	156.9	151.1	156.5	160.2
May.....	201.4	256.7	170.5	153.9	155.2	150.6	159.1	156.8
June.....	201.7	255.1	164.5	152.7	155.5	152.3	158.8	155.6
July.....	202.8	256.3	163.7	154.1	153.5	153.9	158.4	155.9
August.....	207.0	250.2	165.5	151.7	153.5	156.8	159.5	154.0
September.....	213.7	245.5	161.7	147.5	154.6	153.9	156.5	152.5
October.....	214.0	236.3	155.6	148.1	153.1	157.0	156.6	151.3
November.....	217.5	224.5	153.6	151.9	153.3	157.7	161.1	151.4
December.....	223.4	217.2	150.6	153.1	153.5	160.9	163.5	150.5
Yearly Average..	209.2	243.5	171.8	152.0	153.0	155.2	160.3	156.2

3.—Monthly Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities, by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1921-1925.

(1913 = 100.)

Years and Months.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
Number of Commodities.	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1921.									
January.....	206.9	197.9	181.0	244.4	224.9	116.8	221.9	210.3	200.6
February.....	195.5	181.7	177.9	239.8	215.4	112.1	212.2	206.3	191.1
March.....	192.4	175.8	173.3	231.8	203.6	107.1	212.0	204.0	186.0
April.....	185.6	169.9	168.6	224.7	192.8	109.2	208.8	185.5	179.5
May.....	186.7	144.8	153.6	207.1	189.4	111.3	205.8	180.0	170.5
June.....	181.4	134.2	148.6	199.1	183.5	96.2	206.1	180.0	164.5
July.....	178.0	142.0	148.4	190.6	178.8	96.2	203.9	179.8	163.7
August.....	186.5	147.3	148.8	189.9	169.0	94.9	200.4	177.5	165.5
September.....	172.6	144.3	164.3	180.9	164.8	96.9	198.5	176.7	161.7
October.....	152.7	143.1	164.8	172.1	164.3	99.6	200.1	176.7	155.6
November.....	147.5	139.5	173.5	173.0	158.6	98.8	198.0	174.0	153.6
December.....	146.8	149.0	174.1	172.2	152.0	99.8	196.4	173.9	150.6
1922.									
January.....	145.8	136.8	173.0	166.4	150.3	99.3	191.3	169.5	151.7
February.....	157.1	135.0	172.4	162.0	147.6	97.0	191.0	166.8	153.5
March.....	161.5	133.3	167.2	162.4	140.5	96.2	190.3	166.8	153.6
April.....	160.6	136.8	165.6	162.6	145.1	96.3	190.3	166.2	153.7
May.....	161.4	131.2	173.4	165.1	147.3	97.5	185.8	166.2	153.9
June.....	155.9	130.5	176.0	164.3	149.3	98.9	185.7	166.2	152.7
July.....	157.1	133.7	175.9	166.0	149.6	100.2	187.0	166.1	154.1
August.....	148.4	133.3	174.2	166.3	154.4	99.8	185.4	165.9	151.7
September.....	131.6	131.3	174.7	166.4	159.6	100.7	190.4	165.4	147.5
October.....	130.8	133.3	176.6	171.0	157.9	100.9	189.2	165.6	148.1
November.....	137.2	139.8	183.7	171.0	157.4	100.2	187.1	165.6	151.9
December.....	137.8	143.7	184.8	174.1	156.4	99.5	187.1	165.7	153.1
1923.									
January.....	136.8	141.5	189.0	175.7	158.9	95.5	185.7	166.4	151.4
February.....	142.3	139.1	199.3	174.5	161.8	96.8	184.4	166.3	153.6
March.....	144.5	139.9	205.9	175.3	164.8	102.5	186.1	164.4	155.9
April.....	151.2	135.8	202.9	173.5	169.1	102.5	186.4	164.5	156.9
May.....	152.5	126.5	199.2	175.1	172.5	99.2	182.6	164.2	155.2
June.....	150.4	126.9	201.2	179.8	174.4	98.2	182.3	163.9	155.5
July.....	146.8	126.1	198.6	178.6	171.8	95.4	182.8	165.4	153.5
August.....	147.2	127.9	196.2	177.7	170.3	94.1	183.2	165.7	153.5
September.....	148.0	133.0	196.7	177.9	168.2	94.6	182.8	165.7	154.6
October.....	141.6	135.1	197.8	178.2	167.4	93.8	184.1	164.5	153.1
November.....	138.2	137.6	204.1	178.5	167.5	95.4	182.5	163.8	153.3
December.....	135.2	141.6	207.1	176.4	168.7	95.1	182.5	162.2	153.5

3.—Monthly Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1921-1925—concluded.

(1913 = 100.)

Years and Months.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
Number of Commodities.	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1924.									
January.....	139.0	137.9	216.5	176.0	168.5	94.5	185.5	168.4	156.9
February.....	141.3	136.2	213.6	174.3	167.3	96.2	187.8	168.4	156.8
March.....	142.1	127.4	206.3	173.8	166.1	98.1	187.8	170.6	154.4
April.....	138.7	120.3	204.9	170.6	165.8	94.9	185.9	170.3	151.1
May.....	140.6	117.8	205.0	170.5	163.4	94.2	186.0	169.3	150.6
June.....	147.4	119.1	205.4	170.4	161.0	93.4	184.6	167.4	152.3
July.....	158.6	119.9	204.7	162.5	159.2	93.1	184.9	154.5	153.9
August.....	167.5	125.2	199.7	161.4	157.4	96.5	184.2	154.1	156.8
September.....	160.9	126.3	191.6	159.3	155.4	96.5	183.2	154.8	153.9
October.....	168.5	132.1	193.1	157.2	155.2	97.2	179.6	154.8	157.0
November.....	169.5	134.6	193.2	156.9	154.8	99.8	177.8	154.8	157.7
December.....	174.0	139.8	195.0	156.8	158.1	101.5	177.6	154.4	160.9
1925.									
January.....	187.9	141.1	196.7	157.4	158.4	107.7	177.2	156.7	165.5
February.....	188.9	136.1	197.8	158.8	158.8	106.5	174.3	156.5	164.7
March.....	177.8	136.7	197.8	159.0	158.1	105.2	174.3	156.5	161.6
April.....	163.3	134.8	195.9	159.0	154.6	101.5	175.9	157.9	156.5
May.....	176.2	131.5	192.7	158.9	151.7	102.5	176.2	157.9	158.8
June.....	174.3	132.3	194.4	159.2	150.6	103.1	177.2	157.8	158.6
July.....	170.0	135.3	195.1	159.4	149.0	104.9	177.2	157.8	158.1
August.....	171.9	138.1	193.0	159.3	147.7	106.8	177.8	156.5	158.9
September.....	159.2	142.5	191.4	159.7	148.5	107.1	177.5	156.5	156.2
October.....	155.6	148.8	188.5	158.5	147.3	107.4	177.2	156.4	156.0
November.....	171.5	152.5	187.9	159.2	147.1	108.0	177.2	156.8	161.2
December.....	179.0	153.7	187.3	159.6	147.3	106.0	177.2	158.0	163.5

4.—Average Yearly Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities (Purpose Classification), 1914-1925, with Monthly Index Numbers for 1922-1925.

(1913=100).

Years and months.	Consumers' Goods.			Producers' Goods.				
	All.	Foods, beverages and tobacco.	Other.	All.	Producers' Equipment.	Producers' Materials.		
						All.	Building and construction.	Manufacturers'.
	98	74	24	148	16	132	32	100
1914.....	101.3	105.6	96.0	103.4	94.4	104.4	93.8	106.8
1915.....	105.9	111.0	99.3	114.2	96.4	116.1	90.3	121.9
1916.....	120.6	132.3	105.8	130.7	101.1	133.9	103.8	140.8
1917.....	154.0	177.1	124.8	177.4	126.3	182.9	130.7	194.9
1918.....	172.8	193.3	146.9	195.0	146.0	200.3	150.5	211.7
1919.....	191.7	207.6	171.6	206.2	164.6	210.7	175.0	218.8
1920.....	226.1	244.4	203.1	241.9	197.1	246.8	214.9	254.0
1921.....	174.4	170.7	179.2	167.3	206.5	163.0	183.2	158.4
1922.....	153.6	146.0	163.1	146.8	189.0	142.2	162.2	137.7
1923.....	151.3	147.6	155.9	145.0	186.1	140.6	167.0	134.7
1924.....	150.5	146.3	155.7	147.6	186.4	143.4	159.1	140.2
1925.....	156.9	158.2	155.2	155.5	180.1	152.8	153.5	152.7

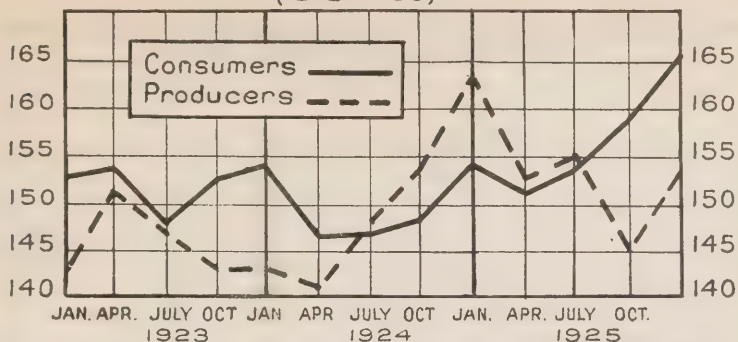
4.—Average Yearly Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities (Purpose Classification), 1914-1925, with Monthly Index Numbers for 1922-1925¹—concluded.

(1913=100).

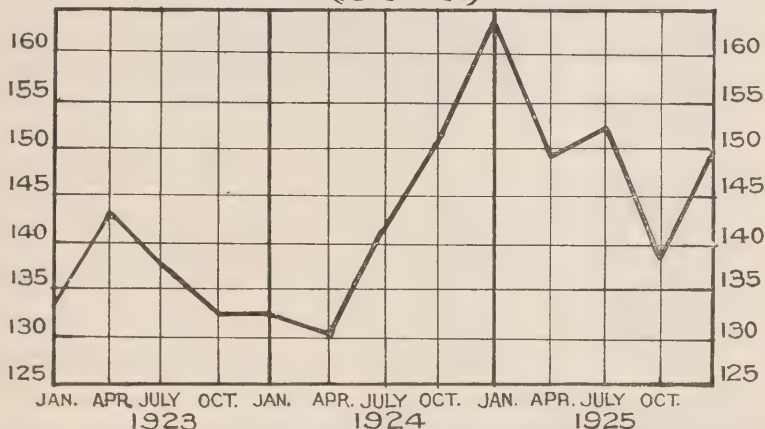
Years and Months.	Consumers' Goods.			Producers' Goods.				
	All.	Foods, beverages and tobacco.	Other.	All.	Pro- ducers' Equip- ment.	Producers' Materials.		
						All.	Building and construc- tion.	Manu- facturers'.
	98	74	24	148	16	132	32	100
1922.								
January.....	156.2	147.5	166.9	143.4	193.6	138.0	163.2	132.2
February.....	156.1	149.0	164.9	147.5	191.6	142.8	159.9	138.9
March.....	155.4	148.7	163.6	149.7	190.6	145.3	160.2	141.8
April.....	156.0	149.7	163.8	150.9	190.6	146.7	159.5	143.7
May.....	153.6	145.5	163.4	152.3	185.7	148.7	162.5	145.5
June.....	152.5	143.9	163.2	150.6	185.7	146.8	161.8	143.4
July.....	155.0	146.5	165.5	151.5	187.2	147.7	163.3	144.1
August.....	153.4	145.2	163.4	146.8	185.7	142.6	163.6	137.8
September.....	149.8	138.8	163.4	140.5	191.2	135.0	162.9	128.6
October.....	149.3	139.4	161.6	140.8	190.1	135.5	162.6	129.3
November.....	151.9	146.5	158.5	143.3	188.0	138.5	163.0	132.9
December.....	151.1	150.2	159.0	143.8	188.0	139.0	164.0	133.3
1923.								
January.....	153.0	148.1	159.3	143.6	188.3	138.8	163.8	133.2
February.....	152.4	148.6	157.3	146.7	187.0	142.4	164.7	137.4
March.....	154.7	150.6	159.9	149.0	188.8	144.8	166.4	139.9
April.....	154.2	149.6	159.9	151.7	188.8	147.8	166.4	143.6
May.....	148.7	144.3	154.2	151.7	184.5	148.2	167.4	143.9
June.....	148.6	144.1	154.3	150.2	184.3	146.5	168.4	141.1
July.....	148.2	143.4	154.3	147.4	184.4	143.5	169.4	137.6
August.....	148.9	144.9	153.9	145.6	184.7	141.5	167.9	135.5
September.....	152.1	150.9	153.7	145.3	185.0	141.1	166.7	135.3
October.....	152.5	150.1	155.6	143.5	186.4	139.0	167.0	132.7
November.....	151.9	149.7	154.5	142.5	185.2	137.9	167.3	131.3
December.....	153.0	152.1	154.2	141.0	185.3	136.2	166.3	129.5
1924.								
January.....	154.3	151.1	158.3	143.3	187.6	138.6	167.7	132.3
February.....	155.5	150.2	162.2	144.7	190.1	139.8	167.2	134.0
March.....	152.6	145.0	162.3	143.6	189.9	138.6	167.1	132.6
April.....	147.1	137.4	159.3	141.3	188.3	136.3	164.1	130.4
May.....	145.7	135.2	158.9	142.6	188.4	137.7	163.8	132.1
June.....	147.5	138.4	159.0	143.9	188.7	139.0	161.4	134.3
July.....	147.1	140.0	156.0	148.3	188.8	143.9	155.1	141.8
August.....	150.6	147.8	154.1	151.2	188.0	147.3	154.4	146.1
September.....	148.5	145.4	152.5	148.8	186.8	144.7	152.3	143.4
October.....	148.8	149.6	147.8	153.7	183.1	150.5	152.7	150.6
November.....	150.6	151.2	149.9	153.8	181.2	150.8	151.5	151.2
December.....	152.2	154.9	148.9	156.8	181.3	154.2	151.3	155.3
1925.								
January.....	154.5	159.2	148.7	163.8	181.0	162.0	152.1	164.2
February.....	154.7	156.5	152.5	164.1	177.8	162.7	154.4	164.6
March.....	153.9	155.2	152.4	160.0	177.8	158.1	154.2	159.0
April.....	151.9	149.5	154.9	153.1	179.6	150.2	154.2	149.3
May.....	151.8	148.9	155.4	159.0	179.9	156.7	153.9	157.3
June.....	153.1	150.2	156.7	157.8	180.7	155.3	154.1	155.6
July.....	153.7	151.4	156.7	155.2	180.5	152.5	153.6	152.2
August.....	155.5	153.9	157.6	156.2	181.2	153.5	153.6	153.5
September.....	156.3	155.5	157.3	149.4	180.8	146.0	154.0	144.2
October.....	159.0	160.4	157.2	145.3	180.7	141.5	152.2	139.0
November.....	164.4	170.5	156.8	148.8	180.7	145.3	152.7	143.6
December.....	165.9	173.1	156.8	153.3	180.7	150.3	152.7	149.8

¹ See also diagrams on p. 733.

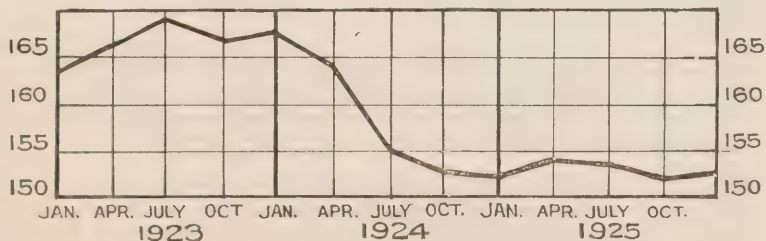
CONSUMERS' AND PRODUCERS' GOODS 1923-24-25 (1913 = 100)



MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS 1923-24-25 (1913 = 100)



BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS 1923-24-25 (1913 = 100)



5.—Yearly Price Index Numbers of Groups of Commodities, classified according to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, 1916-1925.

(1913=100).

Items.	No. of Com- modities.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Total raw or partly manufactured.....	107	133.4	178.4	189.2	206.0	244.0	168.4	148.5	142.8	148.6	158.0
Total fully or chiefly manufactured.....	129	130.4	175.5	196.9	204.4	242.0	180.0	155.0	159.1	157.3	160.2
Articles of farm origin (domestic and foreign)—											
Field, (grains, fruits, cotton, etc.)—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	46	154.6	224.0	227.7	248.8	302.8	174.3	147.7	143.2	153.1	172.2
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	41	143.0	200.1	228.1	234.7	293.6	184.8	159.1	168.9	171.5	178.5
(c) Total.....	87	146.4	209.9	225.4	239.2	291.1	177.5	152.9	153.4	161.3	175.7
Animal—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	25	119.8	157.0	184.2	200.7	201.4	143.4	130.6	124.4	125.3	137.6
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	28	126.4	165.4	185.7	208.4	215.6	166.7	142.1	146.6	133.3	148.3
(c) Total.....	53	122.5	159.9	184.5	203.0	208.2	155.7	135.6	135.7	130.7	142.9
Canadian farm products—											
(1) Field (grains, etc.)....	20	156.9	238.2	234.1	252.7	295.3	177.9	144.3	130.0	146.6	174.1
(2) Animal.....	16	120.2	155.2	174.9	197.9	194.6	140.8	128.6	123.5	126.2	137.2
(3) Total.....	36	143.4	207.7	212.3	232.5	258.2	164.2	138.5	127.6	139.1	160.5
Articles of marine origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	2	102.4	126.5	151.4	162.4	169.9	116.4	114.7	126.5	121.8	120.0
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	6	108.4	139.8	178.5	181.8	174.6	149.7	150.7	130.9	150.0	162.0
(c) Total.....	8	107.1	136.8	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	142.7	129.9	143.7	152.7
Articles of forest origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	16	99.0	119.5	133.3	166.3	234.2	184.3	158.3	168.8	156.3	149.7
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	5	104.5	134.1	164.1	193.1	271.2	275.4	199.1	208.6	204.0	196.2
(c) Total.....	21	100.1	122.4	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.4	176.8	165.8	159.0
Articles of mineral origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	18	130.1	155.1	162.1	164.4	195.5	174.1	161.4	164.7	158.8	158.9
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	49	122.8	160.3	173.7	171.6	201.0	173.8	153.4	151.5	150.8	143.2
(c) Total.....	67	121.5	153.2	166.1	167.8	196.2	175.6	158.0	157.9	156.2	151.7

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1920-1925.

Origins and years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Articles of Farm Origin (domestic and foreign)—												
A. Field (grain, fruit, cotton, etc.).												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1920.....	305.4	314.1	315.3	344.2	367.4	364.5	344.3	309.8	283.6	247.6	231.0	211.6
1921.....	206.7	193.4	191.7	181.7	182.5	175.3	173.7	183.4	166.7	146.1	143.9	142.0
1922.....	141.5	155.6	160.0	161.2	164.4	158.4	160.1	146.1	128.3	129.7	136.8	136.9
1923.....	134.5	141.5	145.5	152.9	152.7	150.4	145.6	145.0	146.2	139.1	137.3	133.9
1924.....	137.5	140.3	139.4	136.0	141.1	148.2	160.9	167.0	160.2	167.8	170.2	173.7
1925.....	189.0	190.1	176.5	161.6	177.5	172.4	169.7	172.1	154.3	151.4	171.9	178.6
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920.....	275.4	277.0	285.4	304.4	317.0	324.2	336.2	325.6	311.0	290.7	251.1	224.7
1921.....	204.1	201.9	199.2	195.7	192.3	188.7	184.1	184.9	178.5	164.9	160.4	160.5
1922.....	158.5	162.7	165.5	162.0	161.0	159.2	161.1	162.2	152.2	150.6	156.3	158.2
1923.....	159.6	168.0	171.8	175.2	175.4	171.6	169.9	165.8	168.2	167.9	164.8	164.2
1924.....	168.2	170.2	169.4	163.7	159.8	161.9	168.5	176.9	173.8	182.6	180.2	183.7
1925.....	190.8	191.5	186.9	175.2	180.8	183.5	176.1	176.8	172.8	164.5	166.0	173.8

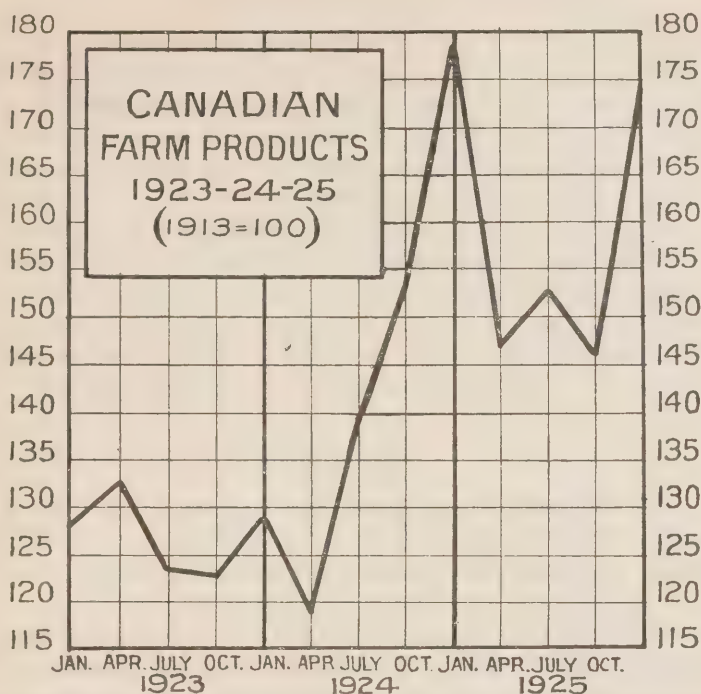
6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1920-1925—continued.

Origins and years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A. Field—concluded.												
Total—												
1920.	283.5	290.3	296.4	313.4	330.1	333.0	329.1	309.6	288.8	264.5	239.5	218.2
1921.	203.4	194.0	190.7	184.8	183.4	178.6	175.7	182.3	172.9	156.0	152.8	152.4
1922.	150.9	160.0	163.0	161.7	163.2	158.9	160.1	153.0	139.0	138.5	144.8	145.5
1923.	145.4	151.8	154.8	159.9	160.3	158.6	155.2	151.8	155.7	150.9	148.9	146.8
1924.	151.4	153.0	152.7	149.3	150.4	155.9	165.2	172.3	165.6	172.7	173.1	177.1
1925.	188.5	189.6	180.4	167.9	178.3	177.3	173.3	174.6	164.2	160.1	172.6	179.2
B. Animal.												
Raw or partly manu- factured—												
1920.	211.1	210.8	202.1	204.3	198.6	189.7	196.4	194.7	206.1	202.2	198.2	194.4
1921.	197.0	170.0	159.0	151.7	135.3	125.0	128.0	134.1	128.3	130.9	128.0	143.3
1922.	132.7	131.0	125.7	128.2	126.6	127.0	130.4	127.4	125.0	128.2	136.1	139.9
1923.	132.8	127.9	121.9	122.1	119.9	118.3	117.9	119.9	122.6	126.6	130.5	135.8
1924.	131.2	129.0	118.1	114.5	111.4	112.8	113.8	121.8	122.2	129.6	132.9	140.8
1925.	142.8	138.4	134.1	130.9	126.5	128.3	129.0	129.6	133.9	140.1	145.9	150.0
Fully or chiefly manu- factured—												
1920.	219.5	218.2	215.8	220.2	220.3	218.6	219.5	220.1	219.5	213.7	205.6	198.0
1921.	194.2	193.5	196.3	189.2	152.1	142.3	157.6	162.6	159.4	152.1	147.5	148.6
1922.	139.5	140.2	143.7	148.9	137.8	137.8	141.3	142.8	140.9	140.6	144.0	148.3
1923.	152.2	155.0	164.8	156.3	136.7	137.0	135.9	139.3	147.9	145.4	143.6	144.7
1924.	144.4	143.6	138.2	126.1	123.0	125.6	127.1	131.5	133.4	134.0	136.0	136.4
1925.	138.7	134.3	144.7	143.6	140.4	141.6	148.3	153.5	155.3	160.7	160.0	158.6
Total—												
1920.	214.3	213.8	207.4	210.6	207.7	202.4	206.4	207.1	213.2	209.4	205.7	200.6
1921.	199.6	183.8	178.3	171.4	145.4	134.0	142.4	147.9	144.4	142.9	139.0	148.4
1922.	136.6	134.9	133.3	137.1	130.9	130.8	134.0	133.4	131.8	134.3	140.8	145.0
1923.	142.7	140.8	141.9	138.1	127.7	128.2	127.5	129.5	135.1	137.1	139.0	143.0
1924.	139.8	138.1	129.1	121.7	118.2	120.0	121.0	126.6	128.0	132.6	135.4	140.9
1925.	142.6	137.6	138.7	136.5	132.7	134.1	137.0	139.6	143.4	150.0	153.5	155.0
C. Canadian Farm Products.												
(1) Field (grains, etc.)—												
1920.	298.2	307.4	311.5	324.3	345.6	344.7	327.4	303.0	282.5	254.4	235.0	219.7
1921.	212.5	197.1	194.8	183.8	186.4	184.4	180.5	194.0	172.0	144.8	141.6	139.3
1922.	141.0	158.0	163.1	164.6	167.1	157.5	158.5	140.9	119.2	118.3	126.2	125.7
1923.	124.3	128.5	130.6	139.9	140.6	139.3	132.7	137.3	134.0	122.3	119.7	116.6
1924.	123.3	125.4	126.6	124.7	132.4	142.8	158.0	166.4	157.2	165.9	168.5	175.4
1925.	195.2	195.6	177.7	160.4	181.0	173.1	169.6	174.0	151.7	148.6	174.5	184.4
(2) Animal—												
1920.	218.5	211.2	202.0	196.5	187.1	177.9	184.9	183.7	202.4	199.0	195.8	199.1
1921.	198.9	170.9	155.3	139.5	123.5	121.1	124.9	133.2	128.8	137.8	140.4	155.0
1922.	136.4	134.7	120.5	122.5	116.9	131.9	120.8	120.1	120.5	131.2	145.6	145.5
1923.	135.0	128.5	122.0	119.6	118.4	109.3	108.8	114.1	119.8	124.2	134.9	144.9
1924.	136.6	134.2	116.5	111.1	104.8	106.4	108.2	117.6	118.4	132.2	141.6	147.1
1925.	149.7	142.0	129.6	124.0	116.4	120.6	124.8	125.2	132.2	141.6	152.6	154.2
(3) Total—												
1920.	268.9	272.1	271.3	277.3	287.4	281.7	275.1	259.2	253.1	234.1	220.6	212.1
1921.	207.5	187.5	180.3	167.5	163.3	161.2	160.1	171.7	156.1	142.3	141.2	145.1
1922.	139.3	149.4	147.4	149.1	148.6	141.5	144.6	133.2	119.7	123.0	133.3	133.0
1923.	128.2	128.5	127.4	132.4	132.4	128.3	123.9	128.8	128.8	123.0	125.3	127.0
1924.	128.2	128.7	122.8	119.7	122.3	129.4	139.7	148.4	142.9	153.5	158.6	165.1
1925.	178.4	175.8	160.0	146.8	157.1	153.7	153.0	156.0	144.5	146.1	166.7	173.2
II. Articles of Marine Origin—												
Raw or partly manu- factured—												
1920.	161.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	188.7	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0
1921.	134.8	102.0	102.0	146.3	136.3	101.7	84.3	84.3	127.5	127.5	137.5	137.5
1922.	116.3	112.5	117.5	102.5	129.4	114.0	114.0	117.9	116.7	104.0	121.7	114.0
1923.	111.3	111.3	116.3	124.0	166.4	156.3	119.8	120.9	119.8	124.8	124.8	122.9
1924.	122.9	125.9	115.9	108.2	146.7	119.8	114.0	112.1	130.6	140.2	115.2	115.2
1925.	115.2	106.3	98.6	108.6	144.8	115.2	126.7	121.7	130.6	137.1	125.5	110.2
Fully or chiefly manu- factured—												
1920.	177.8	179.3	179.3	178.8	182.4	162.0	167.0	173.8	183.9	182.9	159.7	167.5
1921.	159.2	160.4	149.4	143.7	143.2	155.6	148.9	145.2	143.3	147.4	147.4	149.7
1922.	152.3	152.9	152.5	152.5	159.6	157.7	152.5	158.3	149.7	140.0	142.1	138.4
1923.	138.3	132.2	129.6	129.9	129.9	129.9	135.1	133.3	122.7	125.7	132.2	132.2
1924.	132.6	132.6	138.1	138.1	152.6	152.3	148.1	144.5	149.7	167.3	168.0	168.5
1925.	106.6	166.6	164.7	159.5	162.4	148.3	150.9	158.8	164.3	168.2	173.4	173.6
Total—												
1920.	174.1	175.0	175.0	174.7	183.8	164.0	167.9	173.2	181.0	180.3	162.2	168.2
1921.	148.2	147.4	139.3	144.3	136.1	132.5	134.6	126.1	139.8	143.5	145.7	147.0
1922.	144.3	143.9	144.7	141.3	152.9	148.0	143.9	149.3	142.4	132.0	137.6	133.0
1923.	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.7	130.1	130.5	122.1	125.5	130.6	130.1
1924.	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	151.3	145.1	140.5	137.3	145.4	161.3	156.3	156.7
1925.	155.1	153.2	150.0	148.2	150.7	141.0	145.5	150.5	156.8	161.3	162.8	159.5

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1920-1925¹—concluded.

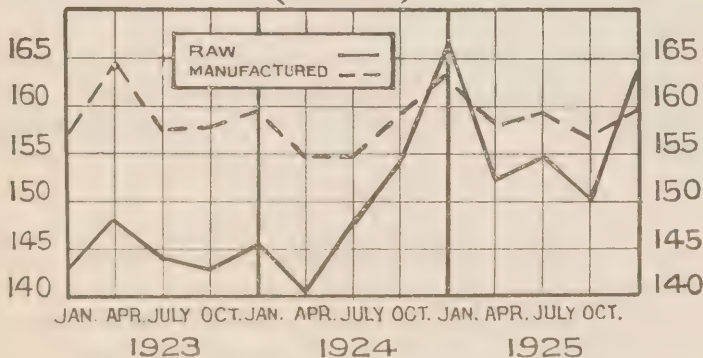
Origins and years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
III. Articles of Forest Origin—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1920.....	199.5	211.3	217.6	248.3	250.6	236.7	246.0	241.6	249.3	247.1	237.8	222.7
1921.....	219.4	213.7	216.0	207.2	185.1	175.2	173.9	172.9	161.7	159.9	161.1	160.0
1922.....	159.0	153.5	153.9	154.2	157.3	156.4	158.5	158.8	159.0	161.7	161.7	165.5
1923.....	167.6	166.0	167.0	164.8	166.7	172.6	171.1	170.0	170.3	170.6	171.0	168.4
1924.....	167.6	165.5	164.8	160.9	160.8	160.6	151.9	151.7	149.1	148.3	146.8	147.0
1925.....	147.7	149.4	149.7	149.7	149.5	149.9	150.2	150.1	150.5	149.1	149.9	150.5
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920.....	220.7	220.7	221.7	222.3	222.3	222.3	296.3	296.3	296.4	345.5	345.5	344.7
1921.....	344.7	344.3	295.1	295.1	295.1	294.6	257.9	257.9	257.9	220.7	220.7	220.7
1922.....	196.1	196.1	196.1	196.1	196.0	196.0	196.2	196.2	196.2	208.5	208.5	208.5
1923.....	208.5	208.5	208.5	208.5	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6
1924.....	209.4	209.4	209.4	209.4	209.4	209.4	204.9	200.0	200.0	192.7	197.2	196.2
1925.....	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2
Total—												
1920.....	203.8	213.2	218.4	243.1	245.0	233.9	256.0	252.5	258.8	266.7	259.3	247.1
1921.....	244.4	239.8	231.8	224.7	207.1	199.1	190.6	189.9	180.9	172.1	173.0	172.2
1922.....	166.4	162.0	162.4	162.6	165.1	164.3	166.0	166.3	166.4	171.0	171.0	174.1
1923.....	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2	178.5	176.4
1924.....	176.0	174.3	173.7	170.6	170.5	170.4	162.5	161.4	159.3	157.2	156.9	156.9
1925.....	157.4	158.8	159.0	159.0	158.9	159.2	159.4	159.3	159.7	158.5	159.2	159.6
IV. Articles of Mineral Origin—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1920.....	181.3	187.5	191.1	193.1	191.8	193.0	194.8	200.0	204.8	207.3	208.4	207.0
1921.....	199.2	188.9	184.8	180.7	180.9	173.0	170.9	167.7	168.3	169.0	166.0	165.0
1922.....	161.0	153.8	159.2	153.7	156.6	157.9	158.4	162.0	168.8	166.9	165.3	164.3
1923.....	163.3	164.8	168.4	169.1	167.6	167.2	164.3	163.1	162.5	162.8	160.9	161.7
1924.....	161.4	162.0	162.6	159.8	158.1	157.1	156.4	157.6	157.5	157.8	157.8	160.0
1925.....	162.9	159.4	158.3	157.3	157.1	156.8	157.3	158.4	158.9	159.1	160.8	160.0
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920.....	181.6	186.3	189.9	192.9	199.0	203.2	204.6	208.2	213.9	213.5	211.7	208.0
1921.....	201.5	193.7	188.1	182.2	177.5	173.5	169.1	163.5	159.9	161.6	159.5	156.6
1922.....	154.8	153.9	153.4	152.3	152.9	153.3	155.0	153.4	154.5	153.9	152.2	151.8
1923.....	151.3	150.7	153.0	154.7	151.7	151.8	151.9	151.8	151.0	150.1	150.0	150.0
1924.....	154.3	156.7	156.9	156.5	156.0	153.1	150.8	149.6	147.6	143.6	143.1	143.2
1925.....	143.8	145.2	145.0	143.9	143.3	143.9	143.8	143.2	142.9	141.9	141.1	141.1
Total—												
1920.....	179.4	184.5	187.6	190.4	193.3	196.2	197.8	201.6	207.3	209.5	209.7	208.0
1921.....	198.3	189.9	185.7	181.0	178.3	175.5	173.0	168.4	166.6	167.8	165.2	163.0
1922.....	159.5	158.2	157.5	157.0	156.0	156.6	157.7	157.4	160.5	159.7	158.3	157.9
1923.....	156.9	157.0	159.6	160.8	158.6	158.7	158.0	157.6	157.1	157.1	156.4	156.8
1924.....	159.1	160.7	161.0	159.5	158.9	157.1	155.6	155.3	154.2	152.0	151.5	152.1
1925.....	153.6	152.6	152.2	151.4	151.2	151.6	151.6	151.8	151.8	151.3	151.2	150.9
All raw or partly manufactured—												
1920.....	239.6	245.8	246.0	261.5	268.9	264.4	260.0	247.6	242.7	229.1	221.2	210.9
1921.....	203.3	188.8	184.9	177.5	171.4	163.2	162.5	166.4	158.0	151.2	149.2	151.6
1922.....	146.5	150.4	151.2	152.1	152.9	150.8	152.6	147.4	141.6	142.7	146.9	148.0
1923.....	142.8	144.2	145.5	148.2	148.0	147.3	144.4	144.2	145.2	143.1	142.9	142.7
1924.....	145.9	146.3	143.6	140.2	141.2	144.0	147.9	152.4	149.5	154.1	155.5	159.3
1925.....	166.6	165.3	158.7	151.9	157.2	155.5	154.8	156.1	150.3	150.4	160.3	163.6
All fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920.....	226.6	228.6	232.6	242.0	249.3	252.7	260.8	258.3	254.6	247.2	229.3	216.4
1921.....	204.9	201.1	196.8	191.8	181.0	176.3	174.8	174.1	169.6	162.2	158.8	158.0
1922.....	154.7	156.1	157.7	157.0	154.7	154.1	156.1	156.3	152.3	151.8	154.1	155.5
1923.....	156.7	160.2	164.4	164.6	159.7	158.3	157.6	156.6	158.8	157.9	156.4	156.4
1924.....	159.4	160.9	159.6	154.9	152.8	153.1	154.9	158.3	156.9	159.0	158.4	159.9
1925.....	163.3	163.2	163.4	158.2	159.3	160.8	159.2	160.5	159.2	156.8	157.2	159.8

¹See also diagrams on p. 737.



RAW AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

1923-24-25
(1913 = 100)



II.—RETAIL PRICES.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in addition to wholesale prices, collects retail prices in some 60 Canadian cities for foods, fuel and lighting, clothing and miscellaneous items, including data concerning the costs of various services. Prices are collected by the Bureau for over 80 food commodities, these are averaged along with certain prices received through agents of the Department of Labour, and are then handed to the latter for insertion monthly in the "Labour Gazette". The fuel group includes prices for coal and rates for electricity and gas. Information is collected for 44 clothing items and percentage price changes are computed therefrom. Miscellaneous items include prices for toilet articles, medicines, tobacco, books, newspapers, furniture and house furnishings; also the costs of services, including data for hospitals, laundries, barbers, street-car transportation, doctors, telephones and entertainment. Rentals are collected by the Department of Labour.

1.—New Index Number of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, 1914-1926.

A new index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services has been computed by the Bureau on the basis of prices in 1913 and carried back by months to that year. Current index numbers are based on materials collected by the Bureau, save in the case of rentals, which are collected by the Department of Labour. The Bureau is also indebted to the Department of Labour for much of the basic price data pertaining to earlier years. Index numbers have been computed for food, fuel and lighting, clothing, rent, sundries and total. Each item is weighted on the principle of aggregate consumption. The result is a series of general index numbers which indicate the trend of retail prices, etc.

This index number has for its object the measurement of the general movement of retail prices and living costs in the *Dominion as a whole*. It is constructed in such a manner as to make possible comparisons with other general index numbers, such as the index of wholesale prices. *It is not intended to be a measurement of the cost of living of any particular class or section in the Dominion.* Costs of living show considerable diversity in the various sections of the Dominion, and wage disputes in any particular section necessitate a special review for the section concerned. For the purpose, however, of showing broad general tendencies in living costs over the Dominion as a whole the Bureau's index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services is suitable.

Table 7 shows that the general movement of retail prices and living costs in the Dominion has fluctuated between 50 and 55 p.c. above 1913 level during 1925 and 1926. These figures represent a decline in the neighborhood of 40 or 50 points from the peak index numbers attained in 1920. In 1925 the general index tended to rise slightly, but this tendency was reversed during 1926, as the index declined until December of that year.

7.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, 1914-1926.
(1913=100).

Years and Months.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index.
1914.						
January	105	99	97	100	100	101
February	105	99	97	100	100	101
March	104	99	97	100	100	101
April	101	99	97	100	100	100
May	100	97	97	100	100	99
June	99	97	97	100	100	100
July	100	97	97	101	100	99
August	103	97	97	101	100	101
September	105	97	97	102	100	101
October	108	97	97	102	100	102
November	107	97	97	103	100	102
December	107	97	97	103	100	102
1915.						
January	107	97	94	105	100	102
February	107	97	94	107	100	103
March	105	97	94	108	100	102
April	104	97	94	108	100	102
May	105	95	94	109	100	102
June	104	95	94	109	100	102
July	104	95	94	110	100	102
August	104	95	94	111	101	102
September	103	96	94	112	101	102
October	104	96	94	115	101	103
November	107	96	94	115	102	105
December	108	96	94	115	102	105
1916.						
January	110	96	95	116	103	106
February	112	96	95	117	103	107
March	111	96	95	119	104	107
April	111	96	95	121	104	108
May	111	96	95	123	105	108
June	113	97	95	125	105	109
July	112	97	95	126	107	110
August	115	98	95	128	108	111
September	119	99	95	130	109	114
October	123	100	95	132	109	115
November	129	101	95	134	110	118
December	133	103	95	136	110	120
1917.						
January	135	107	102	138	110	123
February	138	107	102	139	110	124
March	141	108	102	141	112	126
April	142	106	102	143	114	127
May	156	107	102	145	114	132
June	156	108	102	147	116	133
July	153	109	102	149	117	133
August	153	110	102	150	118	126
September	154	110	102	152	119	134
October	156	111	102	154	120	136
November	161	111	102	156	121	138
December	163	112	102	158	121	139
1918.						
January	165	115	102	160	122	140
February	166	115	102	163	123	142
March	168	116	103	165	124	143
April	166	116	105	167	126	144
May	168	116	107	169	128	146
June	170	117	109	171	130	148
July	173	119	110	173	131	149
August	179	122	112	177	132	153
September	178	124	110	179	133	153
October	181	126	111	181	134	155
November	181	127	111	183	136	156
December	182	130	111	185	137	157

7.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, 1914-1926—continued.
(1913=100).

Years and Months.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index.
1919.						
January.....	184	131	111	187	138	159
February.....	180	129	111	189	139	158
March.....	175	128	112	191	140	156
April.....	178	128	112	193	141	158
May.....	181	127	116	195	142	161
June.....	183	128	119	197	143	163
July.....	184	128	120	200	144	164
August.....	193	132	121	202	145	168
September.....	190	133	122	204	146	168
October.....	189	132	122	206	148	168
November.....	189	135	122	208	149	169
December.....	193	135	122	210	150	171
1920.						
January.....	203	138	122	220	153	177
February.....	207	140	124	230	153	181
March.....	214	142	125	240	153	186
April.....	212	145	130	250	155	189
May.....	221	146	137	253	155	194
June.....	226	152	137	253	155	196
July.....	224	156	138	251	160	196
August.....	219	159	138	250	160	195
September.....	213	167	140	246	160	193
October.....	212	173	141	242	160	192
November.....	204	178	142	238	160	189
December.....	198	175	142	234	160	186
1921.						
January.....	194	177	142	232	160	184
February.....	189	175	143	222	160	181
March.....	178	171	144	214	160	175
April.....	171	168	145	206	160	171
May.....	166	165	147	198	160	168
June.....	151	163	149	195	160	162
July.....	149	163	149	192	160	161
August.....	154	163	149	188	160	162
September.....	159	163	149	184	160	163
October.....	154	164	150	178	160	160
November.....	148	162	150	174	160	157
December.....	147	162	150	178	160	157
1922.						
January.....	147	161	150	176	160	157
February.....	142	159	151	173	160	155
March.....	141	158	152	170	160	154
April.....	137	157	153	168	160	152
May.....	136	156	153	166	160	151
June.....	135	156	154	165	160	151
July.....	136	155	154	164	160	151
August.....	139	156	154	164	160	152
September.....	136	162	155	164	160	152
October.....	136	166	155	163	160	152
November.....	137	164	155	163	160	152
December.....	138	161	155	163	160	152
1923.						
January.....	140	160	155	164	160	153
February.....	139	161	156	164	160	153
March.....	143	161	157	164	160	155
April.....	139	161	157	164	160	153
May.....	137	157	158	164	160	152
June.....	136	155	158	164	160	152
July.....	135	155	158	165	158	151
August.....	140	156	158	165	158	153
September.....	139	159	158	165	158	153
October.....	141	160	158	165	158	154
November.....	142	161	158	165	158	154
December.....	142	161	158	165	158	154

7.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, 1914-1926—concluded.
(1913=100).

Years and Months.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index.
1924.						
January.....	143	160	158	161	157	153
February.....	143	158	158	161	157	153
March.....	140	158	158	161	157	152
April.....	134	157	158	161	157	150
May.....	131	154	158	161	157	149
June.....	130	153	158	161	157	148
July.....	131	153	158	161	155	148
August.....	135	153	158	161	155	150
September.....	136	153	158	161	155	150
October.....	137	153	158	161	155	150
November.....	138	152	158	161	155	151
December.....	140	151	158	161	155	151
1925.						
January.....	143	152	158	161	154	152
February.....	145	152	158	161	154	153
March.....	142	152	158	161	154	152
April.....	140	151	158	161	154	151
May.....	139	149	158	161	154	150
June.....	138	149	158	161	154	150
July.....	138	150	158	160	152	150
August.....	143	150	158	160	152	151
September.....	143	151	158	160	152	151
October.....	144	151	158	160	152	152
November.....	148	155	158	160	152	154
December.....	153	157	158	160	152	155
1926.						
January.....	154	155	156	160	152	155
February.....	153	157	156	160	152	155
March.....	153	155	156	160	152	155
April.....	151	155	156	158	152	154
May.....	151	152	156	158	152	154
June.....	150	150	156	158	151	153
July.....	151	150	156	158	151	153
August.....	151	150	156	158	151	153
September.....	147	151	156	158	151	152
October.....	147	151	156	158	151	152
November.....	148	151	156	157	151	152
December.....	150	151	156	157	151	153

A family budget constructed by the Department of Labour appears regularly in the Labour Gazette. The budget material has been used by the Bureau to obtain the tables which follow, the index numbers having been computed by the Bureau.

Table 8 shows the prices of items included in the family budget and the index numbers of groups from 1917 to 1925. The index numbers are weighted with the quantities used by the Department of Labour in computing their monthly family budget. Table 9 gives these group indexes by provinces. An examination of the tables reveals the course of the budget, consisting of food, fuel and lighting and rents, over the period shown.

8.—Prices and Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and
(DOMINION AVERAGE)

No.	Commodities.	Quantity.	Base, 1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Beef, sirloin steak.....	1 lb.	0.222	0.301	0.364	0.374	0.389	0.332	0.292	0.283	0.280
2	Beef, chuck roast.....	1 "	0.148	0.207	0.260	0.257	0.251	0.197	0.162	0.152	0.148
3	Veal, roast.....	1 "	0.157	0.227	0.272	0.270	0.274	0.226	0.188	0.182	0.179
4	Mutton, roast.....	1 "	0.191	0.281	0.347	0.348	0.354	0.292	0.273	0.277	0.278
5	Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	0.195	0.296	0.364	0.384	0.397	0.328	0.295	0.264	0.240
6	Pork, salt mess.....	1 "	0.176	0.268	0.340	0.359	0.362	0.309	0.265	0.252	0.231
7	Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	0.247	0.385	0.494	0.579	0.559	0.497	0.412	0.394	0.337
8	Lard, pure leaf.....	1 "	0.192	0.297	0.359	0.392	0.380	0.239	0.221	0.231	0.220
9	Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	0.337	0.489	0.565	0.621	0.709	0.529	0.447	0.442	0.439
10	Eggs, storage.....	1 "	0.281	0.424	0.489	0.544	0.608	0.479	0.390	0.370	0.368
11	Milk.....	1 qt.	0.086	0.104	0.123	0.138	0.151	0.139	0.121	0.117	0.121
12	Butter, dairy.....	1 lb.	0.292	0.432	0.485	0.564	0.631	0.447	0.378	0.399	0.387
13	Butter, creamery.....	1 "	0.339	0.480	0.538	0.630	0.696	0.519	0.440	0.451	0.435
14	Cheese, old.....	1 "	0.205	0.330	0.333	0.383	0.406	0.369	0.303	0.326	0.301
15	Cheese, new.....	1 "	0.191	0.304	0.310	0.361	0.383	0.335	0.279	0.326	0.301
16	Bread, plain white.....	1 "	0.041	0.070	0.078	0.079	0.093	0.081	0.069	0.067	0.069
17	Flour, family.....	1 "	0.032	0.064	0.068	0.067	0.079	0.062	0.047	0.044	0.045
18	Rolled oats.....	1 "	0.044	0.061	0.079	0.077	0.084	0.063	0.056	0.055	0.056
19	Rice, good medium.....	1 "	0.057	0.081	0.114	0.130	0.164	0.108	0.098	0.104	0.105
20	Beans, handpicked.....	1 "	0.062	0.149	0.168	0.122	0.117	0.091	0.087	0.087	0.084
21	Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	0.120	0.156	0.223	0.242	0.286	0.221	0.234	0.200	0.194
22	Prunes, medium.....	1 "	0.119	0.154	0.180	0.219	0.270	0.198	0.193	0.185	0.160
23	Sugar, granulated.....	1 "	0.059	0.100	0.113	0.123	0.197	0.114	0.087	0.117	0.109
24	Sugar, yellow.....	1 "	0.055	0.093	0.105	0.115	0.185	0.109	0.082	0.112	0.104
25	Tea, black.....	1 "	0.356	0.460	0.572	0.628	0.644	0.556	0.560	0.656	0.700
26	Tea, green.....	1 "	0.372	0.452	0.548	0.624	0.672	0.608	0.602	0.656	0.700
27	Coffee.....	1 "	0.376	0.404	0.436	0.524	0.608	0.560	0.535	0.539	0.550
28	Potatoes.....	1 pk.	0.150	0.446	0.346	0.359	0.658	0.283	0.235	0.252	0.270
29	Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	0.064	0.064	0.072	0.072	0.080	0.080	0.078	0.075	0.080
30	All Foods.....	\$	7.337	11.42	13.01	13.88	15.99	12.10	10.394	10.525	10.313
31	Index Number.....	—	100.0	155.6	177.3	189.2	217.9	164.9	141.7	143.5	140.6
32	Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	0.096	0.120	0.141	0.144	0.144	0.138	0.122	0.122	0.122
33	Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	8.80	10.72	11.98	12.86	17.04	18.18	17.713	17.989	17.052
34	Coal, bituminous.....	1 "	6.19	8.43	9.54	10.00	12.38	12.70	11.436	11.555	10.707
35	Wood, hard, best.....	1 cord	6.80	8.46	11.30	12.34	13.09	13.79	12.564	12.764	12.485
36	Wood, soft.....	1 "	4.90	6.22	8.35	9.12	10.14	10.26	9.380	9.512	9.209
37	Coal oil.....	1 gal.	0.237	0.250	0.273	0.287	0.365	0.354	0.313	0.307	0.306
38	Fuel and lighting, index number.....	—	100.0	124.1	149.6	160.6	192.1	199.0	183.6	185.7	177.8
39	Rent, 1 month.....	\$	19.32	17.28	18.88	20.80	24.80	27.08	27.74	27.86	27.79
40	Index Number.....	—	100.0	89.4	97.7	107.7	128.4	140.2	143.6	146.6	146.3
41	Grand Total.....	\$	14.104	18.145	20.637	22.169	25.908	22.706	20.877	21.068	20.693
42	Index Number.....	—	100.0	128.7	146.3	157.3	183.7	161.0	148.9	150.2	147.6

Lighting and Rent, in Sixty Cities in Canada, 1917-1924, and by Months for 1925.

FOR 1913=100.)

1925.													No.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
0-271	0-276	0-276	0-285	0-293	0-297	0-302	0-297	0-292	0-284	0-277	0-274	0-285	1
0-142	0-146	0-146	0-153	0-158	0-162	0-160	0-158	0-153	0-151	0-148	0-147	0-152	2
0-178	0-182	0-184	0-183	0-179	0-183	0-181	0-184	0-180	0-183	0-186	0-182	0-182	3
0-276	0-285	0-289	0-290	0-296	0-294	0-293	0-293	0-288	0-292	0-286	0-286	0-289	4
0-241	0-246	0-253	0-274	0-284	0-282	0-282	0-287	0-293	0-291	0-287	0-280	0-275	5
0-234	0-235	0-239	0-249	0-257	0-256	0-252	0-258	0-263	0-267	0-269	0-267	0-254	6
0-337	0-341	0-344	0-375	0-386	0-389	0-392	0-402	0-408	0-416	0-417	0-413	0-385	7
0-233	0-233	0-235	0-242	0-245	0-244	0-241	0-243	0-245	0-245	0-248	0-247	0-242	8
0-669	0-657	0-525	0-375	0-340	0-350	0-376	0-408	0-433	0-482	0-572	0-647	0-486	9
0-519	0-512	0-457	0-339	0-303	0-316	0-337	0-371	0-392	0-430	0-487	0-513	0-417	10
0-122	0-122	0-122	0-122	0-119	0-115	0-115	0-115	0-115	0-118	0-119	0-120	0-119	11
0-397	0-376	0-363	0-364	0-368	0-361	0-357	0-371	0-388	0-417	0-447	0-461	0-389	12
0-439	0-430	0-406	0-407	0-409	0-406	0-409	0-427	0-442	0-477	0-505	0-506	0-439	13
0-290	0-295	0-301	0-311	0-315	0-307	0-306	0-312	0-318	0-323	0-334	0-335	0-312	14
0-290	0-295	0-301	0-311	0-315	0-307	0-306	0-312	0-318	0-323	0-334	0-335	0-312	15
0-075	0-079	0-080	0-079	0-079	0-079	0-079	0-078	0-079	0-078	0-077	0-076	0-078	16
0-055	0-061	0-062	0-060	0-058	0-058	0-058	0-057	0-057	0-054	0-051	0-052	0-057	17
0-062	0-063	0-064	0-062	0-061	0-062	0-062	0-061	0-061	0-061	0-059	0-058	0-061	18
0-108	0-107	0-108	0-108	0-108	0-109	0-109	0-108	0-110	0-109	0-109	0-110	0-109	19
0-082	0-083	0-082	0-083	0-083	0-084	0-084	0-084	0-084	0-082	0-081	0-081	0-083	20
0-200	0-201	0-207	0-208	0-207	0-205	0-207	0-207	0-205	0-202	0-201	0-198	0-204	21
0-153	0-155	0-156	0-156	0-154	0-156	0-155	0-156	0-159	0-157	0-155	0-157	0-156	22
0-095	0-091	0-089	0-089	0-087	0-085	0-084	0-083	0-082	0-080	0-078	0-079	0-085	23
0-090	0-086	0-085	0-085	0-083	0-081	0-080	0-079	0-078	0-076	0-075	0-075	0-081	24
0-704	0-712	0-716	0-716	0-716	0-716	0-716	0-712	0-720	0-712	0-716	0-712	0-714	25
0-704	0-712	0-716	0-716	0-716	0-716	0-716	0-712	0-720	0-712	0-716	0-712	0-714	26
0-580	0-592	0-600	0-604	0-604	0-604	0-604	0-608	0-616	0-608	0-612	0-612	0-604	27
0-232	0-249	0-253	0-246	0-228	0-218	0-226	0-371	0-274	0-248	0-327	0-437	0-276	28
0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	29
10-774	10-93	10-742	10-562	10-484	10-443	10-455	10-84	10-81	10-89	11-23	11-56	10-813	30
146-8	149-0	146-4	143-9	142-9	142-3	142-9	147-7	147-3	148-4	153-1	157-6	147-4	31
0-123	0-123	0-123	0-123	0-126	0-123	0-123	0-126	0-126	0-126	0-123	0-126	0-124	32
16-816	16-768	16-896	16-688	16-448	16-496	16-512	16-560	16-688	16-768	17-408	17-952	16-833	33
10-400	10-352	10-336	10-272	10-240	10-112	10-064	10-128	10-112	10-256	10-304	10-416	10-249	34
12-544	12-432	12-432	12-272	12-272	12-192	12-192	12-128	12-192	12-192	12-352	12-160	12-280	35
9-200	9-024	8-992	9-104	8-992	8-848	8-848	8-912	8-896	8-896	9-008	9-024	8-979	36
0-305	0-306	0-306	0-306	0-305	0-305	0-303	0-303	0-303	0-303	0-302	0-303	0-304	37
176-2	175-0	175-0	174-2	172-9	171-9	171-7	172-0	172-8	173-3	176-4	178-0	174-1	38
27-620	27-504	27-504	27-580	27-596	27-596	27-56	27-52	27-52	27-48	27-48	27-48	27-537	39
145-4	144-8	144-8	145-2	145-2	145-2	145-1	144-8	144-8	144-6	144-6	144-6	144-9	40
21-085	21-189	21-001	20-825	20-727	20-666	20-695	21-048	21-03	21-11	21-51	21-87	21-063	41
150-3	151-1	149-8	148-5	147-8	147-4	147-6	150-1	150-0	150-5	153-4	155-9	150-2	42

9.—Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting and Rent, in Canada, by Provinces and Months, 1925.

(DOMINION AVERAGE FOR 1913=100).

STAPLE FOODS.

Provinces.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
P.E. Island.....	147.9	154.4	151.6	144.3	144.7	144.5	143.5	148.4	149.8	150.3	154.8	160.1	149.5
Nova Scotia.....	133.0	134.3	133.8	130.3	131.7	130.8	131.7	133.4	136.7	135.8	141.1	144.3	134.8
New Brunswick...	149.1	149.9	149.7	142.8	141.5	143.2	138.5	141.6	148.4	148.7	157.6	161.2	147.7
Quebec.....	137.9	139.4	138.2	137.0	133.6	133.3	134.7	140.0	138.1	140.9	147.6	150.7	139.3
Ontario.....	144.5	146.0	142.7	141.2	140.0	139.3	139.3	146.0	145.3	147.1	152.0	157.7	145.0
Manitoba.....	143.2	145.4	142.2	142.6	138.1	139.0	138.2	142.8	140.9	139.7	142.6	146.2	141.7
Saskatchewan.....	148.7	153.5	151.2	147.1	146.7	144.5	143.9	148.7	146.0	146.4	149.7	152.4	148.2
Alberta.....	151.7	154.4	150.5	147.1	146.1	146.1	147.3	152.1	147.9	149.8	151.0	154.7	149.9
British Columbia	162.1	165.7	162.9	161.5	161.6	162.5	164.8	166.6	166.1	165.1	167.5	169.6	164.6

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

P.E. Island.....	156.0	154.5	155.5	157.6	155.0	157.1	156.5	156.0	157.6	158.1	157.6	161.3	157.1
Nova Scotia.....	175.9	175.9	177.0	177.0	177.0	174.3	172.8	172.8	172.8	172.8	172.8	172.8	174.3
New Brunswick...	164.9	164.4	163.9	163.9	164.4	164.4	164.9	164.9	165.4	166.0	166.5	167.0	164.9
Quebec.....	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.8	171.7	171.2	170.2	171.7	172.8	172.8	175.9	167.0	172.8
Ontario.....	181.2	180.6	180.6	179.1	178.0	177.0	177.0	177.5	178.0	179.6	182.7	186.4	179.6
Manitoba.....	183.5	188.5	183.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	186.9	186.9	188.5
Saskatchewan.....	190.1	190.1	190.6	190.1	189.5	181.2	184.3	183.2	181.7	181.2	188.0	185.0	186.4
Alberta.....	131.4	131.4	129.8	127.7	128.8	128.3	126.7	128.8	125.1	127.2	126.7	126.7	128.3
British Columbia	150.8	149.7	148.7	148.7	145.5	142.9	142.4	146.6	146.6	147.6	147.1	147.1	147.1

RENT.

P.E. Island.....	115.2	113.3	113.3	115.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	117.5
Nova Scotia.....	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	122.5
New Brunswick...	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1
Quebec.....	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.8
Ontario.....	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1	152.6	152.6	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.8
Manitoba.....	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2
Saskatchewan.....	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2
Alberta.....	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0
British Columbia	134.3	134.3	134.3	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.4

GRAND TOTAL.

P.E. Island.....	137.6	140.2	138.8	136.2	136.6	136.8	136.2	139.5	140.4	140.8	143.0	146.3	139.4
Nova Scotia.....	135.5	136.1	136.1	134.2	134.9	134.1	134.3	135.3	135.2	134.7	137.5	139.2	135.6
New Brunswick...	148.6	149.0	148.7	145.2	144.5	145.5	143.0	144.7	148.3	148.5	153.2	155.2	147.9
Quebec.....	136.8	137.6	137.0	136.3	134.3	134.1	134.6	137.6	136.8	138.0	142.0	143.8	137.4
Ontario.....	152.1	152.8	151.1	150.1	149.3	148.8	148.7	152.2	151.9	153.0	156.0	159.5	152.2
Manitoba.....	163.0	164.1	162.4	162.6	160.3	160.8	160.4	162.8	161.8	161.2	162.4	164.4	162.2
Saskatchewan.....	166.1	168.6	167.4	165.2	164.9	162.6	162.8	165.1	163.5	163.6	166.3	167.4	165.3
Alberta.....	147.4	148.8	146.5	144.5	144.1	144.0	144.5	147.2	144.5	145.8	146.4	148.3	146.0
British Columbia	150.8	152.6	151.0	150.7	150.4	150.5	151.6	153.1	152.9	152.5	153.7	154.7	152.0

III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES.

1.—General Index Numbers of a Fixed List of Securities.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics calculates and issues monthly weighted index numbers of common and preferred stocks and bonds. The securities included and the method of weighting are described in considerable detail on pages 753 to 755 of the Canada Year Book, 1925.

A brief summary of the more important movements of security prices during 1925, together with Table 10, showing index numbers of prices by months in 1924 and 1925, is appended. Prices of common stocks in 1923 were given on p. 756 of the 1925 Year Book.

Security Prices, 1925.—Prices of common stocks in 1925 were very strongly upward, sharing in the boom which characterized the New York stock market. Thirty-one industrial common stocks, on the basis of prices in 1913 = 100, were 133.5 in January and 175.5 in December, a rise of 42 points. It will be seen by reference to the table that the pulp and paper, milling, textile and clothing and the miscellaneous group all shared markedly in the upward movement, while the iron and steel and iron and steel products and construction groups lagged. The greatest increase was in section b of the miscellaneous group, which rose from 183.3 in January to 297.1 in December, a rise of about 114 points. The fact that this group includes Consolidated Smelters* explains the large increase.

Nine bank stocks increased from 97.2 to 106.9 and ten public utility stocks from 76.6 to 81.3. All fifty-one common stocks rose from 102.3 to 122.6.

Preferred stocks were 96.0 in January and 98.5 in December. The food and allied products sub-group in this class rose from 102.0 in January to 135.3 in December. All stocks in this group were higher at the end than at the beginning of the year.

Eighteen industrial and public service bonds rose from 105.2 to 106.3.

10.—Weighted Index Numbers of Security Prices, 1924-1925.

(1913=100).

A.—COMMON STOCKS, 1924.

Items.	Number of Stocks included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Banks.....	10	91.4	91.6	91.2	90.3	90.0	89.8	90.0	90.3	92.3	95.0	97.0	96.8
Public Services (Railway, steamship, power, etc)	10	74.8	76.2	74.8	74.9	76.1	76.4	77.1	77.6	76.8	77.9	79.2	76.3
Transportation (steam)	2	65.1	65.4	63.9	64.4	64.6	63.9	64.5	64.7	63.4	63.6	65.6	64.9
Municipal Railways...	2	31.3	30.9	30.0	29.0	30.3	31.2	32.6	35.6	34.1	33.7	33.8	36.2
Telephone...	1	87.3	87.1	88.8	86.8	87.3	88.7	89.4	90.5	93.1	93.5	93.9	94.1
Power Companies.....	5	150.6	160.4	158.9	157.3	165.2	171.7	173.0	174.1	176.0	184.1	181.2	160.3
Industrials.....	31	125.2	127.2	125.9	120.7	119.9	119.8	120.3	123.1	125.3	123.5	125.2	128.2
Iron and Steel	2	37.0	38.3	38.9	35.3	34.0	33.9	33.5	34.4	35.8	35.6	37.1	38.4
Iron and Steel Products and Construction...	3	64.1	67.7	71.1	65.4	62.3	62.6	66.1	65.7	69.1	68.4	70.2	72.9
Pulp and Paper.....	5	173.8	177.7	172.1	165.7	165.5	162.2	161.0	165.2	162.9	153.4	150.7	151.3
Milling.....	4	161.1	163.5	160.1	159.5	157.7	157.7	160.7	164.6	167.7	172.6	176.2	182.7
Textile and Clothing.....	5	232.0	228.5	224.2	211.0	210.6	212.4	208.3	212.0	217.8	222.8	228.8	230.8
Miscellaneous	12	140.9	143.0	143.2	138.7	138.8	140.0	142.7	146.5	151.5	150.3	154.0	157.1
(a) Food and Allied Products.....	6	91.9	94.6	92.9	89.2	88.4	91.5	96.4	98.3	102.1	104.8	106.6	111.0
(b) All other	6	157.6	169.4	160.3	155.5	156.0	156.5	158.4	162.9	168.0	165.7	170.1	172.8
General Index Numbers....	51	97.3	98.8	97.6	95.4	95.6	95.7	96.2	97.6	98.4	98.6	100.1	99.9

*See list in appendix to Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1924.

10.—Weighted Index Numbers of Security Prices, 1921-1925—continued.

(1913=100).

A.—COMMON STOCKS, 1925.

Items.	Number of Stocks included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Banks.....	9	97.2	97.5	98.1	97.3	97.4	98.6	99.5	100.4	103.5	105.9	106.7	106.9
Public Services (Railway, steamship, power, etc.)	10	76.6	77.4	76.5	75.6	76.5	76.3	77.3	79.4	80.7	82.0	81.4	81.3
Transportation (steam)	2	64.4	64.3	62.6	61.3	61.5	60.1	60.9	61.6	62.4	63.9	63.8	62.8
Municipal	2	37.2	37.7	38.2	36.7	39.0	38.9	40.6	42.9	42.0	40.8	41.2	41.2
Railways...	1	92.2	91.5	92.9	92.3	93.0	94.3	93.8	95.0	95.6	95.3	94.9	95.8
Telephone....	5	166.4	174.1	177.4	179.8	184.2	192.2	194.7	206.1	208.8	213.1	209.0	214.2
Power Companies.....	31	133.5	141.3	140.0	139.9	143.4	146.3	150.9	161.8	163.4	171.6	171.0	175.5
Industrials.....	2	39.5	40.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	39.2	38.8	40.2	41.1	42.9	43.2	44.7
Iron and Steel													
Iron and Steel													
Products and Construction...	3	75.8	80.4	77.4	77.8	77.9	76.2	74.9	78.0	76.6	74.2	72.2	70.6
Pulp and													
Paper.....	5	154.4	156.4	153.0	157.0	153.9	153.2	159.7	169.1	164.7	164.2	165.8	182.8
Milling.....	4	195.6	210.5	204.1	197.5	198.0	199.8	210.0	222.7	226.8	224.9	224.5	222.6
Textile and													
Clothing...	5	236.3	241.5	236.1	240.1	254.3	258.4	265.7	273.3	280.4	285.2	283.9	287.1
Miscellaneous	12	168.8	186.7	186.7	187.7	198.8	204.4	215.3	238.8	244.6	270.2	270.5	271.6
(a) Food and Allied Products.....	6	126.1	139.0	138.1	142.5	144.5	152.4	158.2	173.7	194.3	196.4	197.7	196.5
(b) All other	6	183.3	202.9	203.2	203.2	217.3	222.2	234.8	260.9	261.8	295.3	295.3	297.1
General Index Numbers....	50	102.3	105.8	104.9	104.4	106.2	107.5	109.9	115.3	116.9	121.2	120.9	122.6

B.—PREFERRED STOCKS, 1924.

Industrials.....	23	96.5	97.6	98.6	94.1	92.3	92.5	91.9	92.1	93.2	93.1	94.4	94.7
Iron and Steel	3	79.0	78.6	79.9	68.4	66.9	67.2	64.8	63.9	64.8	63.2	64.2	64.0
Iron and Steel													
Products and Construction...	3	80.1	82.7	87.1	82.1	81.1	82.0	80.4	79.4	80.2	81.0	85.5	86.6
Pulp and													
Paper.....	1	145.3	155.3	154.2	147.4	137.1	147.7	150.4	155.9	159.6	152.4	150.1	153.1
Milling.....	3	98.7	100.9	100.7	100.6	100.3	99.3	99.8	102.4	104.1	104.5	105.1	103.6
Textile and													
Clothing...	4	109.7	109.9	109.7	108.7	109.3	108.8	109.4	110.7	109.2	110.7	110.9	111.3
Miscellaneous	9	101.5	101.6	102.2	100.2	97.8	96.8	96.4	96.0	97.8	98.6	99.9	100.2
(a) Food and Allied Products.....	3	94.7	95.6	95.9	93.9	94.6	96.0	96.5	96.7	96.8	97.8	100.2	100.3
(b) All other	6	103.1	103.1	103.7	101.8	98.5	97.0	96.4	95.8	98.1	98.8	99.9	100.2

B.—PREFERRED STOCKS, 1925.

Industrials.....	23	96.0	97.5	96.7	95.8	95.7	96.2	95.2	95.7	97.3	98.7	98.8	98.5
Iron and Steel	3	65.5	66.8	64.6	63.6	62.9	63.1	62.6	63.0	63.4	67.5	68.0	65.6
Iron and Steel													
Products and Construction...	3	84.2	86.0	83.3	81.2	82.2	80.9	78.4	77.3	79.7	78.9	77.1	75.1
Pulp and													
Paper.....	1	161.4	163.6	160.2	159.4	158.6	160.9	154.3	153.6	151.9	153.4	152.7	156.3
Milling.....	3	104.9	106.9	107.4	106.5	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.9	107.2	107.1	104.8	105.6
Textile and													
Clothing...	4	113.2	114.2	115.4	116.1	116.4	117.0	116.9	117.0	117.4	118.5	118.0	118.5
Miscellaneous	9	101.6	103.1	103.1	102.2	102.0	103.3	102.8	104.3	107.6	108.7	110.3	111.0
(a) Food and Allied Products.....	3	102.0	105.0	103.8	103.0	104.7	108.0	107.0	108.8	123.5	127.3	134.8	135.3
(b) All other	6	101.5	102.7	102.9	102.0	101.3	102.1	101.8	103.2	103.7	104.1	104.3	105.0

10.—Weighted Index Numbers of Security Prices, 1924-1925—concluded.

(1913=100).

C.—BONDS, 1924.

Items.	Number of Bonds included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bonds.....	18	104.5	103.7	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.2	104.7	104.9	104.2	105.1	105.0

C.—BONDS, 1925.

Bonds.....	18	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.3	105.8	106.2	106.3	106.3	105.7	105.5	106.0	106.3
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2. Monthly and Weekly Index Numbers of Prices, Sales and Values of Best Selling Securities.

Weighted index numbers of security prices, sales and values have been constructed by the Bureau by months for the year 1925 and by weeks during 1926. The index numbers were computed from data pertaining to the 25 best selling industrial and public utility common stocks on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges. The base is January 1925, that is, prices, sales and values in that month are represented by 100 and subsequent movements are shown as percentages of increase or decrease.

These index numbers are constructed according to the same method as that used by Professor Irving Fisher for his index numbers of New York Stock Exchange prices. The mathematical formula used is that known as the "ideal" and is expressed in the following mathematical forms:—

$$\sqrt{\frac{P_1}{P_0} \frac{Q_0}{Q_1}} \times \frac{P_1}{P_0} \frac{Q_1}{Q_1} = \text{the formula for prices}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \frac{P_0}{P_1}} \times \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \frac{P_1}{P_1} = \text{the formula for sales}$$

These index numbers are constructed quite differently from those shown in Table 10 and are meant to supplement them. These are computed from prices and sales of the twenty-five best sellers. The list of stocks from which the index is computed, therefore, changes from week to week according to market movements, but the index is so constructed as to show whether the movement of the most active stocks on the market is up or down in relation to both prices and sales. In the first place an index is computed for each week on the basis of the week preceding, then this weekly index is linked up to all that have gone before by simple multiplication. Thus a series of weekly index numbers is available which can be compared with each other and also with the base month January 1925. The monthly index numbers are constructed on identical principles. They are not a simple average of the weeks but are a comparison of the twenty-five best sellers during one month on the basis of the preceding month and the resulting index numbers for each month are linked to all that have gone before by simple multiplication, as in the case of the weekly index numbers.

This index focuses attention upon the most active stocks being traded on the exchanges. Since the constituents of such a list must be constantly changing owing

to the tendency towards obsolescence among stocks—that is stocks are continually coming into the vortex of activity for a time and passing out of it again into quieter activity—a fixed list would not take sufficient account of this factor of special activity. By selecting weekly the current twenty-five best sellers, the list is kept up-to-date as regards active stocks and, since the weights used are the sales for the weeks concerned, the resulting index should be a very accurate measure of current conditions in the stock market with regard to speculative securities both as to prices and sales.

There are, however, other purposes that a stock index number should serve for which this index is not suited. If it is desired to measure changes in the value of outstanding stocks in general, the factor of temporary great activity is not of chief importance. Hence a fixed list of active stocks with prices weighted by the amount of stock outstanding is the basis upon which to construct such an index. Table 10 contains index numbers constructed upon this principle. These index numbers are the better for general purposes. The index numbers in Table 10 best represent long time tendencies of the general list of stocks. Those in Table 11 are the best measure of the movement of speculative activity.

11.—Monthly Index Numbers of Security Prices, Sales and Values, 1925 and 1926.

Date.	Prices.	Sales.	Values.
1925.			
January.....	100	100	100
February.....	108.9	64.0	69.7
March.....	105.7	56.3	59.5
April.....	108.6	37.9	41.2
May.....	109.9	81.9	90.0
June.....	106.1	60.5	64.2
July.....	111.8	74.3	83.1
August.....	123.2	111.7	137.6
September.....	132.8	91.2	121.1
October.....	147.2	157.1	231.3
November.....	145.7	74.4	108.4
December.....	150.4	117.7	177.0
1926.			
January.....	163.2	103.6	169.1
February.....	182.9	173.2	316.8
March.....	171.1	160.3	276.3
April.....	171.4	67.7	116.0
May.....	171.0	66.5	113.7
June.....	179.4	76.0	127.4
July.....	182.9	66.7	122.0
August.....	199.3	187.1	372.9
September.....	211.3	112.9	238.5
October.....	206.4	128.2	264.6
November.....	208.0	84.6	175.9
December.....	216.1	104.6	226.0

IV.—PRICES OF SERVICES.

The study of the prices of various services sheds considerable light on the cost of living. Among expenditures for the family budget those incurred for services are of considerable importance. The Bureau has had under investigation the relative cost of a number of services in more recent years as compared with 1913; the results for some services are shown below.

1.—Street Car Fares.

The investigation into rates charged for street car fares during the period 1913-1924 shows that ordinary fares in 35 centres throughout the Dominion have increased 43.9 p.c. since 1913. For the last three years they have remained stationary.

The percentage of increase by sections since 1913 was as follows:—Ontario 38.7 p.c., British Columbia 39.6 p.c., Prairie Provinces 45.2 p.c., Maritime Provinces 46.6 p.c. and Quebec 50.2 p.c. Fares in 9 centres have remained unchanged during the period and in the other 26 the increases have ranged from 20 p.c. to 100 p.c.

12.—Index Numbers of Ordinary Street Car Fares in 35 Cities, 1913-1924.

(Fares in 1913=100.)

Section.	Number of Cities or Towns.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Maritime Provinces..	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	126.1	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6
Quebec.....	4	100	100	100	100	100	103.2	120.3	140.0	146.2	150.2	150.2	150.2
Ontario.....	16	100	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.5	101.0	104.6	104.6	107.7	138.7	138.7	138.7
Prairie Provinces.....	7	100	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	105.3	122.6	137.0	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2
British Columbia.....	4	100	115.2	115.2	100	100	134.6	134.6	134.6	139.6	139.6	139.6	139.6
Grand Total	35	100	101.8	101.8	100.6	100.7	105.0	115.8	125.3	130.2	143.9	143.9	143.9

2.—Manufactured and Natural Fuel Gas.

Data collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics regarding rates for natural and manufactured fuel gas used for domestic purposes, show that, while the average price of natural gas has tended upward during the period 1913 to 1925, that for manufactured fuel gas reached its peak in 1921 and has declined since that date. The index number for natural gas in 1925 on the basis 1913 = 100, was 175.3, while that for manufactured gas was 132.0.

In 1913 the price of natural gas throughout the Dominion ranged from 13½ cts. to 70 cts. net per 1,000 cu. ft. and in 1925 from 22½ cts. to \$1.00 per 1,000 cu. ft. Manufactured gas ranged from 70 cts. to \$2.25 net per 1,000 cu. ft. in 1913 and from 85 cts. to \$2.48 in 1925.

The continued upward tendency in the price of natural gas was due to the influence of Ontario, in which province the supply has been diminishing. In 1913 the Ontario production was 12,474,745 M cu. ft., and this had fallen to 7,143,962 M cu. ft. in 1925. In Alberta, where the supply is being increased, prices are tending downward. The Alberta production of 7,174,490 M cu. ft. in 1913 compares with one of 9,119,500 M cu. ft. in 1925.

The peak index for manufactured gas was 144.4 in 1921. Since then, each year has registered a decline, until 132.0 was reached in 1925. This downward price tendency is to be attributed in the main to the competition of electricity with gas. Ontario was the chief influence in reducing the index number. Saint John and Winnipeg index numbers also tended downward in the latter part of the period under study. The Ontario index rose from 100 in 1913 to 167.3 in 1921 and fell to 144.6 by 1925.

Separate index numbers were not constructed for lighting rates because, in the great majority of the localities from which returns were received, the use of gas for lighting purposes was relatively unimportant, and in most cases where gas was used extensively for lighting the rates charged were the same as those for fuel. In constructing the index numbers the rates for each locality were weighted by the average domestic consumption in that locality, figures for which were obtained from the firms reporting.

The actual figures on which these index numbers are based are given in tables on pp. 131-2 of the Bureau's report, "Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-25".

13.—Index Numbers of the Prices of Manufactured Fuel Gas used for Domestic Consumption, 1913 to 1925.

(Weighted according to consumption—inclusive of meter rent, etc.)

(Prices in 1913=100).

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Canada	100-0	98-2	98-0	96-2	100-8	107-5	111-4	125-6	144-4	141-4	136-2	135-1	132-0
Provinces—													
Maritime													
(1 city).....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	159-5	195-2	195-2	242-9	242-9	242-9	219-0	219-0
Quebec.....	100-0	95-1	94-6	89-3	89-3	90-1	90-7	107-7	122-4	121-4	121-4	121-2	121-2
Ontario.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-1	108-6	119-9	126-8	142-7	167-3	161-7	151-4	150-9	144-6
Prairie (1 city).....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	106-7	112-5	112-5	117-5	133-3	133-3	130-0	122-5	122-5
British Columbia.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-2	100-2	100-2	100-2	100-2	100-2	100-2	100-2
Cities													
Saint John.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	159-5	195-2	195-2	242-9	242-9	242-9	219-0	219-0
Montreal.....	100-0	94-7	94-7	89-5	89-5	89-5	89-5	105-3	121-1	121-1	121-1	121-1	121-1
Quebec.....	100-0	100-0	91-7	83-3	83-3	94-2	104-2	145-8	145-8	129-2	129-2	125-0	125-0
Sherbrooke.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	119-0	124-8	120-0	113-3	113-3	113-3	113-3	113-3
Belleville.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	116-0	128-0	126-0	136-0	136-0	136-0	136-0	136-0	136-0
Brockville.....	100-0	—	—	—	—	—	155-6	155-6	222-2	222-2	200-0	200-0	200-0
Kitchener.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	112-9	121-4	121-4	160-0	151-4	142-9	142-9	134-3	117-1
London.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	124-7	136-8	128-9	128-9	126-3	121-1
Oshawa.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	123-7	118-6	145-8	145-8	145-8	142-4	135-6	128-8
Ottawa.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	102-1	101-1	97-3	98-7	111-8	128-3	128-3	128-3	128-3	128-3
Owen Sound.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	81-7	91-2	100-7	100-7	155-0	127-1	127-1	127-1	127-1	97-5
Peterborough.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	112-0	140-0	160-0	160-0	160-0	152-0	152-0	152-0	152-0
Stratford.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	103-0	115-1	118-9	160-4	160-4	160-4	160-4	160-4	160-4
Toronto.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	110-7	125-0	133-3	150-0	178-6	170-1	157-1	157-1	150-0
Winnipeg.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	106-7	112-5	112-5	117-5	133-3	133-3	130-0	122-5	122-5
New Westminster.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	109-2	109-2	109-2	109-2	109-2	109-2	109-2	109-2
Vancouver.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
Victoria.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0

14.—Index Numbers of the Prices of Natural Fuel Gas used for Domestic Consumption, 1913 to 1925.

(Weighted according to consumption—inclusive of meter rent, etc.)

(Prices in 1913=100).

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Canada	100-0	102-3	105-0	105-0	108-2	104-8	114-0	126-2	135-1	158-9	158-6	156-8	175-3
Provinces—													
Maritime.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	131-6	131-6	131-6	131-6	131-6	131-6	131-6
Ontario.....	100-0	102-6	103-4	103-4	106-4	109-1	116-8	133-1	147-5	172-0	171-3	170-4	210-5
Alberta.....	100-0	102-4	107-4	107-4	111-3	107-9	108-3	118-4	123-3	150-4	150-4	147-4	147-4
Cities—													
Moncton.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	131-6	131-6	131-6	131-6	131-6	131-6	131-6
Brantford.....	100-0	100-0	105-9	105-9	129-4	149-0	168-6	168-6	168-6	168-6	168-6	168-6	168-6
Chatham.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	—	—	—	—	—	—	218-2
Niagara Falls.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	108-3	125-0	137-5	175-0	172-2	167-8	227-8
St. Catharines.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	106-4	106-4	106-4	106-4	106-4	106-4	106-4
Welland.....	100-0	135-7	135-7	135-7	135-7	135-7	154-5	178-6	196-4	250-0	245-5	239-3	357-1
Windsor.....	100-0	—	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	116-7	146-7	166-7	166-7	166-7	226-7
Sarnia.....	100-0	—	—	—	—	—	118-5	155-6	155-6	223-7	223-7	223-7	249-6
Woodstock.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-6	90-0	125-1	160-2	160-2	160-2	160-2	170-2
Medicine Hat.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	118-5	102-2	104-4	151-9	151-9	151-9	151-9	137-8	137-8
Calgary.....	100-0	103-1	109-4	109-4	109-4	109-4	109-4	109-4	115-6	150-0	150-0	150-0	150-0

3.—Index Numbers of Domestic Electric Light Rates.¹

The index numbers in Table 15 are based on charges for domestic lighting and for electricity used for operating electric appliances such as irons, toasters, percolators, grills, heaters, vacuum cleaners, stoves, etc., when such electricity is sold at the same rate as the lighting current. Since a very large proportion of the electricity used domestically for other than lighting purposes is charged at the same rate and on the same basis as that for lighting, the resulting index numbers are sufficiently

¹ Computed by the Bureau's Transportation Branch in collaboration with the Prices Division.

representative to show the trend of rates for electricity used for general domestic purposes. The index numbers, however, do not indicate the trend of electricity prices as a whole because the data on which they are based do not include the prices paid for power and commercial lighting. In most large stations the consumption of electric energy for power purposes is by far the greater part of the total output and current is sold for power purposes at relatively much lower rates than lighting current. It is often the large consumption for power purposes which makes possible the relatively low rate charged for lighting current.

The method of computing the index numbers was as follows:—in the first place monthly bills were computed for each municipality for the years 1913, 1923, 1924 and 1925; the 1913 bill in each case was then used as a base and represented by 100; the amounts of the bills for 1923, 1924 and 1925 were divided by the amount of the 1913 bill and multiplied by 100, the result being the respective index numbers for these years. A weighted index number was then constructed for each province and for the Dominion, by weighting each municipal index number with the number of customers in the municipality concerned. The result, of course, is to give price changes in large cities where the greater part of the electricity is consumed an influence in the calculation of the index in proportion to their importance.

The accompanying table shows that charges for electricity for domestic lighting and in the majority of cases for other domestic uses declined 30·9 p.c. from 1913 to 1925, the index being 69·1 in the latter year. This result is due largely to the increased production of electricity, to the influence of public ownership, and to the fact that lower rates increased consumption and led to service economies in the way of increased load, etc., which made further price reductions possible.

15.—Weighted Index Numbers of Domestic Electric Light Rates.

(Rates in 1913=100.)

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Canada	73·8	71·5	69·1
Prince Edward Island.....	119·8	119·8	119·8
Nova Scotia.....	89·7	81·7	82·5
New Brunswick.....	85·1	76·1	70·4
Quebec.....	71·8	68·7	61·9
Ontario.....	63·8	62·2	61·9
Manitoba.....	99·9	99·8	99·8
Saskatchewan.....	99·3	99·3	95·9
Alberta.....	78·1	82·9	82·7
British Columbia.....	77·7	69·0	68·9
Yukon.....	100·0	100·0	100·0

4.—Rates and Index Numbers of Telephone Charges in Canada.

Statistics computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on an inquiry conducted in 1925, show that domestic telephone rates in Canada were 19 p.c. higher than in 1913 and business telephone rates 22 p.c. higher. These figures are based on rates prevailing in 74 cities and towns throughout Canada. By provinces the index numbers in 1925 for domestic telephone rates, taking 1913 as 100, were:—Prince Edward Island 135·5, Nova Scotia 121·5, New Brunswick 127·3, Quebec 104·8, Ontario 125·5, Manitoba 126·8, Saskatchewan 113·8, Alberta 149·7, British Columbia 109·5.

The index numbers for business telephone rates in 1925, taking 1913 as 100, were:—Prince Edward Island 116·7, Nova Scotia 164·1, New Brunswick 152·3, Quebec 114·3, Ontario 123·6, Manitoba 131·2, Saskatchewan 128·2, Alberta 152·9, British Columbia 109·7.

For domestic telephones the average monthly rate (weighted) for Canada, was \$2.01 in 1913 and \$2.40 in 1925. In 1925, British Columbia showed the lowest monthly average rate (weighted) *viz.*, \$2.17 and Manitoba the highest, \$3.12. Similar monthly average rates for other provinces were:—Prince Edward Island \$2.25, Nova Scotia \$2.43, New Brunswick \$2.75, Quebec \$2.42, Ontario \$2.31, Saskatchewan \$2.56, Alberta \$2.50.

The average monthly rate (weighted) for business telephones in Canada was \$4.41 in 1913 and \$5.39 in 1925. Prince Edward Island showed the lowest rate, which was \$3.50 in 1925. The Manitoba average rate (weighted) was \$6.69 in 1925. Other provincial rates were:—Nova Scotia \$5.81, New Brunswick \$5.39, Quebec \$4.96, Ontario, \$4.76, Saskatchewan \$3.96, Alberta \$5.09 and British Columbia \$6.26.

16.—Domestic Telephone Rates and Index Numbers.

Provinces.	Number of localities included.	Range of rates.		Average rates weighted by number of telephones.		Index number.	
		1913.	1925.	1913.	1925.	1913.	1925.
Canada	74	\$ 1.25— 2.50	\$ 1.50— 3.17	\$ 2.61	\$ 2.49	100	119.4
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1.66	2.25	1.66	2.25	100	135.5
Nova Scotia.....	6	1.67— 2.17	2.25— 2.50	2.00	2.43	100	121.5
New Brunswick.....	3	1.67— 2.50	2.25— 3.00	2.16	2.75	100	127.3
Quebec.....	14	1.50— 2.40 ¹	1.85— 2.46	2.31	2.42	100	104.8
Ontario.....	32	1.25— 2.08	1.50— 2.57	1.84	2.31	100	125.5
Manitoba.....	3	1.66— 2.50	2.25— 3.17	2.46	3.12	100	126.8
Saskatchewan.....	4	2.25	2.33— 2.58	2.25	2.56	100	113.8
Alberta.....	5	1.25— 1.67	2.00— 2.50	1.67	2.50	100	149.7
British Columbia.....	6	1.50— 2.00	1.65— 2.20	1.98	2.17	100	109.5

¹Approximate.

17.—Business Telephone Rates and Index Numbers.

Provinces.	Number of localities included.	Range of Rates.		Average rates weighted by number of telephones.		Index number.	
		1913.	1925.	1913.	1925.	1913.	1925.
Canada	74	\$ 1.83— 6.79	\$ 2.26— 7.09	\$ 4.41	\$ 5.39	100	122.1
Prince Edward Island.....	1	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	100	116.7
Nova Scotia.....	6	2.67— 3.92	3.35— 7.00*	3.54	5.81	100	164.1
New Brunswick.....	3	2.67— 3.91	3.85— 5.91*	3.54	5.39	100	152.3
Quebec.....	14	1.83— 4.75	2.26— 5.34	4.34	4.96	100	114.3
Ontario.....	32	1.83— 4.33	2.78— 5.34	3.85	4.76	100	123.6
Manitoba.....	3	3.16— 5.25	3.75— 6.91	5.10	6.69	100	131.2
Saskatchewan.....	4	3.09	3.42— 4.00	3.09	3.96	100	128.2
Alberta.....	5	2.17— 4.25	3.50— 5.25	3.33	5.09	100	152.9
British Columbia.....	6	4.50— 6.00	4.25— 6.60	5.71	6.26	100	109.7

*Measured service basis.

X.—FINANCE.

The finance section of the present edition of the Year Book is divided into four main parts. The first of these, Public Finance, includes an account of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Finance, with the latest available statistics. The second part deals with Currency and Banking and Loan and Trust Companies. This is followed by a historical and statistical treatment of Insurance, including Government Annuities, and the section concludes with a treatment of Commercial Failures.

I.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The following treatment of public finance includes a discussion of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Finance in Canada, with numerous tables, and closes with a brief discussion of the national wealth and national income of the Dominion as the basis of all public finance.

In recent years the subject of public finance has been more elaborately treated than formerly, in response to an increasing public demand, resulting from the growing pressure of taxation to meet the augmented expenditures of the national, provincial and local administrations. In the consideration of these growing expenditures two facts must be kept in mind:—(1) that our country is showing a relatively rapid growth of population—22 p.c. in the 10 years from 1911 to 1921, and (2) that \$1.50 in 1926 had approximately the same purchasing power as \$1 in 1913. Further, the effect of this latter fact in swelling the aggregated total income of the citizens of Canada so as to increase their tax-paying power should not be forgotten.

The great increase in Dominion expenditure since 1913 has, of course, been mainly due to the war and the burden of interest, pension charges, soldiers' civil re-establishment, etc., resulting from the war, as well as to the necessity of making good the deficits arising from the operation of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Similar increases have also taken place during the same period in provincial and municipal expenditure. In 1925, the total ordinary expenditure of Provincial Governments was \$136,648,242, as compared with \$53,826,219 in 1916, only nine years before, an increase of 153.9 p.c. (The aggregate interest payments of Provincial Governments increased from \$7,817,844 in 1916 to \$35,795,926 in 1925). Again, between 1913 and 1925, the aggregate taxes imposed by the municipalities of Ontario increased from \$34,231,214 to \$97,941,850—an increase of 186.1 p.c. Similarly, in Quebec the aggregate ordinary expenditures of the municipalities increased from \$19,139,465 in 1914 to \$19,257,236 in 1925, an increase of 157.3 p.c. In Manitoba the increase in municipal taxation has been from \$9,922,537 in 1912 to \$18,265,773 in 1925, an increase of 84.1 p.c. These statistics, covering nearly two-thirds of the population of the Dominion, are from Provincial Government reports, and the increase which they show has doubtless also occurred in most of the other provinces.

1.—Dominion Public Finance.

Historical Sketch.—Both under the French *régime* and in the earlier part of the British, the territorial or casual revenues of Canada, consisting of certain seigniorial dues and the proceeds of the sale of government timber and land, were reserved to the crown, while the right of levying taxes and of regulating the trade and commerce of the colony was, after 1763, deemed to be vested in the British Parliament.

By the Quebec Act of 1774, certain duties on spirits and molasses were imposed, to be expended by the Crown in order to provide a revenue "towards defraying the expenses of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the province". A little later, in 1778, the British Government, by the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III, c. 12), renounced forever the right of taxing the colonies to provide Imperial revenue, but maintained its claim to impose duties considered necessary for the regulation of trade, the proceeds to go towards defraying the expenditures of the colonial administration. After the Constitutional Act of 1791, the customs duties remained under the control of the Imperial Government, their revenue, as well as the territorial revenue above mentioned, coming in to the executive administration independently of the Legislative Assembly and thus making the executive power largely independent of the Legislature. In case these revenues proved insufficient, recourse could generally be had to the grant made by the Imperial Government for the support of the army. As time went on, however, the Crown revenues became more and more inadequate to meet the increasing expenditure, while the wave of economy in Great Britain after 1815 made it impossible any longer to supplement these revenues from military sources. On the other hand, the purely provincial revenues collected under the authorization of the Provincial Legislature showed an increasing surplus. The power of the purse thus began to pass into the hands of the Legislatures; further, in 1831 the British Parliament passed an Act placing the customs duties at the disposal of the Legislatures.

Under the Act of Union a consolidated revenue fund was established. All appropriation bills were required to originate in the Legislative Assembly, which was forbidden to pass any vote, resolution or bill involving the expenditure of public money unless the same had first been recommended by a written message of the Governor-General. The British Government surrendered all control of the hereditary or casual revenues, which were thenceforth paid into the treasury of the province, to be disposed of as its Legislature should direct.

At the interprovincial conferences which took place prior to Confederation, it was decided that the new Dominion Government, which was to take over permanently, as its chief source of revenue, the customs and excise duties that had yielded the greater part of the revenues of the separate provinces (direct taxation being as unpopular in British North America as in other new countries) was also to assume the provincial debts and to provide out of Dominion revenues definite cash subsidies for the support of the Provincial Governments. (See Tables 17 and 18.) Until the Great War, which made other taxes necessary, the customs and excise revenue constituted the chief resource of the Dominion Government for general purposes—the post office revenue and railway receipts which, properly speaking, are not taxes at all, being mainly or entirely absorbed by the expense of administering these services. Indeed, for many years preceding the war, customs and excise duties, together with the revenue from the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only items of receipts which were classified as taxes by the Department of Finance. In the last fiscal year of peace, these two items aggregated \$126,143,275 out of total receipts on consolidated fund account amounting to \$163,174,395, the post office and government railways furnishing between them \$26,348,847 of the remainder, offset, however, by expenditure on these two services amounting to \$27,757,196. Miscellaneous revenue, largely fees, amounted in that year to \$10,682,273—a comparatively small fraction of the total. As both customs and excise taxes were indirect, the average Canadian felt but little the pressure of taxation for Dominion purposes.

The war enormously increased the expenditure, and this increase had in the main to be met by loans. It is, however, a cardinal maxim of public finance that, where loans are contracted, sufficient new taxation should be imposed to meet the interest charge upon the loans and to provide a sinking fund for their ultimate extinction. This war taxation was begun in Canada within the first weeks of the war, when in the short war session of August, 1914, increases were made in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors and tobacco. In 1915, special additional duties of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* were imposed on commodities imported under the British preferential tariff and $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. *ad valorem* on commodities imported under the intermediate and general tariffs, certain commodities being exempted. New internal taxes were also imposed on bank circulation, on the income of trust and loan companies, on insurance in other than life and marine companies, on telegrams and cablegrams, railway tickets, sleeping-car berths, etc., also on cheques, postal notes, money orders, letters and post cards. In the following year, the business profits war tax, dropped in 1921, was introduced, and in 1917 an income tax was imposed. In 1918 both of these taxes were increased and their application widened, and in 1919 the income tax was again increased, and still further augmented in 1920, by a surtax of 5 p.c. of the tax on incomes of \$5,000 and over; the sales tax was also introduced in that year. This sales tax was increased in 1921 and again in 1922, while another addition became effective on Jan. 1, 1924. The cumulative result of these war taxes was that, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, customs duties were for the first time displaced from their position as the chief factor in Canadian revenue, the war taxes yielding \$168,385,327, as against the customs yield of \$163,266,804. In 1922 war taxes yielded \$177,484,161, while the yield of the customs fell to \$105,686,645. Again, in 1923 the war taxes yielded \$181,634,875 and customs duties \$118,056,469, in 1924 \$182,036,261 and \$121,500,798, in 1925 \$147,164,158 and \$108,146,871, and in 1926 \$157,296,321 and \$127,355,143.

A more detailed sketch of the new taxation imposed during and following the war is appended for reference.

War Taxation in Canada.—War taxation began in Canada almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the war. In the short war session of August, 1914, the Customs Tariff Amendment Act (c. 5) and an Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act (c. 6) provided for increases in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors and tobacco. In the 1915 session, the Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915, imposed duties or additional duties of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* under the British preferential tariff, and of $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. *ad valorem* under the intermediate and general tariffs on all goods in Schedule A of the Customs Tariff, whether dutiable or free of duty, subject to exemptions of which the chief were:—fish caught by Canadian and Newfoundland fishermen, goods used in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and of binder twine, certain goods used for medical and surgical purposes, anthracite coal, steel for the manufacture of rifles, silk, chemical fertilizers, cotton seed cake and cotton seed cake meal. By the Special War Revenue Act (c. 8), new taxes were imposed as follows:—on every bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 p.c. on the average amount of its notes in circulation during each three-month period; on every trust and loan company, 1 p.c. on its Canadian income; on every insurance company other than life and marine insurance companies, 1 p.c. of its net premiums received in Canada. Further, taxes were imposed of 1 cent on every cablegram or telegram for which a charge of 15 cents or more was made; 5 cents on the first \$5 and 5 cents on every additional \$5 on railway and steamboat tickets to places in North America and the British West Indies, and on tickets to places outside of these \$1 if the price exceeded \$10, \$3 if it exceeded \$40, and \$5 if it exceeded \$65; 10 cents on every sleeping-car berth and 5 cents on every parlour-car seat; all the foregoing taxes to be collected by the companies concerned and transmitted to the

Government. The same Act imposed the following stamp duties:—2 cents on every bank cheque and on every express and post office money order and 1 cent on every postal note; 2 cents on every bill of lading; 1 cent extra on every letter and post card; 1 cent for every 25 cents of the retail price of proprietary medicines and perfumery; 3 cents for a pint or less and 5 cents for every quart of non-sparkling wine; and 13 cents for $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or less and 25 cents for every pint of sparkling wine.

By 1916 it was seen that still further taxation was required to maintain the finances of the Dominion in a satisfactory condition. As a result, the Business Profits War Tax Act of that year (c. 11) was passed, imposing a tax of 25 p.c. of the amount by which the profits earned in a business owned by an incorporated company exceeded 7 p.c. per annum, or, in a business owned by any other person or association, exceeded 10 p.c. per annum upon the capital employed in the business. Businesses employing less than \$50,000 capital, life insurance companies, businesses engaged in farming and live stock raising, and businesses of which 90 p.c. or more of the capital was owned by a province or a municipality, were exempted, these exemptions not to apply to businesses engaged to the extent of 20 p.c. or over in manufacturing or dealing in munitions or war materials or supplies.

In the 1917 session the Business Profits War Tax Act was amended (c. 6), to provide for a tax of 50 p.c. on profits in excess of 15 p.c. per annum but not exceeding 20 p.c. per annum, and a tax of 75 p.c. on profits in excess of 20 p.c. per annum. In the same session the Income War Tax Act (c. 28) imposed a tax of 4 p.c. on incomes exceeding \$2,000 in the case of unmarried men and widows and widowers without children, and on incomes exceeding \$3,000 in the case of other persons. A super-tax was also imposed, progressing from 2 p.c. on the amount by which an income exceeded \$6,000 but did not exceed \$10,000, up to 25 p.c. on the amount by which an income exceeded \$100,000.

In the session of 1918 the Business Profits War Tax Act was amended by c. 10, extending the operation of the Act to businesses having a capitalization of from \$25,000 to \$50,000. The Income War Tax Act, as amended by c. 25, lowered the limit of exemption to \$1,000 for unmarried persons and childless widows and widowers and to \$2,000 for other persons, the former paying 2 p.c. on incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,500, the latter 2 p.c. on incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000; an additional \$200 exemption was granted for each child under 16 dependent on the taxpayer for support. The normal tax remained at 4 p.c., but the super-tax was increased on incomes exceeding \$200,000, being graduated up to 50 p.c. on incomes exceeding \$1,000,000. A surtax was also introduced, ranging from an additional 5 p.c. of the combined normal tax and super-tax on incomes between \$6,000 and \$10,000 to an additional 25 p.c. of the normal and super-tax on incomes exceeding \$200,000, corporations to pay a tax of 6 p.c. on incomes exceeding \$3,000 but no super-tax or surtax. By the Customs Tariff Amendment Act (c. 17), increased duties were imposed on tea, coffee and tobacco, and by the Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, 1915 (c. 46), increased or new taxes were imposed as follows:—for each seat or berth in a parlour or sleeping car, 10 cents and 10 p.c. of the price of the seat or berth; 1 cent on every hundred matches and 8 cents on every package of 54 or fewer playing cards, with customs duties of the same amount on these articles when imported; 10 p.c. of the selling price on passenger automobiles, gramophones, etc. and records therefor, mechanical piano players and records therefor, and jewelry.

In the 1919 session, the Business Profits War Tax was renewed (c. 39) for the calendar year 1919; in the case of businesses having a capital between \$25,000 and \$50,000, profits in excess of 10 p.c. were now to be taxed 25 p.c.; businesses having a capital of \$50,000 or more to be taxed at the same rate as in previous years. The Income War Tax Act was amended by c. 55, which increased the general rate of taxation. All corporations paid 10 p.c. of their net income in excess of \$2,000, as against 6 p.c. under the former Act. In respect of individuals, the normal rate of 4 p.c. was to be levied on all incomes exceeding \$1,000, but not exceeding \$6,000, in the case of unmarried persons and widows or widowers without dependent children, and upon all incomes exceeding \$2,000 but not exceeding \$6,000 in the case of all other persons, the respective minima of \$1,000 and \$2,000 being exempt from taxation; an additional exemption of \$200 was allowed for each child under 18 years dependent upon the taxpayer for support. A normal tax of 8 p.c. was levied on the excess of all incomes over \$6,000. The surtax was imposed on a progressive scale on all incomes of over \$5,000, applying first at the rate of 1 p.c. on the amount

by which the income exceeded \$5,000 and did not exceed \$6,000; then at the rate of 2 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeded \$6,000 and did not exceed \$8,000; then at a rate increasing by 1 p.c. for each \$2,000 increase of income up to \$100,000, so that 48 p.c. was levied on the amount by which the income exceeded \$98,000 and did not exceed \$100,000; then at 52 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeded \$100,000 and did not exceed \$150,000; 56 p.c. on the excess between \$150,000 and \$200,000; 60 p.c. on the excess between \$200,000 and \$300,000; 63 p.c. on the excess between \$300,000 and \$500,000; 64 p.c. on the excess between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; 65 p.c. on the excess income over \$1,000,000. C. 47 provided for the entire repeal of the extra duty of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* added to the British preferential tariff under the Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915, and for the partial repeal in respect of the intermediate and general tariffs of the excess of 7½ p.c. imposed under the same Act; also for the free importation into Canada of wheat, wheat flour and potatoes from countries not imposing a customs duty on such articles when grown or produced in Canada. Five cents per lb. was deducted from the duty on roasted or ground coffee under the preferential, intermediate and general tariff schedules and 3 cents per lb. was deducted from the duty on British-grown teas under the preferential tariff. Under the general tariff, the Act provided for a total reduction (including the 7½ p.c. war duty) from 27½ p.c. to 15 p.c. on cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders and weeders and complete parts thereof; from 27½ p.c. to 17½ p.c. on ploughs and complete parts thereof, windmills and complete parts thereof, portable engines and traction engines for farm purposes, horse-powers and threshing-machine separators and appliances thereof. On hay-loaders, potato-diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay-tedders, farm, road or field rollers, post-hole diggers and other agricultural implements, provision was made for a reduction of duty to 20 p.c., with a similar reduction on farm wagons. Respecting cement, the war customs duty was repealed and the general tariff rate reduced to 8 cents per 100 lb. Specific instead of *ad valorem* rates of duty were enacted for pig lead, zinc spelter and copper ingots.

In the session of 1920, c. 36 amended the Business Profits War Tax Act by exempting from tax the profits which, in the year 1920, did not exceed 10 p.c. of the capital employed: upon profits exceeding 10 p.c. up to 14 p.c. there was a tax of 20 p.c. of the profits; from 15 to 20 p.c., a tax of 30 p.c.; from 20 to 30, a tax of 50 p.c.; exceeding 30, a tax of 60 p.c. In any business with a capital of \$25,000 to \$50,000, 20 p.c. tax was charged on the amount by which profits exceeded 10 p.c. of capital; this was also to apply in respect of the profits earned in 1917, 1918 and 1919 on businesses having capital less than \$50,000, if 20 p.c. or more of such profits had been derived from business carried on for war purposes. C. 49 amended the Income War Tax Act of 1917 in the following particulars:—(1) empowering the Minister to determine deficits and losses; (2) taxing dividends or shareholders' bonuses; (3) taxing income from an estate or accumulating in trust; (4) increasing by 5 p.c. tax and surtax on incomes of \$5,000 or more; (5) requiring that one-quarter tax be forwarded with return, the balance being payable, if desired, in 3 bi-monthly instalments with interest at 6 p.c.; (6) imposing severe penalties for default. C. 71 amended the Special War Revenue Act of 1915 by imposing a stamp tax on bills and notes, bank statements, overdrafts, bank cheques, sale or transfer of stock, etc.; also by imposing new excise taxes on certain classes of goods, ranging from 3 p.c. to 50 p.c. according to use or value of the goods, and specific duties on certain fluids. In addition, a tax of 1 p.c. was imposed upon wholesale and manufacturers' sales.

In the session of 1921, the excise duties on spirits were increased from a basic rate of \$2.40 per proof gallon to a basic rate of \$9.00 per proof gallon, the old rates being continued, however, where the spirits were used by licensed manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations. Under c. 50 the tax on sales and deliveries by manufacturers and wholesalers and jobbers was raised from 1 p.c. to 1½ p.c. and in the case of sales by manufacturers directly to retailers and consumers, from 2 p.c. to 3 p.c. Where goods were imported, the rates under similar circumstances were raised from 2 p.c. to 2½ and 4 p.c. respectively.

Recent Modifications in the System of Taxation. In the session of 1922, the Special War Tax Revenue Act, 1915, was amended by c. 47. Taxes on cheques

bills of exchange, promissory notes and express money orders were increased to a rate of 2c. on every \$50 or fraction thereof, with a maximum of \$2 on \$5,000 or more. A receipt for \$10 or over must bear a 2c. stamp. The normal rate of sales tax was also increased from 4 p.c. to 6 p.c. The Income War Tax Act, 1917, was amended by c. 25. The normal rate was to be 4 p.c. on incomes of from \$2,000 to \$6,000 in the case of a married person or one having dependent upon him any of the following—a parent or grandparent, daughter or sister, or a son or brother under 21 years of age and physically or mentally incapable of self-support; the additional exemption for each child under 18 years of age dependent upon the taxpayer for support was increased from \$200 to \$300. For all other persons the normal tax was 4 p.c. on incomes of from \$1,000 to \$6,000. By c. 19 various reductions were made in the customs tariff, notably on sugar, agricultural implements, textiles, and boots and shoes. Further, by c. 27 the excise duties on cigars were diminished and those on cigarettes increased.

In 1923, c. 42 authorized a discount of 10 p.c. of the customs duties on articles other than alcoholic liquors, tobacco and sugar imported under the British preferential tariff, where such articles are directly imported through Canadian ports, and where the regular rate of duty exceeds 15 p.c.; negotiations for a commercial agreement with the United States were also authorized, while the rates of duty on sugar and certain other articles were reduced. By c. 52 the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was amended to provide that a taxpayer's income should be deemed to be not less than his income from his chief occupation, that a reasonable rate of interest on borrowed capital might be deducted from his income, that the incomes of consuls, consuls-general and officials of other countries whose duties require them to reside in Canada should be exempted from taxation if such countries grant reciprocal privileges to resident Canadian officials; other amendments deal with notices of appeals and the recovery of moneys due in taxation. By c. 53, the excise duty on cigarettes was reduced. The Special War Revenue Act of 1915 was amended so as to make the maximum stamp tax on cheques \$1 instead of \$2; the rate of the sales tax was adjusted to a uniform 6 p.c., while manuscript, raw furs, wool not further prepared than washed, and drain tiles for agricultural purposes were added to the list of exempted articles.

In 1924 it was provided by c. 10 that the operation of the Business Profits War Tax Act should not extend beyond Dec. 31, 1920. By c. 37 the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act of 1916 and the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was transferred from the Department of Finance to the Department of Customs and Excise. The Customs Tariff of 1907 was amended by c. 38 in the general direction of reducing the rates of customs duty levied upon instruments of production used in agriculture, mining, forestry and fisheries and on materials used in the manufacture of such instruments of production; provision was also made for the extension of the British preferential tariff to territory administered under mandate of the League of Nations by any British country, or for the withdrawal of the preference in such circumstances; in computing the *ad valorem* rate of duty on tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom, the value for duty is not to include the United Kingdom customs duty payable on tea consumed in that country. By c. 46, the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was amended by increasing the additional exemption allowed for each child from \$300 to \$500; another amendment aims at the prevention of evasion of the tax by inter-company purchases or sales at more or less than fair prices where the companies concerned are associated in business; provisions are also made with regard to incomes of non-residents carrying on business in

Canada, to incomes of partnerships and liens for income tax. By c. 68, the Special War Revenue Act of 1915 was amended so as to reduce the general rate of the sales tax from 6 p.c. to 5 p.c.; in addition, a considerable number of articles, including text-books and instruments of production in the primary industries of the country, were entirely exempted from the tax, while boots and shoes, including rubber footwear, biscuits of all kinds, creosoted railway ties and various other articles were to pay only half the ordinary rate, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

In 1925, c. 8 increased the duty on slack coal under the general tariff from 14c. to 50c. per ton, and slightly reduced the duty on other bituminous coal. Grapefruit, imported by direct route from a country to which the preferential tariff applies, were admitted free instead of paying 50c. per 100 lbs. Reductions were also made in the rate on well-drilling machinery for deep wells and on engines for the propulsion of boats owned by individual fishermen. By c. 26, various evasions of the stamp tax on cheques were guarded against, while the tax was remitted on cheques not exceeding \$5. Vegetable plants, lasts, patterns and dies for boots and shoes and certain materials used exclusively in the manufacture of engines used in fishing boats and of well-digging machinery were exempted from the sales tax. By c. 46, the lien for income tax enacted in 1924 was repealed, while c. 26 repealed the priority lien for excise taxes.

In 1926 various changes were made in the customs tariff by c. 7. Green coffee, spices, nutmegs, mace, arrowroot and sponges were made free under the British preferential tariff, and the preferential rate on pineapples in air-tight cans was reduced from $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. The duties on raw sugar imported for refining were also materially reduced under all tariffs, but so as to increase the British preference. Again, the duties on automobiles were substantially reduced under all tariffs, the rate on the cheaper types of automobile imported under the general tariff being reduced from 35 to 20 p.c., and under the British preferential tariff from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Finally, tin plate was made free under the preferential tariff and reduced from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 p.c. under the general tariff. By c. 10, amending the Income War Tax Act of 1917, the exemption limit was raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the case of married persons or those with dependants, and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in the case of other persons. The rates of taxation were also reduced all along the line, those with incomes of \$5,000 or less paying only 2 p.c. instead of 4 p.c. or more of their taxable income, the income tax of a married person without dependants being reduced from \$619.50 to \$290 on an income of \$10,000 and from \$3,024 to \$2,530 on an income of \$25,000. The rate of taxation of corporate incomes was reduced from 10 to 9 p.c. The budget speech also announced the abolition of the tax on receipts and the restoration of penny postage as from July 1, 1926.

1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion.

A summary review of the current financial situation of the Dominion as on Mar. 31, 1926, is given in the balance sheet shown on page 760 (Table 1). This shows the gross debt on the above date to have been \$2,768,779,184, partly offset by available assets aggregating \$379,048,085, leaving a net debt of \$2,389,731,099¹. Non-available assets, including such public works as canals and railways, also loans to railways, amounted in the aggregate to \$1,526,679,864, leaving a debit balance on Consolidated Fund Account on Mar. 31, 1926, of \$863,051,236. The details of the various assets and liabilities are contained in the schedules accompanying the balance sheet and printed in the Public Accounts.

¹The net debt on March 31, 1924, was \$2,417,783,275, and on March 31, 1925, \$2,417,437,686. See Table 19, page 777.

1.—Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1926.

(From the Public Accounts).

ACTIVE ASSETS—

Cash on hand and in Banks.....	\$ 24,811,236
Specie Reserve.....	99,093,519
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.....	93,678,049
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments.....	36,495,929
Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans.....	87,536,094
Miscellaneous Current Accounts.....	37,432,967
Total Active Assets.....	379,048,085
Balance, being Net Debt, March 31, 1926 (exclusive of interest accrued and outstanding) carried forward.....	2,389,731,099
	\$ 2,768,779,184

NON-ACTIVE ASSETS—

Public Works, Canals.....	\$ 173,839,425
Public Works, Railways.....	423,446,201
Public Works, Miscellaneous.....	194,296,115
Military Property and Stores.....	12,034,170
Territorial Accounts.....	9,895,948
Railway Accounts (old).....	88,398,758
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active).....	601,747,240
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.....	9,047,856
Miscellaneous Investments (non-active).....	13,974,151
Balance Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31, 1925.....	\$918,762,281
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, year ended Mar. 31, 1926.....	55,711,045
	863,051,236
	\$ 2,389,731,099

LIABILITIES—

Dominion Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 182,583,404
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund.....	5,894,254
Post Office Account, Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc., outstanding.....	4,218,466
Savings Bank Deposits.....	32,830,544
Insurance and Superannuation Funds.....	36,203,055
Trust Funds.....	18,665,350
Contingent Funds.....	2,160,573
Province Accounts.....	9,623,817
Miscellaneous Current Accounts.....	9,885
Temporary Loans.....	201,000
Funded Debt.....	2,471,965,018
Interest Due and Unpaid.....	4,334,838
	\$ 2,768,779,184

NOTE.—The Dominion of Canada is also responsible for principal and interest on loans negotiated by railways under various Acts of Parliament, amounting to \$364,415,762. (See p. 780 for details.)

2.—Receipts and Disbursements.

The receipts of the Dominion Government on Consolidated Fund Account for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, were \$380,745,506, an increase of \$33,911,027 as compared with the preceding year; besides these, special receipts amounted to \$2,147,503—a total of \$382,893,009 (Table 2). The regular expenditure on consolidated fund account was \$320,660,479, but net special expenditure amounting to \$6,521,485 was also charged to this account. There was also a net expenditure on capital account of \$16,798,549, while advances to railways aggregated \$10,000,000 and advances to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, \$668,000. Thus the total disbursements, inclusive of these and other advances, amounted to \$355,186,423. There was a decrease of \$27,706,587 in the net debt (gross debt less available assets) during the year. (See Table 23).

Detailed statistics of receipts and disbursements are contained in Tables 2 and 3. Tables 4 and 5 are historical tables giving the figures of the main items of Dominion receipts and expenditure since Confederation, while Table 6 shows the per capita receipts and expenditure for these years according to census and estimated populations.

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—					
Taxation—					
Customs.....	105,686,645	118,056,469	121,500,799	108,146,871	127,355,144
Excise.....	36,755,207	35,761,997	38,181,747	38,603,489	42,923,549
War tax revenue—					
Banks.....	1,293,697	1,244,437	1,236,957	1,217,754	1,176,869
Trust and Loan Companies.....	283,994	312,392	308,632	315,315	326,714
Insurance Companies.....	749,959	852,328	857,587	867,902	950,221
Business Profits.....	22,815,667	13,031,462	4,752,681	2,704,427	1,173,448
Income Tax.....	78,684,355	59,711,538	54,204,028	56,248,043	55,571,962
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.....	73,656,489	106,482,718	120,676,376	85,810,717	98,097,106
Total from Taxation.....	319,926,013	335,453,341	341,718,807	293,914,518	327,575,013
Non-Tax Revenue—					
Canada Gazette.....	77,830	82,847	72,168	77,424	66,885
Canals.....	804,516	742,404	897,412	907,650	921,215
Casual.....	4,212,862	3,393,429	3,502,707	2,978,633	3,545,897
Chinese Revenue.....	394,932	201,458	325,762	304,837	21,244
Dominion Lands.....	2,799,450	2,347,715	2,281,704	2,390,374	2,803,513
Electric Light Inspection.....	139,831	134,770	148,590	142,706	456,144
Fines and Forfeitures.....	265,153	152,085	321,127	265,210	246,593
Fisheries.....	224,157	290,623	163,492	136,540	168,277
Gas Inspection.....	81,720	69,578	71,637	73,708	80,069
Inspection of Staples.....	1,937,323	2,364,037	2,319,971	2,322,710	2,685,592
Insurance Inspection.....	95,735	112,833	109,677	111,150	122,779
Interest on Investments.....	21,961,513	16,465,303	11,916,479	11,332,329	8,535,086
Law Stamps.....	5,199	13,893	7,177	7,752	7,262
Mariners' Fund.....	131,727	161,010	172,319	184,188	190,572
Military College.....	67,315	61,999	66,105	63,975	52,645
Militia Pension Revenue.....	132,188	121,244	124,654	127,095	131,099
Ordnance Lands.....	8,438	5,922	57,502	15,551	13,007
Patent Fees.....	454,886	484,479	459,780	550,531	535,124
Penitentiaries.....	143,070	134,515	132,907	158,917	155,759
Post Office.....	26,402,299	29,016,771	28,865,374	28,782,536	30,334,575
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	781,224	1,899,234	2,159,517	1,074,863	1,153,132
Public Works.....	490,056	486,454	502,755	483,718	495,066
Royal N.W.M.P. Officers' Pensions..	6,175	5,926	5,695	4,418	5,858
Steamboat Inspection.....	117,548	126,004	127,897	122,917	123,380
Superannuation Fund.....	18,511	4,572	8,722	4,767	463
Weights and Measures.....	269,806	278,086	290,175	293,765	315,704
Other Revenues.....	2,910	4,368	7,568	1,697	3,553
Total Consolidated Fund Receipts ..	381,952,387	394,614,900	396,837,682	346,834,479	380,745,506
Special Receipts—					
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	319,184	8,479,310	9,745,158	4,680,913	2,147,503
Total Receipts.....	382,271,571	403,094,210	406,582,840	351,515,392	382,893,009

3.—Details of Expenditure, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1926.

NOTE.—Adulteration of Food, Marine Hospitals and Quarantine, have been classified in the public accounts of 1922-1926 under the heading "Health," but are here deducted, so as not to break the continuity of the table.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Expenditure					
Adulteration of food.....	79,999	111,565	90,800	93,121	95,799
Administration of Justice.....	2,151,956	2,173,404	2,196,492	2,194,569	2,159,573
Air Board.....	1,624,843	1,004,983	1,249,178	1,377,328	1,880,615
Arts and Agriculture.....	5,805,900	6,271,816	6,805,058	5,787,601	5,771,476
Bounties.....	100,140	95,750	79,810	72,044	31,784
Charges on debt—					
Charges of Management.....	806,926	880,672	992,611	830,991	875,368
Interest on debt.....	135,247,849	137,892,735	136,237,872	134,789,604	130,691,493
Premium, discount and exchange.....	3,302,674	122,396	1,296	18,703	9,020
Total charges on debt.....	139,357,449	138,895,803	137,231,779	135,639,298	131,575,881

3.—Details of Expenditure, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1926—concluded.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Expenditure—conc.					
Civil Government.....	9,968,932	10,114,860	10,514,983	10,407,963	10,779,338
Customs and Excise.....	6,657,572	6,535,822	6,773,633	7,654,132	9,717,920
Department of Mines.....	608,028	614,087	495,732	538,731	551,997
Dominion Lands.....	4,226,070	4,278,836	3,694,768	3,403,327	3,638,537
Fisheries.....	1,343,136	1,215,793	1,430,065	1,390,043	1,449,731
Government of N.W. Territories.....	156,195	221,329	301,591	341,404	370,434
Health.....	255,450	244,104	251,793	211,669	195,319
Immigration.....	1,636,597	1,987,745	2,417,374	2,823,920	2,328,931
Indians.....	2,944,037	3,075,064	3,594,798	3,658,284	3,684,951
Labour.....	1,645,640	1,969,877	1,220,006	1,166,065	1,271,967
Legislation.....	3,870,450	2,600,958	2,318,643	2,439,773	4,208,477
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	2,280,766	2,306,485	2,293,059	2,137,601	2,355,893
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.....	1,105,896	1,070,684	1,105,087	1,055,643	1,078,038
Marine Hospitals.....	91,177	114,727	109,429	144,988	139,999
Militia.....	11,017,533	9,883,986	9,761,956	8,885,573	9,256,628
Miscellaneous.....	13,577,625	10,561,668	10,583,850	6,345,897	4,399,578
Naval Service.....	3,183,753	2,286,857	1,360,807	1,400,132	1,459,664
Ocean and River Service.....	1,684,389	1,627,607	2,439,279	2,252,634	2,397,924
Penitentiaries.....	1,527,451	1,598,831	1,628,227	1,582,290	1,620,600
Pensions.....	36,153,031	32,985,998	33,411,081	34,888,665	37,198,700
Post Office.....	28,121,425	27,794,502	28,305,941	29,873,802	30,499,686
Public Works.....	1,073,304	1,068,336	1,061,840	997,241	931,491
Railways and Canals.....	8,624,094	7,691,261	2,126,803	1,996,152	2,120,223
Public Works, Income.....	10,574,364	9,978,440	11,900,847	12,029,578	13,416,045
Quarantine.....	261,355	225,002	210,168	197,006	199,452
Railways and Canals, Income.....	5,311,715	7,179,430	5,349,001	4,062,943	3,037,906
Royal C. M. Police.....	2,962,442	2,443,286	2,446,143	2,002,232	2,062,493
Scientific Institutions.....	624,380	664,326	1,116,744	1,047,232	1,007,960
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	17,147,351	12,974,858	9,970,993	8,765,880	7,705,584
Soldiers' Land Settlement.....	2,125,874	1,726,413	1,532,978	1,371,829	1,237,421
Steamboat Inspection.....	103,670	110,458	111,500	118,771	118,843
Subsidies to Provinces.....	12,211,924	12,207,313	12,386,136	12,281,691	12,375,129
Superannuation.....	603,116	733,399	748,788	733,734	719,689
Superannuation No. 3.....	69,246	88,457	53,004	44,440	29,315
Superannuation No. 4.....	435,838	480,609	565,178	1,085,039	831,510
Trade and Commerce.....	3,679,146	2,471,831	2,817,707	3,773,676	4,077,585
Weights and Measures, etc.....	431,754	436,557	463,388	448,114	460,222
Yukon Territory.....	142,916	197,930	284,608	173,874	210,062
Other.....	2,862	2,686	2,145	1,272	117
Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	347,560,691	332,293,732	324,813,190	318,891,901	320,660,479
Special Expenditure—					
War and Demobilization.....	1,544,250	4,464,760	446,083 ¹	506,931 ¹	191,393 ¹
Cost of Loan Flotations.....	82,636	3,065,095	7,705,544	3,416,115	3,523,925
Other charges.....	218,882	977,836	197,215	537,318	2,806,167 ²
Total Special.....	1,845,768	8,507,691	8,348,842²	4,460,364	6,521,485
Capital Expenditures³.....	16,295,332	9,807,124	10,861,277	16,550,511	16,798,549
Loans and Advances Non-active—					
Advances to Railways (Non-active)....	97,950,645	77,863,938	23,710,617	9,934,453	10,000,000
Advances to Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.....	—	5,979,856	1,500,000	900,000	668,000
Advances to Quebec Harbour Commissioners (Non-active).....	14,600	284,200	449,000	702,000	511,000
Miscellaneous debits and credits re sundry non-active assets accounts....	—138,647	—1,264	906,321 ⁴	—269,425	26,910
Grand Total Expenditure.....	463,528,389	434,735,277	370,589,247	351,169,803	355,186,423

¹Expenditure on adjustment of war claims, \$766,432 less receipts on war and demobilization account \$320,349 in 1924, \$523,812 less \$16,880 in 1925, and \$319,210 less \$127,817 in 1926.

²Or \$8,669,191 less \$320,349, received on war and demobilization account.

³Net figure.

⁴This includes \$621,987, balance of loan made to Victoria Shipowners, Ltd., in 1920-21, now transferred to non-active assets account.

⁵Includes \$2,521,083 on account of Home Bank Depositors' Relief.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditure, 1868-1926.

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30, and from that date to 1926, on March 31.

Fiscal years.	Consolidated Fund.							
	Interest on Debt.	Charges of management, premium, discount and exchange.	Pensions.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals. ¹	Subsidies to Provinces.	Post Office.	Total Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868...	4,501,568	359,190	56,422	126,270	581,503	2,753,966	616,802	13,486,093
1869...	4,907,014	465,657	50,564	65,013	641,814	2,604,050	787,886	14,038,084
1870...	5,047,054	339,999	53,586	120,031	743,070	2,588,605	808,623	14,345,510
1871...	5,165,304	426,655	52,611	597,275	752,772	2,624,940	815,471	15,623,082
1872...	5,257,231	346,413	62,251	849,786	913,236	2,930,113	929,609	19,589,469
1873...	5,209,206	178,644	49,204	1,297,999	1,378,164	2,921,400	1,067,866	19,174,648
1874...	5,724,436	264,685	56,454	1,778,916	2,260,820	3,752,757	1,387,270	23,316,317
1875...	6,590,790	227,201	63,657	1,756,010	1,981,893	3,750,962	1,520,861	23,713,071
1876...	6,400,902	208,149	110,201	1,948,242	1,897,283	3,690,355	1,622,827	24,488,372
1877...	6,797,227	207,875	112,531	1,262,823	2,239,346	3,655,851	1,705,312	23,519,302
1878...	7,048,884	192,087	105,842	997,470	2,374,314	3,472,808	1,724,939	23,503,158
1879...	7,194,734	277,923	107,795	1,013,023	2,570,361	3,442,764	1,784,424	24,455,382
1880...	7,773,869	289,085	192,889	1,046,342	2,226,456	3,430,486	1,818,271	24,500,634
1881...	7,594,145	225,444	96,389	1,108,815	2,603,717	3,455,518	1,876,658	25,502,454
1882...	7,740,804	195,044	101,197	1,342,000	2,755,833	3,530,999	1,980,567	27,067,104
1883...	7,668,552	234,170	98,446	1,765,256	3,117,465	3,606,673	2,176,089	28,730,157
1884...	7,700,181	229,906	95,543	2,908,852	3,122,103	3,603,714	2,312,965	31,037,006
1885...	9,419,482	387,495	89,879	2,302,363	3,268,222	3,959,327	2,488,315	35,107,760
1886...	10,137,009	346,921	88,319	2,046,552	3,339,670	4,182,526	2,763,186	39,011,612
1887...	9,682,929	287,742	102,109	2,133,316	3,673,894	4,169,341	2,818,907	35,657,680
1888...	9,823,313	343,592	120,334	2,162,116	4,160,332	4,188,514	2,889,729	36,718,495
1889...	10,148,932	273,500	116,030	2,299,231	4,095,301	4,051,428	2,982,321	36,917,835
1890...	9,656,841	230,409	107,391	1,972,501	4,362,200	3,904,922	3,074,470	35,994,031
1891...	9,584,137	262,068	103,850	1,937,546	4,505,516	3,903,757	3,161,676	36,343,568
1892...	9,763,978	183,938	92,457	1,627,851	4,337,877	3,935,914	3,316,120	36,765,894
1893...	9,806,888	213,794	90,309	1,927,832	3,848,404	3,935,765	3,421,203	36,814,053
1894...	10,212,596	180,975	86,927	2,033,955	3,760,550	4,206,655	3,517,261	37,585,025
1895...	10,466,294	278,950	84,349	1,742,317	3,704,126	4,250,675	3,593,647	38,132,005
1896...	10,502,430	248,575	86,080	1,299,769	3,826,226	4,235,664	3,665,011	36,949,142
1897...	10,645,663	315,314	90,882	1,463,719	3,725,690	4,238,059	3,789,478	38,349,760
1898...	10,516,758	199,887	96,187	1,701,313	4,049,275	4,237,372	3,575,412	38,832,526
1899...	10,855,112	173,257	96,129	1,902,664	4,246,404	4,250,636	3,603,799	41,903,500
1900...	10,699,645	227,194	93,453	2,289,889	5,244,301	4,250,608	3,758,015	42,975,279
1901...	10,807,955	201,861	93,551	3,386,632	6,377,961	4,250,607	3,931,446	46,866,368
1902...	10,975,935	263,250	83,305	4,221,294	6,508,477	4,402,098	4,023,637	50,759,392
1903...	11,068,139	294,968	87,925	4,065,553	7,221,705	4,402,503	4,105,178	51,691,903
1904...	11,128,637	288,984	113,495	4,607,330	8,397,434	4,402,292	4,347,541	55,612,833
1905...	10,630,115	276,072	140,424	6,765,446	9,803,912	4,516,038	4,634,528	63,319,683
1906...	10,814,697	346,902	179,023	7,484,716	8,779,678	6,726,373	4,921,577	67,240,641
1907 ³ ...	6,712,771	244,548	125,832	5,520,571	7,011,858	6,745,134	3,979,557	51,542,161
1908...	10,973,597	383,820	187,557	8,721,327	10,586,114	9,032,775	6,005,930	76,641,452
1909...	11,604,584	356,707	191,533	12,300,184	10,780,126	9,117,143	6,592,886	84,064,232
1910...	13,098,160	358,973	216,697	7,261,218	10,215,038	9,361,388	7,215,338	79,411,747
1911...	12,535,851	376,777	240,586	8,621,431	11,123,251	9,092,472	7,954,223	87,774,198
1912...	12,259,397	455,011	245,405	10,344,487	12,530,463	10,281,045	9,172,036	98,161,441
1913...	12,605,882	502,988	283,188	13,468,505	13,766,180	13,211,800	10,882,804	112,059,537
1914...	12,893,505	487,184	311,900	19,007,513	14,935,138	11,280,469	12,822,055	127,384,473
1915...	15,736,743	554,729	368,558	19,343,532	13,876,060	11,451,673	15,961,191	135,523,207
1916...	21,421,585	731,836	671,133	12,039,252	20,777,830	11,451,673	16,009,139	130,350,727
1917...	35,802,567	496,387	2,814,546	8,633,096	27,124,004	11,469,148	16,300,579	148,599,343
1918...	47,845,585	488,712	8,155,691	7,432,901	34,849,608	11,369,148	18,046,558	178,234,213
1919...	77,431,432	1,305,676	18,282,440	6,295,060	45,494,584	11,327,236	19,273,758	232,731,383
1920...	107,527,080	1,462,658	26,004,461	9,016,246	8,418,624	11,490,860	20,774,312	303,843,930
1921...	139,551,520	1,102,088	37,420,751	10,846,875	8,886,458	11,490,860	22,696,561	361,118,145
1922...	135,247,849	4,109,601	35,153,031	10,574,364	8,624,094	12,211,924	28,121,425	347,560,691
1923...	137,892,735	1,003,068	32,985,998	9,978,440	7,691,261	12,207,313	27,794,502	332,293,732
1924...	136,237,872	993,907	33,411,081	11,900,847	2,126,803	12,386,136	28,305,941	324,813,190
1925...	134,780,604	849,694	34,888,665	12,029,578	1,996,152	12,281,391	29,873,802	318,891,901
1926...	130,691,493	884,388	37,203,700	13,416,045	2,120,223	12,375,128	30,499,686	320,660,479

¹Expenditure (Collection of Revenue). After 1919, railway receipts were applied directly to railway expenditure; this accounts for the great decline in the figures in 1920 and subsequent years. ²This total includes various non-enumerated items. ³Nine months.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion

Fiscal Years	Capital Expenditure.								
	Canals.	Canadian Pacific Railway.	Debts allowed to Provinces.	Dominion Lands.	Inter-colonial and connected Railways, miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Hudson Bay Railway.	National Transcontinental Railway, including Quebec Bridge.	Prince Edward Island Railway.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	51,498	—	—	—	455,250	41,690	—	—	—
1869	130,142	—	—	—	282,615	8,548	—	—	—
1870	—	—	—	—	1,693,229	—	—	—	—
1871	—	30,148	—	—	2,866,376	—	—	—	—
1872	255,646	489,428	1,666,200	—	5,131,141	68,746	—	—	—
1873	256,547	561,818	13,859,080	—	5,019,240	99,517	—	—	—
1874	1,189,592	310,225	4,927,061	—	3,614,899	135,963	—	—	—
1875	1,714,830	1,546,242	—	—	3,426,100	189,484	—	—	46,087
1876	2,388,733	3,346,567	—	—	1,108,322	267,840	—	—	42,546
1877	4,131,375	1,691,150	—	—	1,318,352	258,833	—	—	200,000
1878	3,843,339	2,228,373	—	—	408,817	170,120	—	—	6,551
1879	3,064,099	2,240,286	—	—	226,639	77,179	—	—	40,129
1880	2,123,366	4,044,523	—	—	2,048,015	8,730	—	—	16,540
1881	2,077,029	4,968,504	—	334,681	608,733	187,370	—	—	—
1882	1,647,759	4,589,076	—	511,882	585,569	70,949	—	—	402
1883	1,763,002	10,033,800	—	556,870	1,616,633	119,869	—	—	57,186
1884	1,577,295	11,192,722	7,172,298	723,658	2,689,690	491,376	—	—	130,663
1885	1,504,621	9,900,282	5,420	303,593	1,247,006	182,306	—	—	76,957
1886	1,333,325	3,672,585	3,113,334	130,653	765,967	569,202	—	—	4,668
1887	1,783,698	915,057	—	162,392	926,030	353,044	—	—	5,800
1888	1,033,118	52,099	—	135,048	1,713,487	963,778	—	—	—
1889	972,918	86,716	—	130,684	2,623,137	575,408	—	—	—
1890	1,026,364	40,981	—	133,832	2,351,787	3,220,926	—	—	—
1891	1,280,725	37,367	—	94,847	1,184,318	515,702	—	—	—
1892	1,463,279	66,212	—	86,735	316,784	224,390	—	—	8,300
1893	2,069,573	413,837	—	115,038	299,081	181,878	—	—	—
1894	3,027,164	146,540	—	149,147	439,209	102,059	—	—	—
1895	2,452,274	49,209	—	99,842	327,605	102,393	—	—	—
1896	2,258,779	65,669	—	82,184	260,396	114,826	—	—	—
1897	2,348,637	14,054	—	91,412	190,570	129,238	—	—	—
1898	3,207,250	692	—	127,505	252,756	364,018	—	—	17,542
1899	3,899,877	8,419	267,026	151,213	1,081,930	385,094	—	—	22,000
1900	2,639,565	236	—	199,470	3,255,348	1,089,827	—	—	53,546
1901	2,360,570	8,979	—	269,061	3,633,837	1,006,983	—	—	280,174
1902	2,114,690	449	—	370,838	4,626,841	2,190,125	—	—	475,998
1903	1,823,274	—	—	449,542	2,254,267	1,268,004	—	—	829,414
1904	1,880,787	33,076	—	748,855	1,879,566	1,334,397	—	6,249	698,878
1905	2,071,594	—	—	794,410	4,755,578 ^a	1,642,042	—	778,491	591,413
1906	1,552,121	—	—	599,780	3,765,171	2,359,528	—	1,841,270	496,125
1907 ^b	887,839	—	—	526,583	1,512,491 ^b	1,797,871	—	537,867	91,210
1908	1,725,156	600	—	768,244	4,369,738	2,969,049	—	18,910,253	390,962
1909	1,873,868	938	—	797,747	3,874,480	2,832,295	92,428	31,317,132	561,207
1910	1,650,707	—	—	785,157	1,278,409	4,514,606	53,043	19,868,064	206,397
1911	2,349,475	2,918	—	—5,508	763,833	3,742,717	184,150	23,715,549	94,321
1912	2,560,938	—	—	—	1,710,449	4,116,385	159,632	22,264,130	128,042
1913	2,259,642	—	—	—	2,406,988 ^d	6,057,515	1,099,063	15,279,837	103,001
1914	2,829,661	—	—	—	4,348,000	10,100,017	4,498,717	15,274,206	129,575
1915	5,490,796	—	—	—	6,914,977	11,049,030	4,773,744	12,648,242	570,531
1916	6,170,953	—	—	—	7,861,899	8,471,229	4,887,131	9,825,265	1,350,473
1917	4,304,589	—	—	—	4,873,032	7,838,116	2,604,280	6,650,263	609,752
1918	1,781,957	—	—	—	—	6,347,201	1,879,699	103,167	—
1919	2,211,964	—	—	—	—	5,705,348	562,558	1,723,638	—
1920	4,550,761	—	—	—	3,285,736	38,869,683	235,608	527,480	3,540 ^e
1921	5,450,006	—	—	—	731,018	27,559,809	30,036	20,164	—
1922	4,482,610	—	—	—	9,649	10,431,699	34,770	—	97,000
1923	4,995,184	—	—	—	59,950	3,411,510	27,803	—	—
1924	6,747,395	—	—	—	—	3,804,427	207,872	—	196,418
1925	10,619,903	—	—	—	—	6,030,320	—124,154	—	—
1926	12,024,456	—	—	—	—	4,805,949	2,484	—	—

^aIncluding \$2,725,504, for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, spent during the previous years by Montreal Harbour Commission.

^bIncluding \$17,956, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

^cIncluding \$38,583, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

^dIncluding \$15,000, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

^eIncludes New Brunswick Railway.

^fNine months.

Expenditure, 1868-1926—concluded.

North-west Territories.	Militia.	Canadian Government Railways.	Total Capital Expenditure.	Other Expenditure.			Total Expenditure.	Fiscal Yrs
				Railway Subsidies.	War and Demobilization.	Other Charges.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
-	-	-	548,438	-	-	37,158	14,071,689	1868
19,113	-	-	440,418	-	-	429,663	14,908,166	1869
1,821,887	-	-	3,515,116	-	-	155,988	18,016,614	1870
773,872	-	-	3,670,396	-	-	-	19,293,478	1871
241,889	-	-	7,853,050	-	-	223,456	25,665,975	1872
63,239	-	-	19,859,441	-	-	5,719	39,039,808	1873
-	-	-	10,177,740	-	-	4,019	33,498,076	1874
-	-	-	6,922,743	-	-	2,253,097	32,888,911	1875
-	-	-	7,154,008	-	-	315,764	31,958,144	1876
-	-	-	7,599,710	-	-	1,388,984	32,507,996	1877
-	-	-	6,657,200	-	-	385,413	30,545,772	1878
-	-	-	5,648,332	-	-	676,225	30,779,939	1879
-	-	-	8,241,174	-	-	949,948	34,041,756	1880
-	-	-	8,176,317	-	-	117,772	33,796,643	1881
-	-	-	7,405,637	-	-	201,885	34,674,625	1882
-	-	-	14,147,360	-	-	21,369	42,898,886	1883
-	-	-	23,977,702	208,000	-	2,567,453	57,860,862	1884
-	-	-	13,220,185	403,245	-	502,587	49,163,078	1885
-	-	-	9,589,734	2,701,249	-	10,534,973	61,837,569	1886
293,918	-	-	4,439,939	1,406,533	-	-	41,504,152	1887
539,930	-	-	4,437,460	1,027,042	-	155,623	45,064,124	1888
31,448	-	-	4,420,313	846,722	-	1,333,328	43,518,198	1889
4,773	-	-	6,778,663	1,678,196	-	44,947	41,770,333	1890
2,901	-	-	3,115,860	1,265,706	-	68,074	40,793,208	1891
-1,243	-	-	2,164,457	1,248,216	-	2,093,569	42,272,136	1892
8,911	-	-	3,088,318	811,394	-	139,963	40,853,728	1893
-1,149	-	-	3,862,970	1,229,885	-	330,354	43,008,234	1894
-833	-	-	3,030,490	1,210,549	-	399,294	42,872,338	1895
-543	1,000,000	-	3,781,311	3,228,746	-	137,185	44,096,384	1896
3,284	745,965	-	3,523,160	416,955	-	682,881	42,972,756	1897
-1,272	173,740	-	4,142,231	1,414,935	-	944,589	45,334,281	1898
-1,853	387,810	-	6,201,516	3,201,220	-	236,399	51,542,635	1899
-1,473	230,851	-	7,467,370	725,720	-	1,549,098	52,717,467	1900
-1,632	135,885	-	7,693,857	2,512,329	-	900,312	57,982,866	1901
-1,543	299,697	-	10,077,095	2,093,939	-	1,040,374	63,970,800	1902
-3,040	428,223	-	7,049,684	1,463,222	-	1,541,763	61,746,572	1903
-2,616	1,299,910	-	7,879,102	2,046,878	-	6,716,235	72,255,048	1904
-2,478	1,299,964	-	11,931,014	1,275,630	-	2,277,812	78,804,139	1905
-1,767	1,299,876	-	11,912,104	1,637,574	-	2,487,323	83,277,642	1906
-1,352	975,283	-	11,327,792	1,324,889	-	1,583,297	65,778,139	1907
-911	1,297,905	-	30,428,996	2,037,629	-	3,470,603	112,578,680	1908
-1,045	1,243,072	-	42,592,122	1,785,887	-	4,099,283	133,441,524	1909
-650	1,299,970	-	29,655,703	2,043,097	-	4,280,227	115,395,774	1910
-33,688	-	-	30,813,767	1,284,892	-	2,988,393	122,861,250	1911
-	-	-	30,939,576	859,400	-	7,181,665	137,142,082	1912
-	-	-	27,206,046	4,935,507	-	255,787	144,456,878	1913
-	-	-	37,180,176	19,036,237	-	2,640,162	186,241,048	1914
-	-	-	41,447,320	5,191,507	60,750,476	5,186,016	248,098,526	1915
-	-	-	38,566,950	1,400,171	166,197,755	3,186,898	339,702,502	1916
-	-	-	26,880,032	959,584	806,488,815	15,275,345	498,203,118	1917
-	-	-	43,111,904	720,405	343,836,802	10,706,787	576,660,210	1918
-	-	-	14,827,758	43,805	446,519,440	7,283,582	697,042,212	1919
-	-	-	22,307,366	334,845	346,612,955	19,995,313	780,030,611	1920
-	-	-	6,221,774	-	16,997,544	492,048	528,302,513	1921
-	-	-	1,239,605	-	1,544,250	301,518	463,528,389	1922
-	-	-	1,313,022	-	4,464,760	4,042,931	434,735,277	1923
-	-	-	-94,835	-1,523	446,083	7,902,759	370,589,247	1924
-	-	-	24,442	-	506,931	3,953,433	351,169,803	1925
-	-	-	-29,372	-	191,392	6,330,092	355,186,423	1926

⁷Includes Advances to Railways (non-active), amounting to \$45,780,690 in 1920, \$109,662,655 in 1921, \$97,950,645 in 1922, \$77,863,938 in 1923, \$23,710,617 in 1924, \$9,934,453 in 1925, \$10,000,000 in 1926, together with advances of \$5,979,856 in 1923, \$1,500,000 in 1924, \$900,000 in 1925, and \$668,000 in 1926, to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine; also other advances shown at the end of Table 3 on page 762.

5.—Principal Items of Receipts of Canada on Consolidated Fund Account, 1868-1926.

Fiscal years.	Customs Taxes.	Excise Taxes.	War Tax Revenue. ¹	Total Revenue from Taxation.	Interest on Investments.	Post Office and Money Orders.	Total Revenue Receipts. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	8,578,380	3,002,588	—	11,700,681	174,073	525,692	13,687,928
1869.....	8,272,880	2,710,028	—	11,112,573	824,424	535,351	14,379,175
1870.....	9,334,213	3,619,623	—	13,087,882	383,956	573,566	15,512,226
1871.....	11,841,105	4,295,945	—	16,320,369	554,384	612,631	19,335,561
1872.....	12,787,982	4,735,652	—	17,715,552	488,402	692,375	20,714,814
1873.....	12,954,164	4,460,682	—	17,616,555	396,404	833,657	20,813,469
1874.....	14,325,193	5,594,904	—	20,129,185	610,863	1,139,973	24,205,093
1875.....	15,351,012	5,069,687	—	20,664,879	840,887	1,155,332	24,648,715
1876.....	12,823,838	5,563,487	—	18,614,415	798,906	1,102,540	22,587,587
1877.....	12,546,988	4,941,893	—	17,697,925	717,684	1,114,946	22,059,274
1878.....	12,782,824	4,858,672	—	17,841,938	791,758	1,207,790	22,357,011
1879.....	12,900,659	5,390,763	—	18,476,613	592,500	1,172,418	22,517,382
1880.....	14,071,343	4,232,428	—	18,479,577	834,793	1,252,498	23,307,407
1881.....	18,406,092	5,343,022	—	23,942,139	751,513	1,352,110	29,635,298
1882.....	21,581,570	5,894,860	—	27,549,047	914,009	1,587,888	33,883,456
1883.....	23,009,582	6,260,117	—	29,269,699	1,001,193	1,800,391	35,794,650
1884.....	20,023,890	5,459,309	—	25,483,199	986,698	1,755,674	31,861,962
1885.....	18,935,428	6,449,101	—	25,384,529	1,997,035	1,841,372	32,797,001
1886.....	19,362,308	5,852,905	—	25,215,213	2,299,079	1,901,690	33,177,040
1887.....	22,373,951	6,308,201	—	28,682,152	990,887	2,020,624	35,754,993
1888.....	22,091,682	6,071,487	—	28,163,169	932,025	2,379,242	35,908,464
1889.....	23,699,413	6,886,739	—	30,586,152	1,305,392	2,220,504	38,782,870
1890.....	25,913,546	7,618,118	—	31,531,664	1,082,271	2,357,389	39,879,925
1891.....	23,305,218	6,914,850	—	30,220,068	1,077,228	2,515,823	38,579,311
1892.....	20,361,382	7,945,058	—	28,306,480	1,086,420	2,652,746	36,921,872
1893.....	20,910,662	8,367,364	—	29,278,026	1,150,167	2,773,508	38,168,609
1894.....	19,119,030	8,381,089	—	27,500,119	1,217,809	2,809,341	36,374,693
1895.....	17,585,741	7,805,733	—	25,391,474	1,336,047	2,792,790	33,978,129
1896.....	19,766,741	7,926,006	—	27,692,747	1,370,001	2,964,014	36,618,591
1897.....	19,386,278	9,170,379	—	28,556,657	1,443,004	3,202,938	37,829,778
1898.....	21,622,789	7,871,563	—	29,494,352	1,513,455	3,527,810	40,555,238
1899.....	25,150,745	9,641,227	—	34,791,972	1,590,448	3,193,778	46,741,249
1900.....	28,219,458	9,868,075	—	38,087,533	1,683,051	3,205,535	51,029,994
1901.....	28,293,930	10,318,266	—	38,612,196	1,784,834	3,441,505	52,514,701
1902.....	31,916,394	11,197,134	—	43,113,528	1,892,224	3,918,416	58,050,790
1903.....	36,738,033	12,013,779	—	48,751,812	2,020,953	4,397,833	66,037,069
1904.....	40,461,591	12,958,708	—	53,420,299	2,236,256	4,652,325	70,669,817
1905.....	41,437,569	12,586,475	—	54,020,124	2,105,031	5,125,373	71,182,773
1906.....	46,053,377	14,010,220	—	60,063,597	2,140,312	5,933,343	80,139,360
1907 ³	39,717,079	11,805,413	—	51,522,492	1,235,746	5,061,728	67,969,328
1908.....	57,200,276	15,782,152	—	72,982,428	1,925,569	7,107,887	96,054,506
1909.....	47,088,444	14,937,768	—	62,026,212	2,256,643	7,401,624	85,093,404
1910.....	59,767,681	15,253,353	—	75,021,034	2,807,465	7,958,548	101,503,711
1911.....	71,838,089	16,869,837	—	88,707,926	1,668,773	9,146,952	117,780,409
1912.....	85,051,872	19,261,662	—	104,313,534	1,281,317	10,492,394	136,108,217
1913.....	111,764,699	21,447,445	—	133,212,144	1,430,511	12,051,729	168,689,903
1914.....	104,691,238	21,452,037	—	126,143,275	1,964,541	12,954,530	163,174,395
1915.....	75,941,220	21,479,731	98,057	97,519,008	2,980,247	13,046,665	133,073,482
1916.....	98,649,409	22,428,492	3,620,782	124,666,969	3,858,210	18,858,690	172,147,838
1917.....	134,043,842	24,412,348	16,302,238	174,758,428	3,094,012	20,902,384	232,701,294
1918.....	144,172,390	27,168,445	25,379,901	196,720,976	4,466,724	21,345,394	260,778,953
1919.....	147,169,188	30,642,034	56,177,503	233,688,730	7,421,002	21,603,542	312,946,747
1920.....	168,796,823	42,398,083	82,079,801	293,574,707	17,086,981	24,471,709	349,746,335
1921.....	163,266,804	37,118,367	168,385,327	368,770,498	24,815,246	26,706,198	434,386,537 ⁴
1922.....	105,686,645	36,755,207	177,484,161	319,926,013	21,961,513	26,402,299	381,952,387 ⁴
1923.....	118,056,469	35,761,997	181,634,875	335,453,341	16,465,303	29,016,771	394,614,900 ⁴
1924.....	121,500,799	38,181,747	182,036,261	341,718,807	11,916,479	28,865,374	396,837,682 ⁴
1925.....	108,146,871	38,603,489	147,164,158	293,914,518	11,332,328	28,782,535	346,834,479 ⁴
1926.....	127,355,144	42,923,549	157,296,320	327,575,013	8,535,086	30,334,575	380,745,506 ⁴

¹For detailed statement see Table 8.²Includes various small items of revenue receipts.³Nine months.⁴Exclusive of special receipts of \$1,905,648 in 1921, \$319,184 in 1922, \$8,479,310 in 1923, \$9,745,158 in 1924, \$4,680,913 in 1925, and \$2,147,503 in 1926. See Table 2 of this section.

6.—Population, per capita Taxation, Total Revenue Receipts, Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account and Total Disbursements, 1868-1926.

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the Census, April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881 April 6, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911 and 1921. In all cases down to 1910 the population is estimated at the close of each fiscal year; June 30 from 1868 to 1906, and Mar. 31 from 1907 to 1910. For the inter-censal years 1912 to 1920, and also for 1922 to 1925, the population is estimated as at June 1. The fiscal period of 1907 is for the nine months ended Mar. 31.

Years	Popula- tion.	Per Capita Revenue from Tax- ation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Re- ceipts.	Per Capita Ex- pend- iture on Con- solid- ated Fund Account	Per Capita Total Dis- burse- ments.	Yrs.	Popula- tion.	Per Capita Revenue from Tax- ation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Re- ceipts.	Per Capita Ex- pend- iture on Con- solid- ated Fund Account	Per Capita Total Dis- burse- ments.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$		No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868...	3,372,000	3.47	4.05	4.00	4.17	1866.	5,086,000	5.45	7.20	7.26	8.67
1869...	3,413,000	3.26	4.21	4.11	4.37	1867.	5,142,000	5.55	7.36	7.46	8.36
1870...	3,454,000	3.79	4.29	4.15	5.22	1868.	5,199,000	5.55	7.80	7.47	8.72
1871*...	3,485,761	4.68	5.55	4.48	5.53	1869.	5,259,000	6.62	8.89	7.97	9.80
1871...	3,518,000	4.64	5.50	4.44	5.48	1900	5,322,000	7.16	9.59	8.07	9.90
1872...	3,611,000	5.04	5.74	4.87	7.11	1901*	5,371,315	7.19	9.78	8.72	10.79
1873...	3,668,000	4.80	5.67	5.23	10.64	1901	5,403,000	7.15	9.72	8.67	10.73
1874...	3,825,000	5.26	6.33	6.10	8.76	1902.	5,532,000	7.79	10.49	9.18	11.56
1875...	3,887,000	5.32	6.34	6.10	8.46	1903.	5,673,000	8.59	11.64	9.11	10.88
1876...	3,949,000	4.71	5.70	6.20	8.09	1904.	5,825,000	9.17	12.13	9.55	12.40
1877...	4,013,000	4.41	5.50	5.86	8.10	1905	5,992,000	9.02	11.88	10.57	13.15
1878...	4,079,000	4.37	5.49	5.76	7.49	1906	6,171,000	9.73	12.99	10.90	13.49
1879...	4,146,000	4.46	5.43	5.90	7.42	1907.	6,302,000	8.18	10.71	8.18	10.44
1880...	4,215,000	4.38	5.53	5.90	8.08	1908	6,491,000	11.24	14.80	11.81	17.34
1881*...	4,324,810	5.54	6.85	5.90	7.82	1909.	6,695,000	9.26	12.71	12.56	19.93
1881...	4,337,000	5.52	6.83	5.88	7.79	1910.	6,917,000	10.85	14.67	11.48	16.68
1882...	4,384,000	6.28	7.62	6.18	7.91	1911*	7,206,643	12.31	16.34	12.18	17.04
1883...	4,433,000	6.60	8.08	6.48	9.68	1912	7,365,205	14.16	18.48	13.33	18.62
1884...	4,485,000	5.68	7.11	6.94	12.90	1913.	7,527,208	17.70	22.41	14.89	19.19
1885...	4,539,000	5.59	7.23	7.72	10.80	1914.	7,692,832	16.40	21.21	16.56	24.21
1886...	4,589,000	5.49	7.23	8.50	13.48	1915	7,862,078	12.40	16.93	17.24	31.56
1887...	4,638,000	6.18	7.71	7.69	8.95	1916	8,035,584	15.51	21.42	16.22	42.27
1888...	4,688,000	6.01	7.66	7.84	9.61	1917	8,180,160	21.36	28.45	18.17	60.93
1889...	4,740,000	6.45	8.19	7.79	9.18	1918.	8,328,382	23.62	31.31	21.41	69.24
1890...	4,793,000	6.58	8.33	7.52	8.71	1919.	8,478,546	27.56	36.91	27.45	82.21
1891*...	4,833,239	6.25	7.98	7.52	8.44	1920.	8,631,475	34.01	40.52	35.20	91.07
1891...	4,844,000	6.24	7.96	7.50	8.42	1921*	8,788,483	41.96	49.43	41.09	60.11
1892...	4,889,000	5.79	7.55	7.52	8.65	1922.	8,940,150 ¹	35.78	42.72	38.88	51.85
1893...	4,936,000	5.93	7.73	7.46	8.28	1923.	9,082,840 ¹	36.93	43.45	36.58	47.86
1894...	4,984,000	5.52	7.29	7.54	8.79	1924.	9,226,740 ¹	37.04	43.01	35.20	40.16
1895...	5,034,000	5.04	6.75	7.58	8.52	1925.	9,364,200 ¹	31.39	37.04	34.05	37.50
						1926.	9,504,700 ¹	34.46	40.06	33.74	37.37

¹Populations as estimated for years 1922 to 1926 are subject to revision in the light of the results of the census of 1926 in the Prairie Provinces.

7.—Per Capita Revenue Receipts and Disbursements, by Principal Items, 1920-1926.

RECEIPTS.

NOTE.—See Table 2 for the figures on which this Table is based.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—							
TAXATION—							
Customs.....	19.56	18.58	11.82	13.00	13.17	11.55	13.40
Excise.....	4.95	4.22	4.11	3.94	4.14	4.12	4.52
War Tax Revenue—							
Banks.....	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12
Trust and Loan Companies.....	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Insurance Companies.....	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
Business Profits.....	5.11	4.65	2.55	1.44	0.52	0.29	0.12
Income Tax.....	2.34	5.28	8.80	6.59	5.88	6.01	5.85
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.....	1.81	8.97	8.24	11.72	13.08	9.17	10.32
Total from Taxation.....	34.01	41.96	35.78	36.93	37.04	31.39	34.46
NON-TAX REVENUE—							
Interest on Investments.....	1.08	2.82	2.46	1.81	1.29	1.21	0.90
Post Office.....	2.84	3.04	2.95	3.20	3.13	3.07	3.19
Other Revenue.....	1.69	1.61	1.53	1.51	1.55	1.37	0.51
Total Consolidated Fund Receipts.....	40.52	49.43	42.72	43.45	43.01	37.04	40.06
Special Receipts.....	—	0.21	0.03	0.93	1.05	0.50	0.23
Total Receipts.....	40.52	49.64	42.75	44.38	44.06	37.54	40.29

DISBURSEMENTS.

NOTE.—See Table 3 for the figures on which this Table is based.

Items of Expenditure.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture and Arts.....	0.55	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.74	0.62	0.61
Charges on Debt.....	12.63	16.00	15.59	15.29	14.87	14.48	13.84
Civil Government.....	0.90	1.00	1.12	1.11	1.14	1.11	1.13
Customs and Excise.....	0.69	0.69	0.75	0.72	0.73	0.82	1.02
Dominion Lands.....	0.55	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.40	0.36	0.38
Immigration.....	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.24
Indians.....	0.27	0.27	0.33	0.34	0.39	0.39	0.39
Legislation.....	0.30	0.27	0.43	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.44
National Defence (Militia, Naval and Air Services)....	0.67	1.65	1.67	1.45	1.34	1.25	1.33
Pensions.....	3.01	4.25	4.04	3.63	3.62	3.73	3.91
Post Office.....	2.41	2.58	3.15	3.06	3.07	3.19	3.21
Public Works, Income.....	1.05	1.23	1.18	1.10	1.29	1.28	1.41
Royal C. M. Police.....	0.39	0.45	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.22
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	5.32	4.00	1.92	1.43	1.08	0.94	0.81
Soldiers' Land Settlement....	0.34	0.39	0.24	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.13
Subsidies to Provinces.....	1.33	1.31	1.37	1.34	1.34	1.31	1.30
Trade and Commerce.....	0.17	0.22	0.41	0.27	0.31	0.40	0.43
Other Ordinary Expenditure..	4.46	5.46	5.05	4.72	3.94	3.25	2.94
Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	35.20	41.09	38.88	36.58	35.20	34.05	33.74
Special Expenditure.....	42.51	1.99	0.21	0.94	0.90	0.48	0.68
Other Disbursements—							
Capital Expenditure.....	8.03	4.55	1.82	1.08	1.18	1.77	1.77
Advances to Railways and Merchant Marine.....	5.31	12.48	10.96	9.23	2.73	1.16	1.12
Miscellaneous.....	0.02	—	—0.02	0.03	0.15	0.04	0.06
Grand Total Disbursements.....	91.07	60.11	51.85	47.86	40.16	37.50	37.37

3.—War Tax Revenue.

In Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11 are given statistics of revenue collected by war taxes for the fiscal year 1926 and previous years; in Table 8 by sources for the years 1915 to 1926, in Table 9 by items for the last six fiscal years, in Table 10 by collections of the Customs and Excise Dept. by provinces for the last fiscal year, and in Table 11 by Income and Business Profits War Taxes for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926. In the latter year, the Income Tax Branch, which collects these taxes, operated as a branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, having been transferred from the Department of Finance.

8.—War Tax Revenue during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-1926.

Years.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Customs and Excise Department. ¹	Total War Tax Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	—	—	—	—	—	98,057	98,057
1916.....	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917.....	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918.....	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919.....	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920.....	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921.....	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922.....	1,293,697	283,994	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923.....	1,244,437	312,392	852,328	13,031,462	59,711,538	106,482,718	181,634,875
1924.....	1,236,957	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925.....	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158
1926.....	1,176,869	326,714	950,221	1,173,449	55,571,962	98,097,106	157,296,320
Total	13,827,463	3,234,199	7,645,995	196,211,934	380,415,210	596,924,589	1,197,659,389

¹Amounts paid in to Receiver-General.

9.—Summary of War Tax Revenue collected by the Department of Customs and Excise during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1926.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Licenses.....	179,080	119,118	68,420	58,020	36,211	35,666
Stamps.....	5,877,503	2,143,105	5,018,449	8,175,301	8,691,332	9,278,589
Matches.....	2,788,950	2,694,114	2,676,847	2,602,109	2,403,924	2,191,999
Automobiles.....	6,492,313	59,964	1,362,597	2,689,400	2,410,879	3,474,991
Confectionery.....	1,319,955	350,524	442,271	176,564	—	—
Playing cards.....	250,240	231,071	206,627	176,760	203,282	277,929
Cigars.....	—	—	289,524	357,495	323,557	321,807
Wines.....	72,696	122,974	159,370	151,580	66,840	95,459
Ale, beer and porter.....	4,942,882	1,246,523	2,612,463	4,234,539	4,669,337	5,466,628
Whiskey.....	3,687,599	708,544	—	—	—	—
Beverages and carbonic acid gas.....	—	—	372,235	162,282	38,938	38,279
Jewelry.....	1,044,176	108,147	—	—	—	—
Tea.....	4,329	—	—	—	—	—
Musical rolls, records, films, etc.....	807,227	12,975	—	—	—	—
Transportation.....	2,633,306	2,534,170	2,234,091	2,400,431	2,420,930	2,404,371
Embossed cheques.....	1,145,446	840,279	161,601	305,445	309,345	345,013
Embossed cheques (Departmental).....	—	—	355,141	352,120	311,357	149,585
Sales, domestic.....	27,909,902	44,820,162	62,685,520	71,834,937	51,253,498	57,253,867
Other domestic war tax revenue.....	133,442	—	—	—	13,853	—
Domestic Total.....	59,289,016	55,991,670	78,645,156	93,676,983	73,153,281	81,334,184
Importations—						
Sales.....	10,218,161	16,698,589	28,576,735	29,155,141	15,453,872	16,771,226
Excise.....	9,839,608	1,212,355	768,002	836,723	723,685	1,122,924
Gross Total Excise Taxes.....	79,346,815¹	73,902,614¹	107,989,893¹	123,668,847¹	89,330,838¹	99,228,331¹

¹Includes refunds, etc., \$514,906 in 1921, \$246,125 in 1922, \$1,507,175 in 1923, \$2,992,471 in 1924, \$3,520,120 in 1925, and \$1,131,229 in 1926.

10.—War Tax Revenue collected by the Customs and Excise Department, by Provinces, during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Provinces.	Licenses.	Stamps.	Matches.	Automobiles.	Sales.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	452	31,672	—	3	27,997
Nova Scotia.....	1,271	253,628	—	829	852,533
New Brunswick.....	1,212	211,050	—	112	556,316
Quebec.....	9,960	2,478,143	1,214,994	7,122	18,804,474
Ontario.....	17,134	3,664,248	977,005	3,445,513	31,740,501
Manitoba.....	1,154	832,088	—	3,186	1,819,716
Saskatchewan.....	436	554,916	—	1,268	182,166
Alberta.....	942	549,328	—	3,569	794,460
British Columbia.....	3,089	700,734	—	13,389	2,475,084
Yukon.....	16	2,782	—	—	620
Total.....	35,666	9,278,589	2,191,999	3,474,991	57,253,867

Provinces.	Playing Cards.	Cigars.	Wines.	Ale, Beer and Porter.	Beverages and carbonic acid gas.	Transportation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	89	—	8,054	—	18,949
New Brunswick.....	—	396	—	33,002	—	1,328
Quebec.....	126,554	175,274	—	3,415,801	35,227	1,893,073
Ontario.....	151,375	138,908	92,950	638,546	878	429,938
Manitoba.....	—	—	139	352,013	—	14,065
Saskatchewan.....	—	23	—	66,820	104	53
Alberta.....	—	313	46	517,352	1,480	6,173
British Columbia.....	—	6,804	2,324	435,040	590	40,787
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total.....	277,929	321,807	95,459	5,466,628	38,279	2,404,371

Provinces.	Embossed Cheques and Receipts.	Domestic Total.	Importations.		Total.
			Sales.	Excise.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	72	60,195	24,875	633	85,703
Nova Scotia.....	1,495	1,136,849	278,118	22,766	1,437,733
New Brunswick.....	12,999	816,415	398,697	16,340	1,231,452
Quebec.....	110,270	28,270,894	4,390,449	252,011	32,913,364
Ontario.....	134,043	41,431,040	6,690,136	617,108	48,738,284
Manitoba.....	57,343	3,079,704	1,588,971	45,783	4,714,458
Saskatchewan.....	5,014	810,799	525,832	39,580	1,376,211
Alberta.....	3,482	1,877,145	561,170	21,505	2,459,820
British Columbia.....	20,295	3,698,135	2,289,708	106,885	6,094,728
Yukon.....	—	3,423	18,455	313	22,191
Total.....	345,013	81,184,599	16,766,411	1,122,924	99,073,934
British Post Office Parcels.....	—	—	4,815	—	4,815
Embossed Cheques (Departmental).....	149,585	149,585	—	—	149,585
Grand Total.....	494,598	81,334,184	16,771,226	1,122,924	99,228,334

11.—Statement showing Amounts collected under the Income War Tax Act and the Business Profits War Tax Act, by Provinces, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces.	1925.			1926.		
	Income War Tax.	Business Profits War Tax.	Total.	Income War Tax.	Business Profits War Tax.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 38,696	\$ —	\$ 38,696	\$ 52,084	\$ —	\$ 52,084
Nova Scotia.....	847,447	28,335	875,782	688,996	30,704	719,700
New Brunswick.....	766,597	24,517	791,114	712,000	74,822	786,822
Quebec.....	26,147,700	695,062	20,842,762	18,825,321	274,891	19,100,212
Ontario.....	26,059,427	1,526,345	27,585,772	26,470,428	448,114	26,918,542
Manitoba.....	3,526,473	137,020	3,663,493	3,421,455	15,110	3,436,565
Saskatchewan.....	891,366	51,813	943,179	875,942	67,417	943,359
Alberta.....	1,189,579	48,366	1,237,945	1,445,281	26,849	1,472,130
British Columbia.....	3,930,498	192,969	4,123,467	4,170,063	235,542	4,405,605
Yukon.....	68,900	—	68,900	42,749	—	42,749
Interest.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross Total.....	57,466,683	2,704,427	60,171,110	56,704,319	1,173,449	57,877,768
Less Refunds.....	1,218,640	—	1,218,640	1,132,357	—	1,132,357
Net Total.....	56,248,043	2,704,427	58,952,470	55,571,962	1,173,449	56,745,411

4.—Inland Revenue.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S. 1906, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue until 1918 had the control and management of standard weights and measures and of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, bridge and ferry tolls and rents. It administered the statutes which dealt with the adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. The Department also established the food standards, which were put into force by Orders in Council under the authority of section 26 of the Adulteration Act. By Order in Council dated May 18, 1918, the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue were amalgamated and combined under the name of the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, under one Minister of the Crown. By Order in Council dated June 3, 1918, the administration of the Gas, Electric Light and Weights and Measures Inspection Acts, the Adulteration of Food, Commercial Feeding Stuff, Fertilizers, Proprietary and Patent Medicine and Inspection of Water Meters Acts was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, as from Sept. 1, 1918. On June 4, 1921, the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue was consolidated under one Minister, as the Department of Customs and Excise (11-12 George V, c. 26). For the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, the total inland revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$142,598,565, as compared with \$128,336,181 in 1925.¹

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as existing on July 1, 1926:—

Spirits—		Tobacco, per lb.....	\$ 0.20
When made from raw grain, per proof gal..	\$9.00	Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 lb. per thousand.....	6.00
When made from malted barley.....	9.02	Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per thousand.....	11.00
When made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of customs duty, per proof gal.....	9.03	Foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per standard lb.....	0.40
Malt, per lb.....	0.03	Foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, per standard lb.....	0.60
Malt, imported, crushed or ground, per lb...	0.05	Canada twist tobacco, per lb.....	0.20
Malt liquor, when made in whole or part from any other substance than malt, per gal.....	0.15	Snuff, per lb.....	0.20
		Cigars, per thousand.....	3.00

¹These figures are exclusive of the collections under the Income War Tax Act and the Business Profits War Tax Act, as shown at the top of this page.

When, however, any person is licensed by the Minister of Customs and Excise to manufacture patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations by the use of spirits in bond, subject to the Inland Revenue Act and regulations thereunder, the following duties of excise are collected:—when made from raw grain, \$2.40 per proof gallon; when made from malted barley, \$2.42 per proof gallon; when made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of customs duty, \$2.43 per proof gallon. Druggists licensed by the Minister of Customs and Excise to prepare prescriptions for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, are also allowed to use limited quantities of spirits testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof, on payment of the above lower manufacturers' rates of duty. A drawback of 99 p.c. of the duty may be granted when spirits testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof are delivered in limited quantities to universities, scientific or research laboratories or hospitals for medicinal purposes only.

In Table 12 are set out the various sources of inland revenue for the years 1921 to 1926, the last fiscal year showing an increase from the previous year of \$14,262,384, due to the increased amount collected in 1926 as war taxes and excise duties. Tables 13 and 14 show statistics of excise licenses issued in the fiscal years 1921 to 1926, and of distillation during the last five fiscal years.

12.—Excise and other Inland Revenues collected by the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue in the fiscal years 1921-1926.

Sources of Revenue.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acetic acid.....	1,955	100	100	100	100	100
Cigars.....	1,293,655	1,095,170	622,035	608,685	516,606	539,300
Malt.....	2,468,476	2,628,995	2,549,601	3,280,057	3,540,621	3,840,774
Malt liquor.....	84,301	61,531	60,331	93,072	107,734	113,933
Manufactures in bond.....	76,508	16,525	18,225	18,725	17,675	17,250
Methylated spirits.....	405,457	—	—	—	—	—
Seizures.....	174,523	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits.....	5,757,463	6,224,061	7,985,808	9,371,063	9,393,661	10,932,578
Tobacco.....	27,132,933	26,876,807	25,013,128	25,236,296	25,421,602	27,919,051
War tax, revenue stamps, etc.	79,346,815	73,902,614	107,989,893	123,668,847	89,330,838	99,228,334
Weights and measures, gas and law stamps.....	9,423 ¹	—	—	—	—	—
Other revenues.....	165,482	6,700	10,426	8,040	7,344	7,245
Total.....	116,916,991	110,812,503	144,219,547	162,284,885	128,336,181	142,598,565

¹Law stamps only. Weights and measures revenue, also gas inspection revenue, is now collected by the Department of Trade and Commerce. For amount see Table 2.

13.—Number of Excise Licenses issued during the fiscal years 1921-1926.

Description.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Distillers.....	12	10	11	14	16	18
Brewers and maltsters.....	73	79	74	75	79	87
Tobacco manufacturers.....	85	81	76	73	70	65
Cigar manufacturers.....	147	152	140	126	113	110
Petroleum refineries.....	12	14	16	16	18	21
Manufacturers in bond—						
Vinegar distillers.....	18	1	—	—	—	—
Perfumes, pharmaceutical preparations, etc.....	233	334	354	371	348	343
Chemical stills.....	140	149	163	166	164	156
Wood alcohol manufacturers.....	12	12	9	6	7	8
Malt vinegar brewers.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Malt products.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Still manufacturers and importers.....	4	14	10	16	17	18
Acetic acid manufacturers.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bonded warehouses.....	49	45	49	50	46	41
Rectifiers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Compounders.....	—	—	—	2	2	2

14.—Statistics of Distillation for the fiscal years 1922-1926.

Schedule.		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Licenses issued.....No.		10	12	14	16	18
License fees.....\$		2,500	2,750	3,375	4,125	4,500
Grain, etc., for distillation—						
Malt.....lb.		4,084,925	4,222,031	4,847,035	8,549,177	6,109,455
Indian corn.....		33,210,842	12,596,833	25,969,850	48,524,438	37,496,955
Rye.....		9,168,125	9,936,928	11,866,009	18,730,531	12,506,822
Oats and other grain.....		185,260	88,310	138,044	205,412	380,385
Wheat.....		220,755	—	1,104,540	222,160	46,800
Total grain.....		46,869,907	26,844,102	43,925,478	76,231,718	56,540,417
Molasses.....		44,996,266	45,009,401	38,894,109	56,277,470	45,051,831
Proof spirits manufactured.....gal.		5,050,188	3,828,879	4,411,896	7,287,691	5,434,329
Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments—						
Gallons.....		6,747	204	638	3,795	6,153
Amount.....\$		16,192	1,840	5,746	34,163	55,480
Total duty collected plus license fees. \$		18,692	4,590	9,121	38,288	59,980

Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco.—In Tables 15 and 16 are shown the quantities of spirits, malt liquor, malt, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco taken out of bond for consumption in the fiscal years ended 1901 to 1926, and the annual consumption of spirits, beer, wine and tobacco per head of population, together with the duties paid in the same years.

Until recent years, spirits and tobacco were the most important sources of inland revenue. As a result of the imposition of war taxes, the inland revenues derived from spirits and tobacco fell from 65 p.c. of the total in 1920 to 27 p.c. in 1926. Between 1920 and 1926 the consumption of cigars fell from 270,089,761 to 174,363,188 and of tobacco from 23,049,012 lb. to 21,595,483 lb.; on the other hand, the consumption of cigarettes increased from 2,440,982,912 to 2,883,448,160.

15.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco taken out of Bond for Consumption in the fiscal years 1901-1926.

(From the Report of the Department of Customs and Excise. For earlier years see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528.)

Year.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco. ²
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
1901.....	2,707,919	25,108,254	64,723,616	141,096,889	121,383,584	11,330,345
1902.....	2,933,183	27,623,767	71,440,519	151,780,516	134,236,034	11,569,632
1903.....	2,979,268	25,755,154	67,608,157	168,290,422	176,435,240	12,507,944
1904.....	3,481,287	27,335,985	75,430,347	180,485,202	211,302,041	12,574,524
1905.....	3,112,843	30,330,370	75,517,352	186,110,777	250,860,387	13,444,611
1906.....	3,545,785	33,250,637	85,699,102	193,827,342	269,334,939	14,517,911
1907 ¹	3,033,439	26,505,831	69,176,871	154,253,260	266,377,710	11,318,538
1908.....	3,918,657	38,800,380	98,579,733	200,133,255	384,809,344	15,971,609
1909.....	3,627,266	37,317,964	92,631,306	192,105,371	356,756,130	17,217,710
1910.....	3,777,156	38,558,210	95,166,134	205,820,851	451,095,138	17,961,279
1911.....	4,146,452	41,752,448	101,525,430	227,585,692	585,935,370	18,903,322
1912.....	4,562,382	47,518,647	114,029,523	252,718,242	782,663,841	21,419,046
1913.....	4,999,937	52,314,400	123,920,607	294,772,993	977,743,301	22,371,636
1914.....	4,762,618	56,060,846	133,794,639	288,219,892	1,166,023,170	22,248,760
1915.....	4,021,090	47,963,225	111,037,743	236,866,542	1,090,125,936	21,180,857
1916.....	3,629,324	39,638,877	89,476,590	207,647,808	1,082,324,710	20,698,241
1917.....	4,118,147	34,827,284	78,815,746	239,752,252	1,307,276,750	20,735,080
1918.....	4,591,972	28,442,427	59,626,049	254,445,945	1,664,709,933	21,780,168
1919.....	2,941,108	26,024,117	49,184,747	220,590,175	1,553,468,890	19,980,446
1920.....	3,816,124	36,853,867	69,975,631	270,089,761	2,440,982,912	23,049,012
1921.....	2,816,071	35,509,757	82,210,351	214,262,197	2,439,832,278	19,539,268
1922.....	730,474	38,404,346	87,561,176	181,255,533	2,450,397,154	20,528,228
1923.....	729,678	36,789,195	84,922,024	183,965,151	1,917,773,908	22,072,709
1924.....	899,291	43,717,823	105,466,169	198,042,909	2,420,052,731	21,172,307
1925.....	910,316	48,106,177	118,237,385	168,097,387	2,531,693,150	20,870,651
1926.....	1,082,785	52,443,505	127,789,729	174,363,188	2,883,448,160	21,595,483

¹Nine months. ²Including snuff.

16.—Consumption per head of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco, and Excise and Customs Duties per head on these Commodities in the fiscal years 1901-1926.

(From the Report of the Department of Customs and Excise. For earlier years see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 529.)

Fiscal Years.	Dominion of Canada.							
	Quantity.				Duty.			
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Tobacco.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Tobacco.
	gal.	gal.	gal.	lb.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	·757	4·680	·099	2·375	1·574	·195	·047	·864
1902.....	·786	5·035	·090	2·371	1·631	·211	·048	·902
1903.....	·848	4·592	·094	2·483	1·766	·200	·049	·967
1904.....	·917	4·739	·092	2·664	1·913	·217	·049	1·005
1905.....	·895	5·123	·093	2·768	1·898	·214	·049	1·036
1906.....	·898	5·484	·095	2·898	1·879	·238	·052	1·100
1907 (nine months).....	·977	5·765	·095	3·048	2·035	·257	·054	1·317
1908.....	·939	6·146	·102	3·066	1·965	·268	·057	1·194
1909.....	·860	5·708	·091	3·105	1·794	·241	·050	1·101
1910.....	·883	5·713	·105	3·183	1·843	·242	·057	1·059
1911.....	·948	5·999	·114	3·323	1·988	·257	·059	1·157
1912.....	1·030	6·598	·114	3·679	2·170	·288	·063	1·336
1913.....	1·112	7·005	·131	3·818	2·340	·320	·076	1·462
1914.....	1·061	7·200	·124	3·711	2·249	·328	·069	1·438
1915.....	·872	6·071	·095	3·427	2·086	·379	·051	1·361
1916.....	·745	4·950	·062	3·329	1·951	·362	·033	1·454
1917.....	·698	4·188	·061	3·330	1·788	·304	·033	1·520
1918.....	·699	3·414	·061	3·612	1·810	·228	·036	1·698
1919.....	·391	2·948	·025	3·109	·942	·170	·015	2·520
1920.....	·624	4·100	·078	3·745	1·586	·243	·056	3·541
1921.....	·857	3·954	·077	3·272	2·256	·292	·074	3·245
1922.....	·860	4·375	·037	3·434	1·859	·308	·049	3·254
1923.....	·219	4·028	·037	3·243	2·006	·287	·057	2·883
1924.....	·239	4·790	·062	3·382	2·229	·372	·081	2·902
1925.....	·228	5·223	·066	3·317	2·109	·380	·086	2·884
1926.....	·270	5·617	·074	3·468	2·505	·405	·092	3·118

5.—Provincial Subsidies.

Tables 17 and 18 show the aggregate amounts of the subsidies and other payments made by the Dominion to the Provincial Governments for each of the years 1921 to 1926 (Table 17), and the totals paid from Confederation to date (Table 18). The provincial subsidies payable by the Dominion Government were originally settled by the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3, s. 118), but were revised by the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11). Under the revised settlement each Provincial Government receives (a) a fixed grant according to population and (b) a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population up to 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number. The Province of British Columbia received an additional grant of \$100,000 per annum for a period of 10 years from 1907.¹ An additional grant of \$100,000 per annum is payable to Prince Edward Island under an Act of 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 42), and the payments to Manitoba were revised by the Extension of Boundaries (Manitoba) Act (2 Geo. V, c. 32). Other payments to the Provincial Governments by the Dominion Government consist of special grants, such as compensation for lands, allowances for buildings, allowances in lieu of debt, etc.

¹ See Canada Year Book, 1907, pp. xxxiii-iv.

17.—Subsidies and other Payments of Dominion to Provincial Governments, 1921-1926.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932
Nova Scotia.....	636,667	661,866	661,866	661,866	661,854	661,841
New Brunswick.....	637,976	666,766	666,766	666,766	666,766	666,766
Quebec.....	1,969,630	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420
Ontario.....	2,396,379	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612
Manitoba.....	1,470,991	1,470,991	1,466,380	1,485,118	1,501,551	1,501,551
Saskatchewan.....	1,753,075	1,763,883	1,763,883	1,901,069	1,757,005	1,850,755
Alberta.....	1,621,075	1,628,638	1,628,638	1,651,537	1,674,435	1,674,435
British Columbia.....	623,135	738,816	738,816	738,816	738,816	738,816
Total.....	11,490,860	12,211,924	12,207,313	12,386,136	12,281,391	12,375,128

18.—Total of Subsidy Allowances from July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1926.

Provinces.	Allowance for Government.	Allowance per head of Population.	Special Grants. ¹	Interest on Debt Allowance. ²	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,920,000	4,527,342	3,417,265	2,253,739	13,118,346
Nova Scotia.....	6,010,000	19,985,831	826,980	2,760,538	29,583,349
New Brunswick.....	5,420,000	15,246,846	8,580,000	1,185,915	30,432,761
Quebec.....	7,360,000	66,313,078	—	4,177,107	77,850,185
Ontario.....	7,760,000	83,100,972	—	3,746,788	94,607,760
Manitoba.....	5,215,000	12,458,995	11,191,669	10,297,946	39,163,610
Saskatchewan.....	3,736,667	9,712,444	11,156,250	8,512,875	33,118,236
Alberta.....	3,636,667	7,679,065	10,687,500	8,512,875	30,516,107
British Columbia.....	4,610,000	8,412,808	6,500,000	1,613,092	21,135,900
Total.....	46,668,334	227,437,381	52,359,664	43,060,875	369,526,254

¹Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings. ²Allowance in lieu of debt.**6.—National Debt.**

The gross national debt of Canada on Mar. 31, 1914, was \$544,391,369, as against assets of \$208,394,519, leaving a net debt of \$335,996,850. Comparatively small as was this debt, it was a debt incurred almost altogether either for public works of general utility which, like the Intercolonial and Transcontinental railways and the canal system, remained assets, though perhaps not realizable assets of the nation, or was expended as subsidies to enterprises, which, like the Canadian Pacific railway, though not government-owned, assisted greatly in extending the area of settlement as well as the productive and, therefore, the taxable capacity of the country. Broadly speaking, it was a debt incurred for productive purposes. Also, it was mainly held outside the country, the principal of the Dominion funded debt payable in London being \$302,842,485 on Mar. 31, 1914, as against only \$717,453 payable in Canada.

The great changes brought about during the 12 years from 1914 to 1926 in our national debt have been:—(1) the enormous increase in net debt from \$335,996,850 to \$2,389,731,099; (2) as having been largely incurred for war purposes, the gross debt is not represented by corresponding assets; (3) the debt is now mainly held in Canada, \$1,920,128,841 being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1926; (4) the average rate of interest paid on interest-bearing debt has been considerably increased, the interest-bearing debt on Mar. 31, 1914, being \$416,892,576, with an annual interest charge of \$14,687,797, the average interest rate being thus only 3.52 p.c.,

while on Mar. 31, 1922, the interest-bearing debt was \$2,669,967,110, with an interest charge of \$137,881,774, the average rate of interest paid being 5.164 p.c. Had the rate of interest in 1922 been the same as in 1914, the interest charge in that year would have been some \$44,000,000 less than it actually was. Since 1922, the maturity of certain loans has enabled the Government to refund at lower and more normal peace-time rates of interest, with the result that the average rate of interest payable on the national debt has been slowly declining, standing at 4.996 p.c. on Mar. 31, 1926. Further, in these same four years the principal sum of the interest-bearing debt has been reduced by \$66,351,381. The net result of these two achievements is that the annual interest charge has in the last four years been reduced by the substantial amount of \$7,795,147.

Further savings in interest will doubtless accrue in the next few years, unless new wars again drain off the world's increasing supplies of capital seeking investment. During 1927, for example, two 5½ p.c. loans mature, one of \$29,068,400 on Nov. 1 and one of \$63,437,250 on Dec. 1. Altogether apart from the question of repaying part of the principal sum of these loans out of surplus revenue, it will presumably be possible to refund them at a considerably lower rate of interest, thus effecting a substantial saving for the national treasury.

The *interest-bearing* debt, the annual interest charge upon that debt and the average rate of interest, as at the end of the last six fiscal years, have been as follows:—

	Interest-Bearing Debt.	Interest Charge.	Average Rate of Interest.
	\$	\$	p.c.
Mar. 31, 1920.....	2,703,855,138	138,834,782	5.134
" 1921.....	2,628,342,369	134,845,309	5.130
" 1922.....	2,669,967,110	137,881,774	5.164
" 1923.....	2,653,869,212	136,007,667	5.125
" 1924.....	2,614,147,586	133,198,052	5.092
" 1925.....	2,617,706,451	130,686,851	4.992
" 1926.....	2,603,615,729	130,086,627	4.996

A summary account of the loans effected since 1914 is appended.

War Loans.—The first Dominion domestic war loan was raised in November, 1915, under authority of c. 23 of the Statutes of that year (5 Geo. V, c. 23). It originally consisted of \$50,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 10-year gold bonds, issued at 97½ and maturing Dec. 1, 1925. As the issue was heavily over-subscribed (public subscriptions by 24,862 subscribers \$78,729,500, bank subscriptions \$25,000,000) and the extra money was needed, the Government increased the amount of the loan to \$100,000,000. In July, 1915, \$25,000,000 of 1-year and \$20,000,000 of 2-year 5 p.c. notes had been floated in the United States, with the object of stabilizing exchange and of relieving the pressure on London.

In September 1916, the second Canadian domestic war loan of \$100,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 15-year gold bonds was issued and again over-subscribed (public subscriptions by 34,526 subscribers \$151,444,800, bank subscriptions, \$50,000,000). In March of that year, a loan of \$75,000,000 in 5, 10 and 15-year 5 p.c. bonds had been floated in New York.

The third Canadian domestic war loan, composed of \$150,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 20-year gold bonds, issued at 96, was issued in March, 1917, and was again over-subscribed, 40,800 public subscribers applying for \$200,768,000, while the banks subscribed \$60,000,000. In Aug., 1917, \$100,000,000 of 5 p.c. 2-year notes were issued in New York at 98.

The fourth domestic war loan (First Victory Loan), was issued in November 1917. For the first time subscriptions as low as \$50 were received towards an issue of \$150,000,000 5½ p.c. 5, 10 and 20-year gold bonds, the

Minister of Finance reserving the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000. The subscribers numbered 820,035, and the subscriptions totalled \$398,000,000, or about \$50 per head of the population of Canada.

The fifth domestic war loan (Second Victory Loan), of \$300,000,000 5½ p.c. 5 and 15-year tax-exempt gold bonds, was issued at 100 and interest as of date Nov. 1, 1918, and the end of the war, then clearly in sight, stimulated subscriptions. The applications numbered 1,067,879 and totalled \$660,000,000.

The sixth domestic war loan (Third Victory Loan) was raised at 100 and interest in November, 1919. It consisted of \$300,000,000 taxable 5-year and 15-year 5½ p.c. gold bonds. The subscriptions amounted to \$678,000,000.

A 5½ p.c. renewal loan, aggregating \$114,464,150 and due in 1927 and 1932, was floated in Canada in the autumn of 1922 to pay off the maturing 5-year Victory Loan bonds of 1917. Largely for the same purpose, a \$100,000,000 5 p.c. loan was issued in New York.

In the autumn of 1923, a second renewal loan of \$200,000,000 at 5 p.c. was issued in Canada to pay off the maturing 5-year Victory Loan bonds of 1918.

Refunding operations in 1924, to retire \$107,955,650 5-year Victory bonds, issued in 1919, and to redeem treasury bills held by banks, took the form of a domestic issue of \$50,000,000 4½ p.c. 20-year bonds and \$35,000,000 4 p.c. 2-year notes, and a short term issue in the New York market of \$90,000,000 4 p.c. 1-year treasury notes. An issue of \$24,000,000 in 4 p.c. 1, 2 and 3-year notes (\$8,000,000 of each) was also made in November, 1924.

A refunding loan of \$75,000,000 at 4½ p.c. due 1940 was issued in Canada in September, 1925, and 4 p.c. 1-year notes amounting to \$70,000,000 in New York. Securities redeemed included £5,000,000 4½ p.c. bonds due in London, \$90,000,000 4 p.c. notes due in New York, also \$8,000,000 4 p.c. notes and \$42,014,500 5 p.c. bonds of the 1915 war loan due in Canada.

In 1926, refunding issues dated Feb. 1, were made as follows:—in Canada, \$20,000,000 4½ p.c. 4-year bonds and \$45,000,000 4½ p.c. 20-year bonds; in New York, \$40,000,000 4½ p.c. 10-year bonds. Maturing securities included \$25,000,000 5 p.c. bonds due in New York April 1, and \$70,000,000 4 p.c. notes, called for redemption April 1.

The general result of these loans has been that in 1926 the great bulk of the Canadian national debt is owing to the Canadian people. At the end of the fiscal year 1925-26, the net funded debt of Canada payable in London was officially stated as \$270,962,177, in New York as \$280,874,000, while the net funded debt payable in Canada amounted to no less than \$1,920,128,841. The largest creditors of the Dominion Government are within the Dominion itself, and, as a consequence, the interest payments made on national debt account outside the country are a relatively small item. Summary and detailed statistics of the national debt as on Mar. 31, 1926, are given in Tables 19 to 22, while Table 23 shows the principal and interest of the national debt at Confederation and in each subsequent fiscal year.

19.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada, Mar. 31, 1920-1926.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total debt.....	3,041,529,587	2,902,482,117	2,902,347,137	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523	2,768,779,184
Total assets.....	792,660,963 ¹	561,603,133 ¹	480,211,335 ¹	435,050,368 ¹	401,827,195 ¹	400,628,837 ¹	379,048,085 ¹
Net Debt.....	2,248,868,624	2,340,878,984	2,422,135,802	2,453,776,869	2,417,783,275	2,417,437,686	2,389,731,099
Interest on debt	107,527,089 ¹	139,551,520	135,247,849 ¹	137,892,735	136,237,872	134,789,604 ¹	130,691,493
Interest on investments....	17,086,981	24,815,246	21,961,513	16,465,303	11,916,479	11,332,325	8,535,086

¹Active assets only.

20.—Details of the Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, Mar. 31, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash on hand and in banks.....	23,899,777	4,256,042	43,612,756	27,068,121	24,811,236
Specie reserve.....	85,710,325	130,150,335	103,427,038	123,976,668	99,093,810
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.....	103,591,694	75,433,038	92,418,747	88,922,335	93,678,049
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Govts.	162,766,689	106,540,470	40,071,243	36,633,691	36,495,929
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board...	78,293,234	83,325,152	86,728,789	87,749,947	87,536,094
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	25,949,616	35,345,331	35,568,622	36,278,075	37,432,967
Total	480,211,335	435,050,368	401,827,195	400,628,837	379,048,085

21.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, Mar. 31, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Funded debt payable in					
London.....	307,641,659 ¹	304,770,796 ¹	301,786,046 ¹	274,447,490 ¹	270,962,177 ¹
Canada.....	2,002,215,601 ¹	1,937,031,954 ¹	1,895,038,856 ¹	1,895,112,087 ¹	1,920,128,841 ¹
New York.....	110,934,000	210,933,000	210,932,000	300,874,000	280,874,000
Dominion Notes.....	241,461,426	242,657,765	216,625,004	206,712,088	182,583,404
Savings banks.....	34,666,834	31,791,106	34,211,540	33,611,133	32,830,544
Temporary loans.....	144,535,000	95,432,000	91,520,000	28,196,769	201,000
Bank Note circulation redemption fund.....	6,533,999	6,454,150	6,225,878	6,338,346	5,894,254
Trust funds.....	18,647,974	19,621,238	19,327,244	19,307,853	18,665,350
Province accounts.....	9,624,153	9,624,153	9,624,153	9,625,817	9,623,817
Miscellaneous.....	26,086,491	30,511,075	34,269,749	43,842,940	47,015,798
Total	2,902,347,137	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523	2,768,779,185

¹Less sinking funds.

22.—Funded Debt Payable in London, New York and Canada, together with Temporary Loans, as at Mar. 31, 1926.

Description.	Amount.	Annual Interest payable thereon.	Date of Maturity.
PAYABLE IN LONDON.		\$	
4 per cent loan of 1940-60.....	93,926,667	3,757,067	October 1, 1960 (on or after Oct. 1, 1940, on giving 3 months' notice).
3½ " " 1884.....	23,467,206	821,352	On giving 6 months' notice, or June 1, 1934.
3½ " " C.P. Ry. land grant....	15,056,007	526,960	July 1, 1938.
3½ " " 1930-50.....	137,058,841	4,797,059	July 1, 1950 (on or after July 1, 1930, on giving 6 months' notice).
3 " " 1888.....	8,071,230	242,137	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1892.....	18,250,000	547,500	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1894.....	10,950,000	328,500	July 1, 1938.
2½ " " 1897.....	4,888,186	122,205	October 1, 1947.
Gross Total	311,668,136	11,142,780	
Less Sinking Funds.....	40,705,959	—	
Net Total	270,962,177	—	

22.—Funded Debt Payable in London, New York and Canada, together with Temporary Loans, as at Mar. 31, 1926—concluded.

Description.	Amount.	Annual Interest payable thereon.	Date of Maturity.
	\$	\$	
PAYABLE IN NEW YORK.			
5 per cent Bond Loan, 1915-1935.....	874,000	43,700	August 1, 1935.
5 " " Public Service Loan, 1916.....	25,000,000	1,250,000	April 1, 1926.
5 " " " " 1916.....	25,000,000	1,250,000	April 1, 1931.
5 " " Bond Loan, 1922-52.....	100,000,000	5,000,000	May 1, 1952.
5½ " " " " 1919-1929.....	60,000,000	3,300,000	August 1, 1929.
4 " " One Year Notes.....	70,000,000	2,800,000	September 16, 1926.
Total.....	280,874,000	13,643,700	
PAYABLE IN CANADA.			
Province of New Brunswick, 6 per cent Loan Debentures.....	600	-	Overdue.
Province of Canada, 5 per cent Loan Deb.....	400	-	" "
Dominion Stock, issue A, 6 per cent.....	4,000	240	-
" " " A, 3½ " ".....	1,000	35	Various dates.
" " " B, 3½ " ".....	34,500	1,054	" "
" " " C, 3½ " ".....	48,667	1,703	" "
Debenture Stock, 1919.....	1,000	-	Overdue.
" " 5 per cent (School Lands).....	27,616,000	1,380,800	-
" " 1921.....	200	-	Overdue.
War Savings Certificates.....	20,940	-	" "
Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates.....	48,762	-	" "
War Savings and Thrift Stamps.....	125,672	-	" "
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1915-25, 5 p.c.....	875,100	-	" "
" " " 1916-31, 5 p.c.....	52,931,600	2,646,580	Oct. 1, 1931.
" " " 1917-37, 5 p.c.....	90,166,900	4,508,345	Mar. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1917, 5½ per cent, due 1922.....	187,750	-	Overdue.
" " " " " due 1927.....	63,437,250	3,489,049	Dec. 1, 1927.
" " " " " due 1937.....	236,298,850	12,996,437	Dec. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1918, 5½ per cent, due 1923.....	294,600	-	Overdue.
" " " " " due 1933.....	446,658,800	24,566,509	Nov. 1, 1933.
Victory Loan, 1919, 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	311,650	-	Overdue.
" " " " " due 1934.....	511,910,650	28,155,081	Nov. 1, 1934.
Renewal Loan, 1922, 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	29,068,400	1,598,762	Nov. 1, 1927.
" " " " " due 1932.....	85,395,750	4,696,766	Nov. 1, 1932.
Refunding Loan, 1923, 5 per cent, due 1928.....	53,000,000	2,650,000	Oct. 15, 1928.
" " " " " due 1943.....	147,000,000	7,350,000	Oct. 15, 1943.
" " " 1924, 4½ per cent, due 1944.....	50,000,000	2,250,000	Oct. 15, 1944.
" " " " " due 1926.....	35,000,000	1,400,000	Oct. 15, 1926.
Treasury Notes, 1924, 4 per cent, due Nov. 15, 1926.....	8,000,000	320,000	Nov. 15, 1926.
Treasury Notes, 1924, 4 per cent, due Nov. 15, 1927.....	8,000,000	320,000	Nov. 15, 1927.
Refunding Loan, 1925, 4½ per cent, due 1940.....	75,000,000	3,375,000	Sept. 1, 1940.
Gross Total.....	1,921,486,666	101,843,523	
Less Sinking Funds.....	1,357,825	-	
Net Total.....	1,920,128,841	-	
TEMPORARY LOANS.			
Loan of 1917-19, New York, 5 per cent.....	1,000	-	August 1, 1919.
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent.....	200,000	10,000	
Total.....	201,000	10,000	

In addition to the direct liabilities of the Government of Canada, there are certain indirect liabilities arising out of the guaranteeing of securities for the railways, both before and after their acquisition by the public. The outstanding securities guaranteed as to principal and interest amounted on Mar. 31, 1926, to \$364,415,762, held by the public and \$58,157,951 by the Minister of Finance. The amount guaranteed as to interest only (Grand Trunk Railway acquisition guarantees) was at the same date \$216,207,142.

The list of securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government was, at Mar. 31, 1926, as follows:—

Securities.	Amount Authorized.	Amount outstanding at March 31, 1926.	
		Held by the Public.	Held by the Minister of Finance.
	\$	\$	\$
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
1. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3 p.c. deb. stock, due 1953, £1,923,287-0-0.....	9,359,997	9,359,997	-
2. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1958, £1,622,586-19-9.....	7,896,590	7,896,588	-
3. Canadian Northern Ont. Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1961, £7,350,000-0-0.....	35,770,000	34,229,997	1,540,003
4. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1960, £847,260-5-6.....	3,150,000	3,149,999	-
5. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 3 p.c. bonds due 1962, £14,000,000-0-0.....	68,040,000	34,992,000	33,048,000
6. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock due 1962, £733,561-12-10.....	3,570,000	-	3,569,996
7. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4 p.c. bonds, due 1934...	45,000,000	17,060,333	12,500,000
8. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 4 p.c. bonds due 1962, £3,280,000-0-0.....	15,940,800	8,440,848	7,499,952
9. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 7 p.c. bonds due 1940...	25,000,000	24,793,000	-
10. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 7 p.c. bonds due 1940.....	25,000,000	24,743,000	-
11. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 6½ p.c. bonds due 1946...	25,000,000	25,000,000	-
12. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 6 p.c. bonds due 1936.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	-
13. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. serial equipment bonds, 1923-38.....	22,500,000	18,750,000	-
14. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. bonds due 1954...	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
15. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4 p.c. notes due 1927...	20,000,000	20,000,000	-
16. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds due 1954...	26,000,000	26,000,000	-
17. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds due 1930...	18,000,000	18,000,000	-
18. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds due 1933...	17,000,000	17,000,000	-
	442,227,387	364,415,762	58,157,951
Guaranteed as to Interest only—			
19. Grand Trunk Ry. Acquisition Guarantees—			
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. gtd. stock, £12,500,000.....	60,833,333	60,833,333	-
Grand Trunk 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375.....	20,782,492	20,782,492	-
Great Western 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080....	13,252,323	13,252,323	-
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455.....	119,839,014	119,839,014	-
Northern Ry. of Can., 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £308,215.	1,499,980	1,499,980	-
	216,207,142	216,207,142	-

23.—Public Debt of Canada, July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1926.

Fiscal years.	Total debt.	Total assets.	Net debt.	Net debt per capita.	Increase or decrease of debt during the year. ¹	Interest paid on debt.	Interest received from active assets.	Interest paid per capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867.	93,046,052	17,317,410	75,728,642	22.73	—	—	—	—
1868.	96,896,666	21,139,531	75,757,135	22.47	28,493	4,501,568	126,420	1.33
1869.	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319	22.23	102,184	4,907,014	313,021	1.44
1870.	115,993,706	37,783,964	78,209,742	22.64	2,350,423	5,047,054	383,956	1.46
1871.	115,492,683	37,786,165	77,706,518	22.09	—503,225	5,165,304	554,384	1.47
1872.	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072	22.76	4,480,554	5,257,231	488,042	1.45
1873.	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462	27.22	17,661,390	5,209,206	396,404	1.42
1874.	141,163,551	32,838,587	108,324,964	28.32	8,476,502	5,724,436	610,863	1.50
1875.	151,663,402	35,655,024	116,008,378	29.84	7,683,414	6,580,790	840,887	1.70
1876.	161,204,688	36,653,174	124,551,514	31.54	8,543,136	6,400,902	798,906	1.62
1877.	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309	33.20	8,683,795	6,797,227	717,684	1.69
1878.	174,957,269	34,595,199	140,362,070	34.41	7,126,761	7,048,884	605,774	1.73
1879.	179,483,871	36,493,684	142,990,187	34.49	2,628,117	7,194,734	592,500	1.74
1880.	194,434,441	42,182,852	152,251,589	36.17	9,461,402	7,773,869	834,793	1.84
1881.	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780	35.82	2,944,191	7,594,145	751,513	1.75
1882.	205,365,252	51,703,601	153,661,651	35.05	—1,734,129	7,740,804	914,009	1.76
1883.	202,159,104	43,692,390	158,466,714	35.75	4,805,063	7,668,552	1,001,193	1.73
1884.	242,482,416	60,320,566	182,161,850	40.61	23,695,136	7,700,181	986,698	1.72
1885.	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692	43.27	14,245,842	9,419,482	1,997,036	2.08
1886.	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107	48.63	26,751,415 ²	10,137,009	2,299,079	2.21
1887.	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775	49.01	4,155,688	9,682,929	990,887	2.09
1888.	284,513,842	49,982,484	234,531,358	50.03	7,216,583	9,823,313	932,025	2.10
1889.	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042	50.11	2,998,684	10,148,932	1,305,392	2.14
1890.	286,112,295	48,579,083	237,533,212	49.56	3,170	9,656,841	1,082,271	2.01
1891.	289,899,230	52,090,199	237,809,031	49.09	275,819	9,584,137	1,077,228	1.98
1892.	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434	49.32	3,322,403	9,763,978	1,086,420	2.00
1893.	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,040	48.96	549,606	9,806,888	1,150,167	1.99
1894.	308,348,023	62,164,994	246,183,029	50.30	4,501,989	10,212,596	1,217,809	2.09
1895.	318,448,755	64,973,828	253,474,927	50.27	6,891,898	10,466,294	1,336,047	2.08
1896.	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433	50.82	5,422,508	10,502,430	1,370,001	2.06
1897.	332,530,131	70,991,535	261,538,596	50.86	3,041,163	10,645,663	1,443,004	2.07
1898.	338,375,984	74,419,585	263,956,399	50.77	2,417,803	10,516,758	1,513,455	2.02
1899.	345,160,903	78,887,456	266,273,447	50.63	2,317,048	10,855,112	1,590,448	2.07
1900.	346,206,980	80,713,173	265,493,807	49.89	—779,640	10,699,645	1,683,051	2.01
1901.	354,732,433	86,252,429	268,480,004	49.69	2,986,197	10,807,955	1,784,834	2.00
1902.	366,358,477	94,529,387	271,829,090	49.13	3,349,086	10,975,935	1,892,224	1.98
1903.	361,344,098	99,737,109	261,606,989	46.11	—10,222,101 ³	11,068,139	2,020,953	1.95
1904.	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44.78	—739,270 ⁴	11,128,637	2,236,256	1.91
1905.	377,678,580	111,454,413	266,224,167	44.43	5,356,448	10,630,115	2,105,031	1.77
1906.	392,269,680	125,226,703	267,042,977	43.27	818,810	10,814,697	2,140,312	1.75
1907.	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860	41.84	—3,371,117	6,712,771	1,235,746	1.06
1908.	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860	42.82	14,289,000	10,973,597	1,925,569	1.69
1909.	478,535,427	154,605,148	323,930,279	48.38	45,969,419	11,604,584	2,256,643	1.73
1910.	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546	48.61	12,338,267	13,098,161	2,807,465	1.89
1911.	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052	47.18	3,773,506	12,535,851	1,668,773	1.74
1912.	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461	46.15	—122,591	12,259,397	1,281,317	1.66
1913.	483,232,555	168,930,300	314,302,255	41.76	—25,617,836	12,605,882	1,430,511	1.67
1914.	544,391,369	208,394,519	335,996,850	43.68	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1.68
1915.	700,473,814	251,097,731	449,376,083	57.16	113,379,233	15,736,743	2,980,247	2.00
1916.	936,987,802	321,831,631	615,156,171	76.55	165,780,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2.67
1917.	1,382,003,268	502,816,970	879,186,298	107.48	264,030,127	35,802,567	3,094,012	4.36
1918.	1,863,335,899	671,451,836 ⁵	1,191,884,063	143.11	312,697,765	47,845,585	4,466,724	5.74
1919.	2,676,635,725	1,102,104,692 ⁶	1,574,531,033	185.60	382,646,970	77,431,432	7,421,002	9.13
1920.	3,041,529,587	792,660,963 ⁷	2,248,868,624	260.54	674,337,591	107,527,089	17,086,981	12.46
1921.	2,902,482,117	561,603,133 ⁸	2,340,878,984	266.36	92,010,360	139,551,520	24,815,246	15.88
1922.	2,902,347,137	480,211,335 ⁹	2,422,135,802	270.93	81,256,817	135,247,849	21,961,513	15.13
1923.	2,888,827,237	435,050,368 ⁸	2,453,776,869	270.16	31,641,067	137,892,735	16,465,303	15.18
1924.	2,819,610,470	401,827,195 ⁹	2,417,783,275	262.04	—35,993,594	136,237,872	11,916,479	14.76
1925.	2,818,066,523	400,628,837 ⁹	2,417,437,686	258.16	—345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14.39
1926.	2,768,779,184	379,048,085 ⁹	2,389,731,099	251.43	—27,706,587	130,691,493	8,535,086	13.75

¹The minus sign (—) denotes a decrease.²This amount includes \$10,199,520, for which land was taken from the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.³This amount included \$3,305,450, caused by the settlement of accounts with Ontario and Quebec.⁴This amount takes into account \$5,397,503, allowed to Ontario and Quebec, under 47 Vict., c. 6.⁵Active assets only. ⁶9 months.

2. Provincial Public Finance.

Provincial Governments in Canada are in the position, under section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3) and the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11), of having a considerable assured income in subsidies from the Dominion treasury. Details of these payments are given for recent years in Tables 17 and 18 of this section. In addition, through their retention of ownership of their lands, minerals and other natural resources, the provinces which, by the voluntary action of their previously existing governments, entered Confederation, raise considerable revenues through land sales, sales of timber, mining royalties, leases of water-powers, etc., while the Prairie Provinces receive from the Dominion special grants in lieu of land revenues. Further, under section 92 of the British North America Act, Provincial Legislatures are given authority to impose direct taxation within the province for provincial purposes and to borrow money on the sole credit of the province.

While the *laissez faire* school of political thought was predominant throughout the country, provincial receipts and expenditures were generally very moderate, as may be seen both for individual provinces and for the provinces collectively, from Table 24. From the commencement of the twentieth century, however, the Canadian public, more especially in Ontario and the West, began to demand increased services from the government, particularly in respect of education, sanitation, and public ownership and operation of public utilities. The performance of these functions necessitated increased revenues, which had in the main to be raised by taxation. Among the chief methods of taxation to be employed has been the taxation of corporations and estates, succession duties showing a considerably increased yield even within the comparatively short period of ten years from 1916 to 1925 covered by the statements compiled by the Finance Branch of the Bureau of Statistics,¹ and published in part as Tables 26 and 28. Prominent among the objects of increased expenditure in this same period are education, public buildings, public works and enterprises, and charities, hospitals and corrections. The fact that provincial government is cheaper per head in the *laissez faire* eastern provinces is evident from Table 25, which gives the per capita ordinary revenue and expenditure for various fiscal years from 1881 to 1925. This, however, is not to be taken as evidence that the larger services rendered to the public in the western provinces are not worth what is being paid for them.

For the half-century subsequent to Confederation, the provincial accounts, published by each government according to its own system of accounting, were quite incomparable as among the provinces, a fact much regretted by students of provincial public finance. Upon the creation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, its Finance Branch undertook the work of placing the various provincial public accounts on a comparable basis, correlating, for example, the revenues derived from succession duties, taxation of corporations, sales of public lands, royalties on forest, mineral and fisheries products, as well as the expenditures on such services as agriculture, civil government, education and public works. As the result of the Bureau's exhaustive analysis of the provincial public accounts, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments appeared for the first time in the 1919 Year Book. In the present issue an analysis is given of the provincial public accounts for the five fiscal years

¹The succession duties collected by the provinces in 1925 amounted in the aggregate to \$10,822,763, as compared with \$1,020,972 as recently as 1904, or a 10-fold increase in 21 years. The aggregate revenue raised by taxation of corporations, etc., increased from \$7,217,548 in 1916 to \$26,245,755 in 1925. For the details for the years 1916 to 1920, see pp. 680 and 684 of the 1921 Year Book.

ended from 1921 to 1925. In it the various items of receipts and expenditures have been classified under appropriate headings, and a uniform terminology has been adopted. The result is given in Tables 26 and 27, which present summary statements of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of each Provincial Government for each of the five provincial fiscal years from 1921 to 1925. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province, while Table 28 supplies the same information for the provinces collectively. Similar figures for the years from 1916 to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book.

The total ordinary revenue of the nine provinces for their latest fiscal years for which final data are available, ended 1925, was \$132,398,729, as compared with \$117,738,244 in 1923, \$116,156,699 in 1922, \$102,030,458 in 1921, \$92,653,023 in 1920 and \$50,015,795 in 1916. The total ordinary expenditure in 1925 was \$136,648,242, as compared with \$135,159,185 in 1924, \$132,671,095 in 1923, \$112,874,954 in 1922, \$102,569,515 in 1921, \$88,250,675 in 1920 and \$53,826,219 in 1916. Thus the total ordinary revenue of the provinces shows an increase of 165 p.c. in the short space of 9 years, while the total ordinary expenditure shows an increase of 154 p.c. in the same period.

Considering the individual provinces, the largest revenue for 1925 is that of Ontario, \$48,013,852, Quebec being next with \$25,021,329 and British Columbia third with \$18,823,358. As regards total expenditure for the same year, that of Ontario was highest, \$51,462,178, Quebec second with \$23,629,390 and British Columbia third with \$20,156,702. In 1925, British Columbia raised the largest revenue per head of population, \$33.58, while Nova Scotia had the lowest, \$8.32.¹

The Growth of Provincial Taxation.—Whereas in earlier years the Dominion subsidies, together with the revenues arising out of the natural resources of the provinces and from fees for specific services rendered to the citizens, nearly sufficed to cover the whole expense of government and rendered a resort to taxation for provincial purposes practically unnecessary in most of the provinces, the great increase in the functions of government since the commencement of the present century has put an end to this state of affairs. The aggregate amount of taxation for provincial purposes in the fiscal years prior to 1916 is unfortunately not available, but since that time provincial taxation has increased, according to the analyses made in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from \$15,718,146 in 1916 to \$61,077,354 in 1924 and \$64,914,301 in 1925—a four-fold increase in 9 years. This figure of total taxation is obtained by adding the totals under the items “succession duties,” “taxation of corporations, etc.” and “licenses and permits” in Table 28.

Provincial Assets and Liabilities.—The asset and liability statements of the provinces vary so greatly in their content that until recently no attempt has been made to publish any collective statement. In some instances natural resources, such as timber, mining, agricultural and school lands unsold, are shown as assets, while in others no account is taken of these. In other cases, Provincial Government buildings with lands connected therewith, also roads, bridges and public improvements, are considered as assets, while other provinces do not include them in their published statements. With a view to presenting the principal items which make up provincial assets and liabilities, a co-ordinated table (Table 29) has been compiled, in consultation with the various provincial Audit Departments. Indirect liabilities consist mainly, as shown by the footnotes, of guarantees of bonds and debentures.

¹Reports giving details of the finances of Provincial Governments for 1923, 1924 and 1925 have been published. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

24.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Receipts.	Expendi- ture. ²	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yr.)	1,372,064	1,569,447	2,360,891	2,295,304	1,939,397	1,978,949	6,638,866	6,072,289
1873	484,979 ¹	401,662 ¹	600,196	608,919	568,550	540,486	1,795,749	1,707,356
1874	403,013	442,767	686,826	676,111	591,465	589,794	1,983,603	1,908,283
1875	306,597	395,277	616,350	714,803	608,099	679,814	2,036,869	2,060,779
1876	524,144	353,226	589,637	653,874	634,850	587,330	2,329,868	2,283,025
1877	326,274	331,632	562,800	588,942	618,113	650,233	2,397,383	2,471,553
1878	312,684	334,133	645,294	688,003	584,977	640,815	2,018,482	2,577,171
1879	288,062	313,845	394,205	503,051	526,685	616,132	2,201,215	2,115,549
1880	269,603	257,309	541,318	506,253	675,285	609,671	2,342,412	2,830,023
1881	275,380	261,276	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1882	233,465	257,228	537,667	569,119	643,710	614,236	3,419,371	3,628,229
1883	228,169	270,477	563,864	541,099	822,889 ³	943,824 ³	2,755,707	3,096,943
1884	280,271	279,545	586,561	572,768	650,466 ⁴	633,658	2,823,565	3,124,620
1885	248,222	266,318	613,026	620,700	617,570	584,473	2,926,148	2,936,734
1886	233,078	304,467	633,145	656,348	634,574	623,593	2,949,562	3,022,607
1887	241,736	288,052	656,639	664,103	665,819	667,647	2,965,567	3,288,798
1888	254,209	279,939	712,951	668,400	664,880	640,806	2,738,768	3,365,032
1889	234,635	263,605	668,774	713,941	651,031	637,051	3,628,544	3,543,619
1890	224,882	305,799	664,938	710,497	646,079	651,735	3,537,407	3,894,413
1891	274,047	304,486	661,541	692,538	612,762	680,813	3,457,144	4,095,520
1892	245,652	259,012	769,976	822,462	652,669	676,483	3,458,404	4,446,640
1893	217,473	294,201	682,567 ⁵	642,385 ⁶	730,877	711,673	4,373,363	3,907,445
1894	282,468	280,596	888,213	862,842	619,298 ⁶	661,521 ⁶	4,258,728	4,267,946
1895	277,314	310,177	835,455	831,230	687,437	684,635	4,221,687	4,189,985
1896	273,496	287,631	841,160	853,893	698,437	701,452	4,327,910	4,099,707
1897	272,550	310,752	832,240	853,699	745,203	727,187	3,877,466	4,892,282
1898	276,183	301,700	855,960	849,330	708,809	727,050	4,176,140	4,156,370
1899	282,678	276,789	876,828	852,379	764,439	749,644	4,223,579	4,201,023
1900	282,056	308,494	1,014,123	937,261	758,989	794,477	4,451,578	4,433,386
1901	309,445	315,326	1,090,230	1,088,927	1,031,267	1,030,346	4,563,432	4,516,554
1902	324,670	324,185	1,140,217	1,087,403	826,066	845,637	4,515,170	4,099,677
1903	318,766	327,662	1,243,581	1,177,331	801,410	816,295	4,699,773	4,596,061
1904	307,730	356,120	1,194,756	1,161,456	890,653	885,457	4,880,687	4,795,469
1905	313,445	334,734	1,324,531	1,303,708	865,637	874,420	5,039,001	4,989,906
1906	258,235 ⁷	264,135 ⁷	1,391,629	1,375,588	887,202	879,066	5,340,167	5,179,817
1907	350,479	346,081	1,438,167	1,539,169	969,939	960,093	5,270,595	4,767,070
1908	368,601	377,603	1,783,467	1,624,760	1,036,738	1,042,196	6,016,616	4,980,919
1909	375,374	366,938	1,632,979	1,653,508	1,259,827	1,255,382	6,082,187	5,539,880
1910	375,151	382,891	1,592,363	1,725,914	1,324,440	1,317,876	6,571,944	5,627,755
1911	374,798	398,490	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,347,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1912	485,565 ⁸	527,220 ⁸	1,870,056	1,832,075	1,417,722	1,409,049	8,070,109	7,368,680
1913	506,553	450,112	1,920,565	1,949,784	1,459,000	1,446,963	8,382,737	7,953,985
1914	525,555	445,396	1,885,458	2,098,893	1,505,229	1,493,774	9,000,377	8,234,368
1915	470,730	510,345	1,953,302	2,073,672	1,634,079	1,626,634	9,597,926	8,710,516
1916	508,455	453,151	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,340	9,647,984	9,436,687
1917	496,053	2,118,620	2,344,009	1,572,814	2,166,904	2,166,904	10,441,114	9,907,672
1918	514,475	484,416	2,332,634	2,573,797	2,357,909	2,399,062	13,806,392	11,671,830
1919	501,915	655,409	3,280,813	3,280,282	2,182,420	2,595,937	12,666,352	12,371,131
1920	740,973	660,774	3,801,016	3,916,848	3,100,892	2,969,323	14,447,651	13,520,740
1921	769,719	694,042	4,586,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1922	748,888	687,113	4,791,208	4,791,998	3,226,727	2,985,877	21,609,396	16,575,977
1923	654,303	790,046	5,317,335	5,229,178	3,479,733	3,648,273	23,634,642	19,930,276
1924	738,431	715,882	5,461,383	5,579,525	3,725,286	3,835,522	23,170,733	21,567,293
1925	740,076	745,338	4,467,484	5,909,544	3,556,330	4,112,569	25,021,329	23,629,390

¹11 months only. ²Includes expenditure on capital account, except for 1900-1904. ³14 months. ⁴Contains \$250,000, proceeds of bonds for funding floating debt. ⁵For 9 months ended September 30. ⁶10 months. ⁷Nine months only, owing to change of fiscal year. ⁸Fifteen months, owing to change of fiscal year.

24.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1925—continued.

Fiscal Years.	Ontario.		Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yrs.).....	11,532,880	8,277,724	—	—	—	—
1873.....	3,141,298	3,099,634	—	138,658	—	—
1874.....	3,446,348	3,883,702	24,611 ⁷	61,177 ⁷	—	—
1875.....	3,156,606	3,617,522	74,534	133,390	—	—
1876.....	2,589,085	3,152,365	150,010 ⁸	145,248 ⁸	—	—
1877.....	2,502,449	3,131,998	99,608	92,958	—	—
1878.....	2,284,656	2,914,864	98,864	107,926	—	—
1879.....	2,287,951	2,954,712	135,311	151,086	—	—
1880.....	2,584,152	2,531,166	118,867	185,109	—	—
1881.....	2,788,747	2,592,800	121,867	226,808	—	—
1882.....	2,880,450	2,931,825	255,208	232,189	—	—
1883.....	2,439,941	2,900,035	376,863	386,071	—	—
1884.....	2,820,555	3,207,890	302,962	501,710	—	—
1885.....	3,005,921	3,040,139	150,728 ⁷	229,278 ⁷	—	—
1886.....	3,148,660	2,181,450	485,326	484,002	—	—
1887.....	3,527,578	3,454,372	506,890	520,190	—	—
1888.....	3,602,862	3,544,835	841,894 ⁸	758,139 ⁸	—	—
1889.....	4,464,031	4,578,982	583,795	588,467	—	—
1890.....	3,434,259	3,907,428	585,709	708,302	—	—
1891.....	4,138,589	4,158,460	590,434	664,432	—	—
1892.....	4,662,922	4,068,257	605,288	832,890	—	—
1893.....	4,091,914	3,907,145	633,116	798,188	—	—
1894.....	3,453,163	3,839,339	613,094	699,319	—	—
1895.....	3,585,300	3,758,595	703,172	704,946	—	—
1896.....	3,490,671	3,703,380	665,353	763,158	—	—
1897.....	4,139,848	3,767,676	683,706	780,109	—	—
1898.....	3,710,928	3,864,971	936,604	837,888	—	—
1899.....	4,103,478	3,717,404	776,234	972,462	—	—
1900.....	4,192,940	4,003,729	905,331	1,085,405	—	—
1901.....	4,466,044	4,038,834	1,008,653	988,251	—	—
1902.....	4,291,083	4,345,004	1,443,256	1,248,128	—	—
1903.....	5,466,653	4,888,983	1,352,218	1,262,292	—	—
1904.....	6,128,358	5,267,453	1,486,667	1,271,733	—	—
1905.....	6,016,176	5,396,017	1,860,900	1,398,431	618,432 ¹	118,602 ¹
1906.....	7,149,478	6,720,179	2,089,652	1,572,691	1,441,258 ²	1,364,352 ²
1907.....	8,320,419	7,714,246	2,118,784	1,824,381	—	—
1908.....	8,602,903	8,557,065	2,891,582	2,534,794	1,844,371 ⁴	2,091,613 ⁴
1909.....	7,477,921	7,545,040	3,376,893	2,752,774	2,199,984 ⁴	2,654,690 ⁴
1910.....	8,891,005	8,887,520	3,847,322	3,234,941	2,514,698 ⁴	2,220,866 ⁴
1911.....	9,370,834	9,916,934	4,454,190	4,002,826	2,699,603 ⁴	2,575,145 ⁴
1912.....	10,042,001	10,287,992	7,046,675	4,339,540	4,385,831 ⁴	4,255,850 ⁴
1913.....	11,183,302	10,868,026	5,788,070	5,314,849	4,668,754 ⁴	4,656,800 ⁴
1914.....	11,121,382	11,819,311	5,512,163	5,638,659	6,372,540 ⁵	5,823,980 ⁵
1915.....	12,975,732	12,704,362	5,472,955	6,026,596	5,024,936 ⁶	5,368,649 ⁶
1916.....	13,841,339	12,706,333	5,897,807	6,147,780	4,801,064 ⁶	5,258,756 ⁶
1917.....	18,269,597	16,518,223	6,292,986	6,860,355	5,631,910 ⁶	5,553,965 ⁶
1918.....	19,270,122	17,460,404	6,723,013	7,307,727	7,797,153 ⁶	6,828,596 ⁶
1919.....	20,692,168 ³	21,464,575	8,613,364	8,497,942	8,353,759 ⁶	8,125,203 ⁶
1920.....	25,981,517 ³	25,880,843	9,870,710	10,602,955	9,903,885 ⁶	8,707,833 ⁶
1921.....	30,411,396 ³	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665
1922.....	39,725,370 ³	37,458,395 ⁹	7,940,457	8,381,667	11,801,894	13,322,120
1923.....	34,818,729 ³	49,305,439	10,078,730	10,616,567	12,576,763	12,886,544
1924.....	41,721,961 ³	48,866,569	10,926,634	10,455,187	12,520,411	12,449,150
1925.....	48,013,852 ³	51,462,178	7,866,519 ¹⁰	6,824,155 ¹⁰	12,378,755	12,498,933

¹Four months only. Province created Sept. 1, 1905. ²Fourteen months ended Feb. 28, 1907. ³Includes capital revenue for lands, which cannot be separated. ⁴Twelve months ended Feb. 28. ⁵Fourteen months ended April 30. ⁶Twelve months ended April 30. ⁷Six months. ⁸Eighteen months. ⁹Includes capital expenditure which cannot be separated. ¹⁰For 8 months.

21.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1925—concluded.

Fiscal Years.	Alberta.		British Columbia.		Total for all Provinces ⁷ .	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yrs.).....	—	—	519,036 ⁵	529,775 ⁵	24,363,134	20,723,488
1873.....	—	—	370,150	372,169	6,960,922	6,868,884
1874.....	—	—	372,418	583,360	7,503,284	8,145,194
1875.....	—	—	351,241	614,659	7,150,296	8,216,244
1876.....	—	—	381,120	728,310	7,198,714	7,903,378
1877.....	—	—	408,348	685,046	6,914,975	7,952,362
1878.....	—	—	430,786	514,879	6,375,743	7,777,791
1879.....	—	—	213,058 ⁶	186,715 ⁶	6,046,487	7,441,090
1880.....	—	—	390,908	446,575	6,922,545	7,366,106
1881.....	—	—	397,035	378,779	7,858,698	8,119,701
1882.....	—	—	405,583	474,428	8,375,454	8,707,254
1883.....	—	—	425,808	594,102	7,613,241	8,732,551
1884.....	—	—	503,174	590,629	7,967,554	8,910,820
1885.....	—	—	600,399	655,438	8,162,014	8,333,080
1886.....	—	—	514,720	772,211	8,599,965	8,054,678
1887.....	—	—	537,335	731,307	9,101,564	9,614,469
1888.....	—	—	598,252	788,955	9,413,816	10,046,106
1889.....	—	—	698,055	857,545	10,928,865	11,183,210
1890.....	—	—	835,463	954,021	9,928,737	11,132,195
1891.....	—	—	959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815	11,628,353
1892.....	—	—	1,020,002	1,430,920	11,414,913	12,536,664
1893.....	—	—	1,019,206	1,431,438	11,748,516	11,692,475
1894.....	—	—	821,660	1,514,405	10,936,624	12,125,968
1895.....	—	—	896,025	1,906,924	11,206,390	12,386,492
1896.....	—	—	989,765	1,614,723	11,286,792	12,023,944
1897.....	—	—	1,383,048	1,569,071	11,934,061	12,900,776
1898.....	—	—	1,439,623	2,001,032	12,104,247	12,997,341
1899.....	—	—	1,531,639	2,156,474	12,558,875	12,926,175
1900.....	—	—	1,544,108	1,831,205	13,149,125	13,393,957
1901.....	—	—	1,605,920	2,287,821	14,074,991	14,146,059
1902.....	—	—	1,807,925	2,537,373	14,348,387	14,878,407
1903.....	—	—	2,044,630	3,393,182	15,927,031	16,461,806
1904.....	—	—	2,638,260	2,862,794	17,527,111	16,600,482
1905.....	635,976 ^{1,2}	162,723 ^{1,2}	2,920,462	2,302,418	19,594,560	16,880,959
1906.....	1,425,059 ²	1,485,914 ²	3,044,442	2,328,126	23,027,122	21,169,868
1907.....	2,081,828 ²	2,450,375 ²	4,444,594	2,849,480	24,994,805	22,450,895
1908.....	2,849,650 ²	2,823,831 ²	5,979,055	3,686,350	31,420,983	27,719,131
1909.....	3,135,727 ²	2,650,441	4,664,501 ³	3,749,171 ³	30,205,933	28,167,824
1910.....	2,488,406 ²	4,002,394	8,874,742	6,382,993	36,480,071	33,783,150
1911.....	3,309,156 ²	3,437,088	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948	38,144,511
1912.....	4,100,113 ²	3,956,562	10,745,709	11,189,024	48,163,781	45,183,992
1913.....	5,399,905	5,225,584	12,510,215	15,412,322	51,819,101	53,278,425
1914.....	5,255,276	5,401,595	10,479,259	15,762,912	51,657,239	57,108,888
1915.....	5,143,590	5,714,032	7,974,496	11,942,667	50,247,746	54,677,473
1916.....	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795	53,826,219
1917.....	6,260,106	6,752,504	6,906,784	9,531,740	57,989,984	60,122,485
1918.....	7,660,762	8,303,808	8,882,845	9,023,269	69,345,305	66,052,909
1919.....	9,642,739	9,525,749	10,931,279	9,887,745	76,844,307	76,403,973
1920.....	10,919,776	10,423,356	13,861,603	11,568,003	92,653,023	88,250,675
1921.....	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458	102,569,515
1922.....	9,324,890	11,235,192	16,987,869	17,436,487	116,156,699	112,874,954
1923.....	10,419,146	10,990,830	18,758,864	19,273,942 ⁴	117,738,244	132,671,095
1924.....	10,506,627	11,174,690	19,124,580	20,515,367 ⁴	127,896,047	135,159,185
1925.....	11,531,026	11,249,433	18,823,358	20,156,702 ⁴	132,398,729	136,648,242

¹Four months only. Province created Sept. 1, 1905. ²Includes small sums of capital revenue and expenditure which cannot be separated. ³Nine months only, owing to change in fiscal year. ⁴Includes sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income). ⁵Six months of 1871 and for the year 1872. ⁶Six months. ⁷See foot notes to figures for individual provinces when using these columns.

25.—Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1881-1911, and in each year from 1916 to 1925.

NOTE.—As this table is based upon Table 24, those using it should refer to that table for totals and for explanatory notes.

(A) ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Fiscal Years	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for all Provinces.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1881.....	2.53	1.08	1.90	2.35	1.45	1.96	—	—	8.03	1.82
1891.....	2.50	1.47	1.91	2.32	1.96	3.88	—	—	9.77	2.21
1901.....	3.00	2.37	3.12	2.77	2.05	3.95	—	—	8.99	2.62
1911.....	4.00	3.30	3.83	3.50	3.71	9.65	5.48	8.84	26.73	5.65
1916.....	5.59	4.27	4.28	4.43	5.08	10.65	7.41	10.64	13.76	6.23
1917.....	5.49	4.16	4.22	4.72	6.61	11.14	8.42	12.17	14.68	7.10
1918.....	5.72	4.55	6.27	6.14	6.87	11.68	11.28	14.38	18.36	8.34
1919.....	5.61	6.35	5.74	5.54	7.27	14.67	11.69	17.50	21.99	9.08
1920.....	8.32	7.31	8.08	6.23	8.99	16.49	13.47	19.17	27.14	10.75
1921.....	8.69	8.76	7.46	6.74	10.37	15.34	15.56	18.84	29.01	11.63
1922.....	9.47	9.09	8.24	9.01	13.35	12.66	15.17	15.41	31.76	12.96
1923.....	7.43	10.03	8.80	8.87	11.53	15.81	15.78	16.78	34.48	12.98
1924.....	8.42	10.23	9.33	9.34	13.63	16.89	15.36	16.49	34.58	13.88
1925.....	8.48	8.32	8.82	9.93	15.47	11.98 ¹	14.86	17.69	33.58	14.16

(B) ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal Years	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for all Provinces.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1881.....	2.40	1.12	1.87	2.63	1.35	3.64	—	—	7.66	1.88
1891.....	2.77	1.54	2.12	2.75	1.97	4.36	—	—	10.51	2.41
1901.....	3.05	2.37	2.75	2.74	1.85	3.87	—	—	12.80	2.63
1911.....	4.25	3.64	3.99	3.20	3.92	8.68	5.23	9.18	20.87	5.29
1916.....	4.98	4.25	4.25	4.33	4.67	11.10	8.12	12.12	22.05	6.71
1917.....	5.39	4.60	5.82	4.48	5.97	12.15	8.30	13.12	20.26	7.36
1918.....	5.39	5.02	6.38	5.19	6.23	12.69	9.88	15.59	18.65	7.94
1919.....	7.33	6.35	6.83	5.41	7.54	14.48	11.39	17.28	19.89	9.03
1920.....	7.42	7.53	7.73	5.82	8.96	17.72	11.85	18.30	22.65	10.24
1921.....	7.83	8.93	8.85	6.19	9.74	16.49	16.04	22.28	29.05	11.69
1922.....	7.77	9.03	7.62	6.91	12.59	13.37	17.12	18.57	32.58	12.60
1923.....	8.98	9.87	9.22	8.17	16.33	16.65	16.17	17.70	35.43	14.63
1924.....	8.16	10.46	9.60	8.69	15.96	16.16	15.27	17.54	37.10	14.67
1925.....	8.54	11.12	10.20	9.38	16.58	10.40 ¹	15.00	17.26	35.96	14.61

¹For eight months only.

26.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Receipts of Provincial

Sources of Receipts.	Prince Edward Island.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	\$ 372,182	\$ 372,182	\$ 372,182	\$ 372,182	\$ 372,182
Agriculture.....	1,943	22,062	4,367	5,987	6,304
Lands.....	190	206	255	744	253
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	—	—	—	15	—
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	23	326	53	127	90
Fees.....	13,847	14,060	12,244	11,421	10,448
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	10,568	20,592	9,166	6,088	15,289
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	285,825	230,980	177,760	226,162	206,676
Licenses and Permits.....	74,290	76,718	67,426	101,745	108,471
Education.....	—	—	—	—	6,817
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	7,717	9,170	9,168	10,384	11,050
Interest.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds and Repayments.....	2,544	141	68	92	—
Miscellaneous.....	590	2,451	1,614	3,484	2,496
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	769,719	748,888	654,303	738,431	740,076

Sources of Receipts.	Quebec.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	\$ 2,028,241	\$ 2,315,081	\$ 2,316,086	\$ 2,315,643	\$ 2,315,654
Agriculture.....	28,160	27,240	25,975	46	—
Lands.....	183,585	132,076	112,948	105,964	95,106
Mines and Mining.....	642,285	205,707	254,655	202,751	336,251
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	3,039,764	2,693,717	3,151,312	3,786,292	4,325,928
Game and Fisheries.....	299,397	336,965	392,124	339,484	345,003
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	122,861	105,369	75,498	69,168	49,577
Fees.....	1,170,764	1,157,636	1,240,266	1,585,670	1,376,826
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	2,100,456	3,005,293	2,620,337	2,977,851	2,423,149
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	1,818,369	2,180,755	2,413,444	2,594,869	3,326,387
Licenses and Permits.....	2,590,695	6,275,337	6,753,327	6,415,535	6,710,505
Education.....	—	—	—	—	5,005
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	509,506	862,333	769,597	853,378	827,693
Interest.....	221,470	199,164	316,469	429,506	593,343
Refunds and Repayments.....	222,766	147,136	75,378	112,642	96,263
Miscellaneous.....	936,202	965,587	1,117,225	1,381,934	2,194,639
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	15,914,521	21,609,396	21,634,642	23,170,733	25,021,329

Sources of Receipts.	Saskatchewan.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	\$ 3,088,646	\$ 2,956,164	\$ 2,767,836	\$ 2,961,114	\$ 2,973,616
Agriculture.....	29,029	49,989	18,581	15,048	15,135
Lands.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	32,417	32,885	111,067	137,664	132,555
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	125,224	115,975	130,632	161,728	153,717
Fees.....	1,177,591	1,020,808	967,693	896,751	786,551
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	331,370	314,235	280,985	489,082	287,698
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	3,660,171	3,793,509	3,757,346	3,740,069	3,898,928
Licenses and Permits.....	1,027,235	808,904	1,106,710	1,468,156	1,400,908
Education.....	30,584	37,132	55,135	56,549	90,567
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	—	70,593	108,258	118,842	131,984
Interest.....	956,589	1,145,584	664,481	775,825	781,408
Refunds and Repayments.....	334,659	476,351	608,569	464,284	513,578
Miscellaneous.....	996,405	979,759	1,999,470	1,235,343	1,212,130
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	11,789,920	11,801,894	12,576,763	12,520,411	12,378,755

¹These totals include capital revenue to the amount of \$1,149,919 in 1921, \$1,218,059 in 1922, \$708,517 in 1923, \$1,181,038 in 1924, and \$1,411,049 in 1925, received from the Department of Lands and Forests, and not separable into its items.

Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1921-1925.²

Nova Scotia.					New Brunswick.				
1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
636,667	674,466	661,866	661,866	661,841	637,976	681,161	666,766	666,766	666,766
18,255	16,751	13,676	12,685	14,649	2,401	2,902	1,078	3,197	2,166
42,958	41,341	20,481	21,896	21,196	3,886	3,680	2,755	2,069	3,712
635,577	548,318	729,469	747,597	365,284	34,932	45,069	58,683	40,639	37,707
					973,067	646,455	891,512	1,121,914	913,872
8,466	34,514	26,575	26,374	28,248	93,154	95,187	88,841	97,913	100,858
3,081	3,236	4,644	11,337	9,643	89,787	57,162	46,586	51,612	32,890
162,182	228,553	226,696	282,516	246,047	84,219	76,549	73,235	73,474	67,192
158,972	120,740	222,679	135,846	258,408	151,326	241,753	152,609	163,124	290,530
572,818	623,440	614,619	777,950	678,341	282,334	497,744	420,451	280,444	280,603
627,254	838,768	1,124,592	1,035,705	752,327	363,275	664,243	842,856	955,030	910,316
159,424	117,861	144,196	143,374	132,680	57,374	54,062	76,879	72,044	95,706
447,854	494,283	496,452	518,326	510,459	82,825	118,335	111,882	158,436	160,611
160,522	336,209	296,465	363,369	382,441	10,077	22,775	15,359	11,540	10,792
832	1,336	5,650	6,503	2,381	735	520	160	—	—
951,978	711,392	729,275	716,039	423,539	25,537	19,130	30,081	27,084	18,609
4,586,840	4,791,308	5,317,335	5,461,338	4,467,484	2,892,905	3,226,727	3,479,733	3,725,286	3,556,330
Ontario.					Manitoba.				
1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ³
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,470,274	2,839,467	2,716,191	2,716,198	2,716,224	1,821,379	1,656,907	1,776,166	1,798,879	1,037,901
87,934	89,836	123,847	184,926	204,299	8,798	3,347	5,296	3,141	2,758
198,409	174,884	194,735	206,641	215,548	91,615	41,692	50,073	43,956	32,904
499,069	569,211	562,209	593,162	572,425	—	—	—	—	—
3,784,203	4,198,217	2,402,091	4,229,384	5,127,528	—	—	—	—	—
836,156	731,096	592,739	640,758	680,959	80,814	52,619	93,054	99,803	72,459
125,054	427,662	423,853	529,538	492,807	142,508	167,043	213,702	139,563	79,714
934,857	1,037,705	1,087,088	1,103,538	1,132,719	471,974	341,328	461,629	402,365	261,908
4,821,811	6,523,245	3,858,261	4,175,198	5,786,893	457,563	168,503	290,850	455,808	592,257
2,632,480	3,319,753	2,799,604	3,495,525	5,521,502	1,315,390	2,986,949	2,559,848	2,910,712	2,342,583
6,318,105	9,709,566	6,137,043	10,195,425	10,929,928	868,160	791,062	1,292,018	1,756,059	1,352,992
652,683	551,901	648,762	766,133	797,781	286,317	190,860	289,657	238,311	81,730
1,210,656	1,010,459	719,520	1,032,631	993,427	223,735	141,332	185,385	191,370	133,969
827,540	886,036	949,811	1,024,346	1,215,272	1,153,580	890,774	1,412,378	1,444,809	1,001,668
91,930	139,994	229,185	473,739	881,459	16,785	24,648	4,141	3,349	4,541
4,920,265	7,516,338	8,373,790	10,081,819	10,745,081	2,420,338	483,393	1,444,533	1,438,509	1,069,135
30,411,396	39,725,370	34,818,729	41,721,961	48,013,852	9,358,956	7,940,457	10,078,730	10,926,634	7,866,519
Alberta.					British Columbia.				
1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,261,601	2,214,509	2,148,667	2,263,127	2,267,729	623,135	709,896	738,817	738,817	738,817
109,723	126,721	248,136	152,594	122,367	45,970	30,981	30,750	30,001	30,918
					587,835	587,148	427,907	358,683	364,370
281,158	472,644	253,495	200,207	257,775	553,373	526,200	582,194	593,979	671,722
					3,280,035	2,828,589	3,230,869	3,430,940	3,470,430
68,957	104,265	97,475	130,903	120,252	172,712	212,067	216,263	213,280	220,701
242,399	212,604	201,199	138,906	117,164	75,181	57,723	55,162	49,147	49,552
1,037,173	952,174	809,485	777,638	732,067	752,931	874,690	641,179	683,767	604,195
172,598	123,745	164,087	189,808	459,659	342,259	563,573	682,919	772,712	708,880
2,397,461	2,541,684	3,497,010	3,387,516	3,342,321	5,395,272	5,791,564	6,117,469	6,392,767	6,648,114
1,203,449	1,588,378	2,069,919	2,331,822	2,844,515	1,199,023	2,562,524	3,106,544	3,646,345	3,035,821
139,625	142,476	103,272	194,589	196,790	35,561	72,584	50,762	92,769	39,050
60,947	6,973	43,699	118,480	157,019	100,302	303,727	315,869	340,008	346,164
214,143	181,090	303,514	347,203	312,621	619,555	967,151	1,100,018	1,164,208	1,241,112
184,634	282,058	238,309	39,004	47,026	30,492	39,819	52,189	53,244	33,479
2,688,074	79,289	240,879	234,530	553,721	1,405,628	859,633	1,409,553	563,923	616,733
11,086,937	9,324,890	10,419,146	10,506,627	11,531,026	15,219,264	16,987,869	18,758,864	19,124,580	18,823,358

²For aggregate receipts for all provinces, see Table 28, p. 792.³All figures for 1925 (Manitoba) are for eight months only.

27.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditures of Provincial

Items.	Prince Edward Island.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	37,102	33,472	31,471	35,079	37,711
Legislation.....	32,546	29,474	36,367	28,246	26,357
Agriculture.....	26,659	38,181	25,600	29,450	25,286
Lands.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Administration.....	33,662	36,130	34,317	32,913	31,027
Health and Sanitation.....	786	536	689	493	8,662
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	119,834	98,813	147,626	103,154	118,705
Education.....	246,401	273,978	301,045	281,795	293,431
Hospitals.....	120,559	104,364	130,181	108,586	105,142
Correctional Institutions.....	—	—	—	—	—
Charities.....	5,349	5,320	6,093	4,797	5,774
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	1,408	700	700	350	550
Recreations and Amusements.....	—	—	—	—	—
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds.....	—	915	—	—	—
Interest Payments.....	58,687	59,070	64,052	69,240	66,474
Sinking Funds.....	—	—	—	10,470	15,720
Miscellaneous Payments.....	11,049	6,288	11,905	11,309	10,499
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	691,042	687,241	790,046	715,882	745,338

Items.	Quebec.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	878,775	983,703	1,149,767	1,177,183	1,217,482
Legislation.....	591,107	587,132	765,124	620,127	672,701
Agriculture.....	971,000	1,244,321	1,162,500	1,496,574	1,446,000
Lands.....	373,090	311,109	453,487	423,728	674,206
Mines and Mining.....	16,500	16,500	16,500	32,000	38,500
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	359,900	501,520	513,746	1,119,072	879,481
Game and Fisheries.....	120,000	125,000	146,000	163,170	164,000
Legal Administration.....	2,068,457	2,074,687	2,086,139	2,187,956	2,299,041
Health and Sanitation.....	117,448	133,171	241,370	249,580	277,900
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	3,047,031	3,330,296	5,190,336	5,205,208	5,984,455
Education.....	1,802,619	1,877,021	2,428,687	2,814,516	2,993,116
Hospitals.....	1,044,145	1,036,059	1,195,140	1,108,674	1,398,648
Correctional Institutions.....	258,271	305,000	368,053	386,371	374,954
Charities.....	77,245	78,770	42,820	35,635	31,410
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	86,946	106,642	163,885	138,550	151,951
Recreations and Amusements.....	14,364	10,417	11,936	11,497	12,019
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	71,300	127,013	146,800	166,000	146,934
Refunds.....	16,010	21,677	29,388	34,723	32,303
Interest Payments.....	2,170,330	2,641,479	2,894,883	3,246,466	3,645,263
Sinking Funds.....	198,156	505,156	529,271	557,480	740,397
Miscellaneous Payments.....	341,394	559,304	394,444	392,783	448,629
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	11,621,088	16,575,977	19,930,276	21,567,293	23,629,390

Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1921-1925.

Nova Scotia.					New Brunswick.				
1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
262,195	264,257	268,669	299,844	297,576	146,270	153,095	161,334	160,929	160,265
155,155	123,399	120,291	132,938	157,666	96,292	98,465	97,559	97,969	123,646
72,733	46,745	46,621	54,670	68,843	66,639	61,625	69,324	80,283	90,110
71	96	253	329	4,152	17,107	9,539	5,318	5,862	5,635
42,129	42,914	43,037	50,022	75,824	4,524	2,325	2,113	1,407	1,715
3,050	3,112	2,987	3,050	3,050	215,941	85,772	175,663	141,003	114,518
—	2,166	3,582	5,877	7,535	31,250	28,790	34,446	41,541	52,222
58,243	71,027	97,016	44,360	69,629	53,443	48,313	54,930	47,828	66,228
3,058	4,128	4,763	4,518	3,160	15,085	9,122	11,039	15,244	19,022
1,123,933	1,089,965	1,082,899	1,396,843	1,510,482	942,644	688,537	1,058,371	1,076,649	1,135,118
776,044	721,528	780,823	791,291	793,782	465,522	450,913	485,180	525,280	585,082
847,568	825,967	823,541	780,119	811,595	210,305	225,842	227,425	296,548	298,455
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,813	34,277	28,725	30,809	26,513	30,583	29,904	21,799	24,558	25,840
10,659	10,464	16,427	19,183	20,934	11,343	11,085	10,425	44,161	12,169
11,914	11,541	12,559	11,549	11,608	15,466	10,373	11,961	11,055	8,453
19,651	19,271	20,081	22,121	19,641	7,695	6,687	4,933	3,350	5,596
13,645	8,359	12,193	3,701	2,275	—	—	—	—	—
861,564	1,030,239	1,327,322	1,383,616	1,639,057	814,019	886,750	954,018	1,011,865	1,107,098
267,358	359,489	405,768	437,820	241,325	78,441	81,965	137,036	141,086	171,389
118,363	123,054	131,621	106,865	204,897	209,943	96,775	125,399	108,904	130,008
4,678,146	4,791,998	5,229,178	5,579,525	5,969,544	3,432,512	2,985,877	3,648,273	3,835,522	4,112,569

Ontario.					Manitoba.				
1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ²
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1,858,171	2,093,344	2,192,565	2,270,681	2,336,191	529,115	434,367	509,543	504,394	372,187
455,348	518,300	929,791	470,497	732,988	212,646	315,897	215,084	180,687	141,663
709,366	883,902	1,156,461	1,287,993	1,336,766	206,017	113,439	105,059	100,095	34,489
86,844	97,850	101,700	110,157	112,755	—	—	—	—	—
79,356	112,515	172,367	147,859	118,319	—	—	—	—	—
633,475	740,360	1,138,768	934,564	1,294,186	—	—	—	—	—
371,346	283,350	336,482	333,062	307,563	8,821	5,664	21,760	33,868	23,894
1,415,029	1,082,402	1,943,065	1,116,663	1,196,581	793,876	680,968	781,010	628,151	418,057
199,238	313,474	362,580	372,174	365,640	35,000	30,000	35,000	25,000	16,667
1,925,238	2,161,979	6,305,038	6,434,893	6,073,360	1,246,323	844,475	1,014,815	961,779	655,189
7,568,815	9,499,905	10,972,931	10,505,321	10,760,736	2,131,678	1,583,898	2,150,027	2,092,556	1,208,157
3,563,570	3,421,939	3,948,473	3,597,549	4,065,098	553,424	413,493	717,825	777,529	590,222
852,302	1,083,742	1,119,054	879,013	966,335	108,330	80,388	88,927	88,835	58,329
224,170	318,321	363,875	397,886	573,959	342,679	349,830	165,724	203,402	134,861
96,957	1,466,525	2,609,254	2,311,965	2,140,248	505,846	379,844	498,823	479,694	347,202
59,748	55,302	117,641	108,575	189,576	35,398	15,063	9,343	2,040	—
337,625	517,728	204,536	167,513	146,097	76,875	52,830	56,743	46,229	4,945
203,082	195,110	282,488	314,918	361,695	29,916	36,220	52,862	54,564	15,331
6,838,334	11,638,501	13,821,821	16,026,730	17,062,604	3,022,144	2,807,417	4,011,969	4,152,841	2,613,179
1	1	48,595	30,083	1,453	—	—	—	12,500	101,461
1,101,674	973,846	1,204,954	1,048,473	1,320,028	225,051	237,874	182,053	111,023	88,322
28,579,688	37,458,395	49,305,439	48,866,569	51,462,178	10,063,139	8,381,667	10,616,567	10,455,187	6,824,152 ²

¹ Chargeable to Capital Account.² All figures for Manitoba for 1925 are for (8) eight months only.

27.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditures of Provincial

Items.	Saskatchewan.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	981,581	1,075,286	1,072,272	1,031,405	1,000,406
Legislation.....	218,697	399,054	243,253	206,484	212,564
Agriculture.....	576,101	470,463	251,321	188,602	230,202
Lands.....	40,959	59,487	59,464	50,504	43,887
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000
Game and Fisheries.....	19,897	29,147	40,631	43,341	42,944
Legal Administration.....	1,326,496	1,279,402	1,168,716	1,167,384	1,079,486
Health and Sanitation.....	140,190	109,936	97,334	43,392	55,180
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	1,821,014	2,377,943	1,936,193	1,777,605	1,797,730
Education.....	2,443,002	2,880,068	3,065,650	2,977,105	2,996,743
Hospitals.....	771,577	872,346	1,014,131	885,121	763,224
Correctional Institutions.....	42,011	35,412	33,183	33,487	29,363
Charities.....	85,668	117,100	124,559	136,616	112,168
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	111,378	165,430	211,430	227,197	266,746
Recreations and Amusements.....	13,617	17,519	17,070	16,209	14,040
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds.....	159,307	25,935	30,022	16,793	14,480
Interest Payments.....	1,620,454	1,829,129	2,185,885	2,192,620	2,341,559
Sinking Funds.....	186,960	63,335	63,335	84,670	125,033
Miscellaneous Payments.....	1,592,756	1,515,128	1,271,095	1,369,615	1,372,128
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	12,151,665	13,322,120	12,886,544	12,449,150	12,498,933

28.—Combined Itemized Summary Statement of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	13,940,101	14,418,933	14,164,575	14,494,591	13,750,730
Agriculture.....	332,213	369,828	471,707	407,625	398,596
Lands.....	1,108,478	981,027	809,154	739,953	733,089
Mines and Mining.....	2,646,394	2,367,149	2,440,704	2,378,335	2,241,164
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	11,077,069	11,366,978	9,675,783	12,568,530	13,837,758
Game and Fisheries.....	1,592,073	1,599,598	1,618,139	1,686,195	1,701,015
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	926,118	1,147,100	1,151,330	1,151,127	985,154
Fees.....	5,805,538	5,703,503	5,519,515	5,817,130	5,217,953
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	8,546,923	11,081,679	9,281,891	9,365,515	10,822,763
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	18,360,120	21,966,378	22,357,553	23,806,015	26,245,755
Licenses and Permits.....	14,271,483	23,615,700	25,500,436	27,905,824	27,845,733
Education.....	1,361,568	1,166,877	1,368,663	1,563,768	1,410,126
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	2,643,542	3,017,210	2,759,828	3,341,853	3,272,376
Interest.....	4,193,476	4,628,753	5,058,495	5,830,806	5,521,657
Refunds and Repayments.....	885,377	1,112,003	1,213,649	1,152,815	1,578,727
Miscellaneous.....	14,339,985	11,613,982	15,346,822	15,685,965	16,836,083
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	102,030,458¹	116,156,699¹	117,738,244¹	127,896,047¹	132,398,729¹

¹ These totals include capital revenue in Ontario to the amount of \$1,149,919 in 1921, \$1,218,050 in 1922, \$708,517 in 1923, \$1,181,038 in 1924 and \$1,411,049 in 1925, received from the Department of Lands and Forests and not separable into its items.

Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1921-1925—concluded.

Alberta.					British Columbia.				
1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
932,831	945,794	865,325	811,406	842,870	2,302,857	2,396,717	2,219,615	2,124,994	2,069,837
464,022	250,233	407,707	250,525	242,447	432,526	190,549	194,103	204,021	298,827
598,439	731,359	470,825	401,527	412,917	144,983	182,184	206,283	205,515	252,578
43,903	34,735	39,997	42,856	140	416,273	372,254	191,183	188,154	218,635
—	—	—	—	—	217,071	123,704	181,319	162,092	187,894
—	—	—	—	—	218,737	352,556	476,970	746,374	409,360
37,995	37,987	32,148	26,728	27,044	38,371	44,327	74,927	43,393	58,928
1,265,295	1,213,487	1,114,392	1,090,054	1,091,600	876,100	902,170	993,055	988,934	973,484
167,115	254,631	214,266	149,252	97,909	56,361	73,153	87,552	92,853	79,144
2,999,556	1,094,892	922,932	1,223,534	1,054,544	3,161,538	3,094,182	3,456,857	3,394,341	3,713,988
2,299,961	2,444,994	2,248,474	2,007,193	2,082,425	2,740,486	3,097,922	3,283,702	3,432,412	3,071,373
628,703	630,293	723,399	715,145	855,903	1,125,011	1,378,671	1,375,102	1,464,821	1,190,776
94,788	97,205	82,020	80,414	78,825	146,862	179,718	109,772	116,877	110,251
57,364	38,592	43,116	39,134	61,383	114,038	135,556	99,896	165,865	143,712
208,144	310,671	340,954	343,910	370,380	344,748	707,721	660,262	669,526	665,046
—	—	9,696	8,993	6,699	50,485	28,841	22,349	22,888	25,597
7,958	5,968	2,638	10,053	49,122	79,011	79,940	121,599	606,093	79,686
20,253	12,807	14,182	50,739	25,757	13,176	21,364	3,967	22,426	3,163
2,306,246	2,537,743	2,921,827	3,448,100	3,472,715	2,126,488	3,066,467	3,321,539	3,583,886	3,847,977
212,501	177,494	210,932	274,747	305,347	—	—	1,606,612 ¹	1,678,182 ¹	1,936,836 ¹
764,230	416,307	326,000	200,380	171,406	631,809	1,007,891	587,278	601,720	819,610
13,109,304	11,235,192	10,990,830	11,174,690	11,249,433	15,236,931	17,436,487	19,273,942	20,515,367	20,156,702

¹ Charged to capital account (expenditure out of income).

of all Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1921-1925.

EXPENDITURES.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	7,928,897	8,380,035	8,470,561	8,415,915	8,334,525
Legislation.....	2,658,339	2,512,503	3,009,279	2,191,494	2,608,859
Agriculture.....	3,371,937	3,772,219	3,493,994	3,844,709	3,897,191
Lands.....	978,247	885,070	851,402	821,590	1,059,410
Mines and Mining.....	359,580	297,958	415,336	393,380	422,252
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	1,431,103	1,683,320	2,309,134	2,945,063	2,701,595
Game and Fisheries.....	627,680	557,031	689,976	690,980	684,130
Legal Administration.....	7,890,601	7,388,586	8,272,640	7,304,243	7,225,133
Health and Sanitation.....	734,281	928,151	1,054,593	952,506	923,284
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	16,387,111	14,781,082	21,115,066	21,574,006	22,043,571
Education.....	20,474,528	22,830,227	25,716,519	25,427,469	24,784,845
Hospitals.....	8,864,862	8,908,974	10,155,217	9,734,092	10,079,063
Correctional Institutions.....	1,502,564	1,781,465	1,801,009	1,584,997	1,618,057
Charities.....	967,909	1,107,670	869,607	1,038,702	1,115,620
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	1,377,429	3,159,082	4,512,160	4,234,536	3,975,226
Recreations and Amusements.....	300,992	149,056	212,555	192,806	267,932
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	600,115	809,437	557,330	1,021,359	452,021
Refunds.....	455,389	322,387	425,102	497,864	455,004
Interest Payments.....	10,818,266	26,496,795	31,503,316	35,115,361	35,795,926
Sinking Funds.....	943,416	1,187,439	3,001,549 ¹	3,227,038 ¹	3,638,961 ¹
Miscellaneous Payments.....	4,996,269	4,936,467	4,234,750	3,951,072	4,565,577
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	102,569,515	112,871,951	132,671,095	135,159,185	136,648,242

¹ These totals include sinking funds of British Columbia, charged to capital account (expenditure out of income).

29.—Assets and Liabilities of the Provincial Governments

NOTE.—The following list of items shows the classification of accounts which are included in the following statement:—

ASSETS.

(1) DOMINION GOVERNMENT, including (a) Provincial Debt Account, (b) Land Account, (c) Housing Act, (d) Common School Fund, (e) School Land Trust Fund, (f) Annual Subsidy, (g) Grant per capita, (h) Provincial Aid to Highways, (i) Provincial Aid Technical Education Maintenance, (j) Grant for Government, B.N.A. Act.

(2) INVESTMENTS, including (a) Sinking Funds, (b) Inscribed Stock, (c) Victory Bonds, (d) Railway, (e) Debentures, (f) Registered Stock, (g) War Loan—Dominion, (h) Farm Loans Board, (i) Land Titles Assurance Fund, (j) Rural Credits Loans, (k) Treasury Bills, (l) Miscellaneous.

(3) DEPOSITS, including (a) Sinking Funds, (b) Bank Balances, (c) Special Deposits, Trust Accounts, (d) Special Deposits, Bank Liquidation, (e) Cash.

(4) CASH BALANCES, or in Banks.

(5) UTILITIES, PROVINCIAL OWNERSHIP, including (a) Telephones, (b) Grain Elevators, (c) Hydro-Electric Power, (d) Machinery for Highway Construction (Inventory).

(6) LANDS, including (a) Crown Lands, amounts outstanding and interest, (b) Former Indian Reservations, (c) Other Lands, including Soldiers' Land Act, Railway Subsidy Land repurchased and Fairview Works, Fairview, B.C., (d) Timber Dues, Bonus, etc., amounts outstanding, (e) Farm Settlement Board Land.

(7) LOANS AND ADVANCES, including (a) Co-operative Creameries, (b) Co-operative Elevator Companies, (c) Railways, (d) Advances, Trust Accounts, etc., (e) Advances, (f) Education County Loan (g) Public Utilities, (h) Due from Capital to Current, being amount advanced, (i) Loans to Banks, (j) Power Commission Temporary Loan, (k) Other Loans, (l) Seed Grain Advances, (m) Relief Aid to Municipalities, (n) Aids to Agriculture, Live Stock and Dairying, (o) Advances, Educational Purposes.

(8) MISCELLANEOUS, including (a) Deferred Charges, (b) Royalties (Mining), (c) Trust Funds—cash for railway bondholders, (d) Drainage, Irrigation and Judicial Districts, (e) Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, (f) Secured Accounts, (g) Education School Book Inventory, (h) Taxes uncollected (Provincial Highway Board), (i) Accounts receivable and Inventories, (j) Hospitals, accounts receivable, etc., (k) Outstanding Revenue, (l) Patriotic Purposes (expenditure for), (m) Miscellaneous.

(9) OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS, including (a) Provincial Government Buildings and Sites, (b) Roads and Bridges, (c) Demonstration Farms, (d) Public Improvements, (e) Other Expenditures, (f) Public Institutions (Plant, Livestock, Stores and Equipment), (g) Other Assets including Trust Accounts.

ASSETS.

Items.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	\$	\$	\$
Principal Assets—			
(1) Dominion Government.....	943,389	2,436,812	2,004,299
(2) Investments.....	391,683	4,639,092	10,323,140
(3) Deposits.....	—	2,494,128	—
(4) Cash Balances or in Banks.....	—	221,019	—
(5) Utilities, Provincial Ownership.....	—	412,842	3,780,463
(6) Lands.....	—	—	150,000
(7) Loans and Advances.....	—	4,394,053	1,194,114
(8) Miscellaneous.....	—	2,550,697	1,185,616
Total Principal Assets.....	1,335,072	17,148,643	18,637,632
(9) Other Miscellaneous Assets.....	—	22,711,805	21,413,488
(10) Natural Resources.....	—	—	—

LIABILITIES.

Direct Liabilities—			
(1) Dominion Government.....	50,000	1,537,000	1,581,717
(2) Debentures.....	1,833,000	35,267,928	19,950,089
(3) Bonds.....	—	—	10,661,977
(4) Stocks.....	—	434,000	1,733,843
(5) Treasury Bills.....	—	—	—
(6) Loans.....	603,293	299,000	—
(7) Bank Overdraft and Debit Balances.....	—	46,381	1,841,470
(8) Sinking Funds.....	—	150,228	2,292,777
(9) Miscellaneous.....	3,902	2,125,911	3,131,201
Total Direct Liabilities.....	2,490,200	39,860,448	41,193,074
(10) Indirect Liabilities.....	—	—	1,167,000

at the close of their respective fiscal years ended in 1925.

(10) NATURAL RESOURCES, including (a) Pine Timber, (b) Pulpwood, Timber, Ties, Poles, Hardwood, etc., (c) Mining Lands and Profits, (d) Water powers, (e) Unsold School Lands, (f) Fish, Game and Fur, (g) Crown Lands.

LIABILITIES.

(1) DOMINION GOVERNMENT, including (a) Agricultural Aid, unexpended Balance, (b) Housing Act Loan, (c) Dominion Subsidy Paid in Advance, (d) Balance of Account, 1902, (e) Purchase of Property Q.M.O. Railway, (f) Public Health Aid, unexpended balance.

(2) DEBENTURES, including (a) Provincial, (b) Administration Farm Loans Act, (c) Agricultural Development Board.

(3) BONDS, including (a) Provincial, (b) Court House, (c) Government Bonds and Stock.

(4) STOCKS, including (a) Stock inscribed, (b) Registered.

(5) TREASURY BILLS.

(6) LOANS, including (a) Short Term Special, (b) Loan Account, (c) Due Bank, (d) Temporary Loans, (e) Loans (Funded Debt), (f) Railways.

(7) BANK OVERDRAFTS AND DEBIT BALANCES.

(8) SINKING FUNDS, including (a) Replacement Reserves, (b) Municipal, (c) Invested, (d) Hydro-Electric Commission, etc.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS, including (a) Certificates (Railway and Annuity), (b) Trust Funds and Deposits (c) Mortgages (B.C. Building, London, England), (d) Interest, (1) on securities, (2) accrued (not due) (e) School Grants, (f) Accounts Payable, (g) Licenses paid in advance, (h) Liabilities for Capital Expenditure (including Railways, Bridges, Roads, etc.), (i) Outstanding Warrants, (j) Provincial Office Savings Deposits (not invested), (k) Miscellaneous.

(10) INDIRECT LIABILITIES, including (a) Guarantee of Bonds and Loans in Nova Scotia, (b) Bonds guaranteed by Province of New Brunswick, (c) Debentures and Loans for Railways, Institutions, Schools etc., in Quebec, (d) Guarantees of Debentures for Toronto University, Niagara Falls Park, Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission, Towns of Bruce Mines, Cochrane and Matheson, Township of Tisdale, Separate School Board, Town of Timmins and Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Ontario, (e) Principal and interest guaranteed for C.N.R. Securities, Municipal Debentures and Manitoba Farm Loan Association Securities (in addition interest only has been guaranteed on Municipal Debentures par value \$99,500, also rentals payable to N.P. Ry. Co. for certain railways leased) in Manitoba, (f) Guarantees of Principal and Interest on Securities, Railways, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Dyking Districts, Ore Reduction Co. and Agricultural Credits Commission in British Columbia.

ASSETS.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
8,540,100	61,280,437	16,557,518	30,338,519	44,105,169	14,776,333	180,982,576
4,174,268	44,745,591	15,102,143	12,952,507	781,167	13,543,516	106,653,107
532,554	—	—	815,969	—	928,875	4,771,526
1,658,721	1,875,441	1,997,790	—	1,351,077	809,311	7,913,359
8,321,173	141,717,309	20,926,004	10,017,500	23,208,324	—	208,383,615
15,162,437	—	635,220	3,071,277	—	6,089,632	9,093,713
—	2,854,081	—	1,701,443	22,615,365	42,888,510	89,960,976
—	1,825,970	11,836,243	—	8,020,484	6,384,010	33,504,463
38,389,253	254,298,829	67,054,918	58,897,215	100,081,586	85,420,187	641,263,335
9,022,019	113,144,188	30,111,761	29,891,521	39,123,395	34,350,520	299,768,698
—	691,250,000	14,870,655	40,000,000	34,967,890	—	781,088,545 ¹

LIABILITIES.

8,853,914	9,350,000	—	—	—	1,701,500	23,074,131
—	36,000	—	44,863,080	79,463,834	45,243,800	226,657,731
—	263,248,600	66,658,595	—	—	—	340,569,172
—	4,446,657	—	5,630,296	—	17,196,936	29,441,732
—	33,000,000	—	7,142,245	—	—	40,142,245
86,444,927	4,963,381	—	—	1,500,000	16,055,562	109,866,168
—	—	—	244,231	—	—	2,132,082
—	1,600,411	5,992,216	—	—	—	10,035,632
3,557,919	28,562,198	11,569,166	238,763	14,706,526	11,442,881	75,338,467
98,838,760	345,297,247	84,219,977	58,118,615	95,670,361	91,640,679	857,257,360
3,452,000	51,945,906	34,003,354	30,214,948	25,648,897	64,677,857	211,109,962

¹ Partial.

3.—Municipal Public Finance.

The existence of local self-governing units has always been characteristic of democratic societies, and nowhere more so than in Canada. The struggle for responsible government was naturally accompanied by an agitation for local self-government in the cities and towns of Canada, and after responsible government had been conceded, a complete system of municipalities was established throughout the old province of Canada by the Municipal Act of 1849*. Under the division of powers made by the British North America Act between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, legislation regarding municipal government, being a local matter, was naturally assigned to the provinces, which differ considerably with regard to their types of municipal organization. Thus in Prince Edward Island the only incorporated municipalities are the city of Charlottetown and 6 incorporated towns. In Nova Scotia there are no rural municipalities smaller than counties. In British Columbia, 7 of the 33 cities have fewer than 1,000 people, while there are no towns at all; again, in the same province the rural districts are mainly administered from the provincial capital, there being only 30 rural municipalities. Finally, in Saskatchewan and Alberta there exist local improvement districts, areas which have not as yet been organized into rural municipalities, where the taxes are levied, collected and expended by the Provincial Government. Such districts, however, may be regarded as on the way to become self-governing rural municipalities and their statistics are therefore included in Table 30, which gives statistics of the numbers and types of municipalities in 1925, except that the New Brunswick figures are for 1921.

30.—Number of Municipalities in Canada and in each Province, by Classes, 1925.

Provinces.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Counties.	Township municipalities.	Rural municipalities.	Local Improvement districts.	Total number of municipalities.
Prince Edward Island...	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	7
Nova Scotia.....	2	43	—	—	—	24	—	69
New Brunswick ¹	3	23	4	15	—	—	—	45
Quebec.....	23	90	278	74	—	977 ²	—	1,442
Ontario ³	26	146	153	38	563	—	—	926
Manitoba.....	4	30	21	—	—	121	—	176
Saskatchewan.....	7	80	366 ⁴	—	—	301	18	772
Alberta.....	6	54	146	—	—	169	237	612
British Columbia.....	33	—	5	—	—	30 ⁵	—	68
Canada.....	105	472	973	127	563	1,622	255	4,117

¹ From census returns. ² Including 9 independent rural municipalities. ³ There are also 11 districts, which have not a county organization. ⁴ Including 6 summer resort villages. ⁵ Municipal districts.

1.—All Municipalities.

Municipal Assessments.—Throughout the Dominion, the chief basis of municipal tax revenue is the real estate within the limits of the municipalities, though in certain provinces personal property, income and business carried on are also taxed. General taxes are normally assessed at the rate of so many mills on the dollar of the assessed valuations, while in the Prairie Provinces the values of improvements made to real property are often rated at a very low figure, *e.g.*, in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the taxable valuations of buildings are less than 10 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, as shown in Table 31.

*For a brief outline of the rise of the municipal system of Ontario, see 1922-23 Year Book, p. 108.

There are various reasons for fluctuations in assessment valuations, due to differences in laws and varying practices with regard to assessment as between provinces, as between classes of municipalities and as between municipalities of the same class from year to year. Such matters are more fully dealt with in the special report of the Bureau on "Assessment Valuations by Provinces".

Land valuations in the West, which in earlier years were somewhat inflated, have of late been assessed on a sounder basis, and in some provinces the Equalization Boards have placed a more equitable valuation on lands as among the various rural municipal districts.

31.—Summary Statement showing total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, for the seven-year period 1919-1925.

Provinces.		Taxable Valuations.		
		Real Property.		
		Land.	Buildings.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1919	-	-	31,140,194
	1920	-	-	31,533,331
	1921	-	-	31,698,331
	1922	-	-	31,677,329
	1923	-	-	32,041,113
	1924	-	-	30,447,873
	1925	-	-	30,570,834
Nova Scotia.....	1919	-	-	100,069,373
	1920	-	-	117,499,003
	1921	-	-	136,824,878
	1922	-	-	139,982,616
	1923	-	-	142,093,014
	1924	-	-	141,530,888 ¹
	1925	-	-	141,025,289 ¹
New Brunswick ²	1919	-	-	81,078,093
	1920	-	-	91,730,273
	1921	-	-	57,008,514
	1922	-	-	78,285,461
	1923	-	-	53,971,874
	1924	-	-	125,355,164
	1925	-	-	100,637,512
Quebec.....	1919	-	-	1,397,802,504
	1920	-	-	1,526,540,849
	1921	-	-	1,603,952,784
	1922	-	-	1,640,556,397
	1923	-	-	1,702,838,237
	1924	-	-	1,751,212,910
	1925	-	-	1,810,575,661
Ontario.....	1919	1,086,661,988	826,838,819	1,913,500,807
	1920	1,116,706,376	865,682,600	1,982,388,976
	1921	1,175,199,067	962,370,566	2,137,569,633
	1922	1,200,820,090	1,024,689,327	2,225,509,417
	1923	1,218,824,699	1,099,571,886	2,318,396,585
	1924	1,237,875,461	1,149,503,750	2,387,379,211
	1925	1,247,429,026	1,180,542,718	2,427,971,744
Manitoba.....	1919	-	-	467,857,405
	1920	-	-	484,802,829
	1921	-	-	674,574,091
	1922	-	-	660,708,101
	1923	-	-	638,136,316
	1924	-	-	605,396,598
	1925	-	-	576,380,525

¹ Including exemptions of \$146,450 in 1924 and \$110,383 in 1925 which are not separable but have been deducted from the total.

² In New Brunswick it will be noted that there is considerable fluctuation of valuations from year to year. There is no provincial Department of Municipal Affairs, and while the various cities, towns and municipalities are by statute required to file annual statements they appear to have become very lax in this respect, with the result that the returns are incomplete each year, and in consequence there can be no true comparability of valuation as between the years shown. For example, in 1919 and 1920, 8 cities, 18 towns, 1 village and 15 counties reported; in 1921, 3 cities, 16 towns, 1 village and 13 counties; in 1922, 2 cities, 9 towns and 16 counties, York County including the towns of Devon and Marysville not separable; in 1923, 1 city, 9 towns and 6 municipalities; in 1924, 2 cities, 18 towns, 2 villages and 14 municipalities; and in 1925, 2 cities, 13 towns, 1 village and 15 municipalities.

31.—Summary Statement showing total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Province, for the seven-year period 1919-1925—continued.

Provinces.		Taxable Valuation.		
		Real Property.		
		Land.	Buildings.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan	1919	897,895,057	—	1,071,035,320
	1920	1,011,911,919	32,038,559	1,110,741,107
	1921	990,318,807	72,181,708	1,062,500,515
	1922	930,395,574	77,284,366	1,057,679,940
	1923	972,731,109	81,769,081	1,054,500,190
	1924	983,418,718	82,170,240	1,065,588,958
	1925	970,559,880	84,961,308	1,055,521,188
Alberta	1919	361,209,911	46,379,814	407,589,725
	1920	397,531,998	51,070,811	448,602,809
	1921	738,590,504	56,694,883	795,285,387
	1922	723,513,878	63,349,263	786,863,141
	1923	708,043,989	66,335,632	774,379,601
	1924	697,372,332	71,941,324	769,313,656
	1925	608,135,436	12,238,414	759,789,279
British Columbia	1919	353,508,519	194,430,709	557,939,228
	1920	349,146,755	196,641,269	545,788,024
	1921	332,789,775	221,418,811	554,208,586
	1922	326,384,318	234,612,863	560,997,184
	1923	318,175,214	244,251,108	552,426,322
	1924	312,166,616	254,037,090	566,253,706
	1925	303,782,438	265,446,494	568,728,932
Canada	1919	2,709,275,475	1,067,649,342	6,028,012,649
	1920	2,875,297,048	1,145,433,230	6,339,627,201
	1921	3,236,893,153	1,312,665,968	7,053,622,719
	1922	3,231,113,860	1,399,935,822	7,182,262,586
	1923	3,217,774,991	1,491,927,707	7,278,783,252
	1924	3,230,833,127	1,557,702,404	7,442,478,964
	1925	3,129,406,780	1,543,188,934	7,471,412,014

³ The cities of Alberta in their annual returns for 1925 do not detail the classes of assessments. The grand total assessment valuations of cities in 1925 was \$139,415,429, and is included in "Total Valuation of Real Property."

Provinces.		Taxable Valuations.			Exempted Property.
		Personal Property.	Income.	Other Taxable Valuations.	
		\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island	1919	2,972,485	—	—	—
	1920	3,336,280	—	—	—
	1921	3,486,673	—	—	—
	1922	3,490,667	—	—	—
	1923	3,399,090	—	318	—
	1924	2,168,800	—	—	—
	1925	2,150,888	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	1919	27,979,000	1,296,396	—	29,601,759
	1920	25,685,198	1,930,430	—	31,055,648
	1921	26,139,569	2,079,555	—	37,248,350
	1922	25,634,714	2,003,305	—	36,948,814
	1923	35,717,616	2,140,796	—	36,286,290
	1924	24,983,442	2,048,630	—	35,417,746
	1925	24,165,159	1,602,135	—	36,271,892
New Brunswick	1919	20,170,004	20,774,180	12,057,325	—
	1920	24,605,768	25,747,209	15,627,461	—
	1921	15,673,731	20,854,000	614,900	—
	1922	17,614,525	20,851,675	—	277,445
	1923	11,275,034	17,288,950	—	—
	1924	28,029,483	18,875,770	—	2,500,000
	1925	19,935,093	22,550,375	—	—

31.—Summary Statement showing Total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, for the seven-year period 1919-1925—concluded.

Provinces.		Taxable Valuation.			Exempted Property.
		Personal Property.	Income.	Other Taxable Valuations.	
Quebec.....	1919	—	—	8,141,101	460,249,686
	1920	—	—	20,319,697	467,924,602
	1921	—	—	16,851,336	488,415,112
	1922	—	—	22,955,650	495,536,142
	1923	—	—	20,682,418	541,498,987
	1924	—	—	19,483,537	560,624,119
	1925	—	—	5,105,536	563,917,244
Ontario.....	1919	—	77,189,865	140,975,628	285,012,422
	1920	—	90,655,979	152,766,954	313,986,408
	1921	—	100,589,708	172,563,712	410,247,153
	1922	—	136,863,474	185,180,839	433,494,895
	1923	—	127,632,890	191,874,326	455,116,644
	1924	—	132,653,710	193,967,798	534,861,474
	1925	—	138,436,220	193,443,683	557,269,580
Manitoba.....	1919	—	—	—	—
	1920	—	—	—	—
	1921	—	—	—	—
	1922	11,218,080	—	9,276,903	137,298,287
	1923	10,900,117	—	8,963,284	136,339,289
	1924	10,456,060	—	8,551,770	139,314,881
	1925	9,922,652	—	8,691,447	135,430,071
Saskatchewan.....	1919	—	—	—	—
	1920	1,900,000	1,626,408	7,924,400	25,147,080
	1921	1,873,000	—	37,770,360	7,615,661
	1922	1,953,430	3,173,153	34,347,357	—
	1923	2,030,281	2,569,698	30,804,852	—
	1924	—	2,703,425	37,964,108	—
	1925	—	2,363,677	37,640,922	—
Alberta.....	1919	1,811,230	4,000,000	6,324,097	—
	1920	2,421,364	6,000,000	6,195,909	—
	1921	921,004	—	6,647,373	—
	1922	1,430,493	—	13,655,423	—
	1923	1,320,069	—	10,016,932	—
	1924	1,210,157	—	6,498,678	—
	1925	278,642	—	1,760,586	—
British Columbia.....	1919	—	—	—	37,072,097
	1920	—	—	—	50,304,747
	1921	—	—	—	60,547,356
	1922	—	—	—	54,141,686
	1923	—	—	—	61,621,156
	1924	—	—	—	68,316,486
	1925	—	—	—	72,743,038
Canada.....	1919	52,932,719	103,260,441	167,498,151	811,935,964
	1920	57,948,610	126,010,026	202,834,421	888,418,485
	1921	48,093,977	123,523,263	234,447,681	1,004,073,632
	1922	61,331,909	162,896,607	265,416,172	1,157,697,269
	1923	61,642,237	149,632,334	262,342,130	1,230,862,366
	1924	63,847,942	156,281,535	266,465,891	1,336,034,706
	1925	53,452,434	164,952,407	243,642,224	1,365,631,825

¹ The cities of Alberta in their annual returns for 1925 do not detail the classes of assessments. The grand total assessment valuations of cities in 1925 was \$139,415,429, and has been included in "Total Valuation of Real Property," since the great bulk of the assessment of the cities is unquestionably real property.

Bonded Indebtedness.—Like other Canadian governing bodies, the municipalities of the greater part of Canada borrowed rather freely during the boom period of 1900-12, and again during the period of inflation between 1917 and 1920. The bonded indebtedness of Ontario municipalities rose from \$153,568,409 in 1913 to \$405,178,853 in 1925, while that of Quebec municipalities increased from \$132,078,584 in 1914 to \$231,358,779 in 1925, and a similar increase took place in

other provinces. The recent growth in the bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities is shown by provinces in Table 32, but this increase is less than the actual because the number of New Brunswick municipalities reporting was lower in the later than in the earlier years. Such as they are, the figures show that the municipal bonded indebtedness increased during the seven-year period in every province but New Brunswick.

32.—Total Bonded Indebtedness of All Classes of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1919-1925.

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I. ¹	970,100	1,088,500	1,202,200	1,254,960	1,290,800	1,143,550	1,163,050
Nova Scotia....	17,863,881	19,192,462	22,451,743	23,541,759	24,248,782	25,348,664	25,722,635
New Brunswick ² ...	11,128,467	10,841,466	7,578,587	10,025,633	7,974,362	17,350,225	10,660,863
Quebec.....	171,168,650	190,204,326	191,877,251	207,883,993	214,260,791	230,424,908	231,358,779
Ontario.....	243,226,877	269,727,271	317,613,283	349,276,606	376,512,002	430,010,501	405,178,853
Manitoba.....	55,562,788	57,820,588	65,463,239	68,811,040	73,908,963	73,944,105	79,211,867
Saskatchewan...	39,585,388	34,989,751	35,040,336	52,787,655	51,709,772	49,448,911	46,732,040
Alberta.....	66,870,164	57,205,275	53,429,558	60,832,650	70,999,611	65,414,317	57,908,593
British Columbia....	94,741,615	96,107,911	97,495,984	98,761,630	96,273,987	96,106,151	99,055,201
Total.....	701,118,230	737,175,550	795,152,161	873,175,866	917,179,070	989,191,332	956,991,881

¹ The figures for 1919 to 1923 are for Charlottetown, Summerside and Montague only; for 1924, Charlottetown and Kensington, and for 1925 Charlottetown, Kensington and Montague. The town of Georgetown has no bonded debt, while no figures are available for Souris and Alberton.

² New Brunswick figures are for 3 cities, 18 towns, 1 village and 15 counties in 1919 and 1920; 3 cities, 16 towns, 1 village and 13 counties in 1921; 2 cities, 9 towns and 10 counties in 1922; 1 city, 6 towns and 6 counties in 1923; 3 cities, 18 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1924; 2 cities, 13 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1925.

2.—Urban Municipalities.

The statistics of the rural and urban population of Canada, appearing on pages 116 to 123 of this issue of the Year Book, show that between 1901 and 1921 the urban population of Canada more than doubled, increasing from 2,014,222 to 4,352,442; further, this growth has been greater in the cities, more especially the larger cities, than in the towns and villages. The aggregation of great numbers of people into the cities within a comparatively short space of time has made it necessary for costly public services to be furnished to the newcomers. Problems of water supply, road and bridge building, police and fire protection, sanitation and sewage, transportation, education, public health and recreation have been faced and more or less satisfactorily solved, often at great expense. Some municipalities, indeed, in the period before the war, considered it expedient to provide public services for prospective, as well as for existing population, and later found that the prospects did not become actualities as rapidly as they had expected. The result of the great actual growth and the great expectations of growth was a rapid increase in municipal taxation which has made municipal public finance a very important part of the public finance of Canada, attracting a very considerable amount of attention from theoretical students of public finance, from municipal officials, from bond houses and generally from the urban ratepayer.

Investigators of municipal public finance have, however, found great difficulties in pursuing their studies on account of the incomparability of the statistics collected by Provincial Governments, or the entire absence of such statistics, for, as late as 1919, only six provinces compiled and published their municipal statistics. Accordingly, in response to suggestions from the Union of Canadian Municipalities and

the Municipal Improvement League of Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook to collect independently through its Finance Branch the statistics for a fixed group of municipalities of 10,000 population or over, according to schedules and methods of compilation approved by the provinces. The results of the first investigation for the calendar year 1919 were published in summary form on pp. 570-580 of the 1920 Year Book, as well as in greater detail in a special report. Subsequently other reports appeared of the municipal statistics of urban municipalities of between 3,000 and 10,000 population and municipalities of between 1,000 and 3,000 population. The statistics of these later reports were summarized on pp. 802-805 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 5,000 Population and over.—In the 1925 edition of the Year Book, summary statistics were presented of 81 urban municipalities of 5,000 population and over reporting to the Bureau for the calendar year 1922 (see pp. 806-808). Details were published in a special report, obtainable on application to the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 1,000 to 5,000 Population.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has secured in comparable form and published a report on the statistics of 257 urban municipalities of between 1,000 and 5,000 population having an estimated aggregate population of 551,461 in 1922. The figures are for the calendar year 1922, and a summary of the financial statistics was given at pp. 808-812 of the 1925 Year Book. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Bureau.

4.—National Wealth and Income.

1.—National Wealth.

There are several methods of computing national wealth, *i.e.*, the aggregate value of the property within the nation, apart from undeveloped natural resources. Perhaps the most familiar of these methods is that of working back to capital values through income tax returns, but this can be applied only in countries where incomes are thoroughly appraised. A second method is that of estimation from probate returns, the value of the estates of deceased persons being regarded as representative. A third is that of a complete census, based upon a canvass of the individual. In the accompanying tables a fourth method, namely, the so-called "inventory" method, is employed; it consists in totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, etc.

It must be understood that statistics of this character are suggestive and indicative rather than strictly accurate. The concept of wealth is distinctly intangible, and there are numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature. It should be pointed out that Tables 33 to 35 cover the year 1921 (the latest year for which the statistics are available), and that in 1921 the money values of commodities were still above normal. Estimates for subsequent years will doubtless, on this account, show considerable changes in several of the items. The present survey, which includes the provincial distribution of Canadian wealth, places the estimated aggregate of the tangible wealth of the Dominion in 1921, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, at \$22,195,000,000.

Aggregate and per capita Wealth of the Provinces, 1921.—As regards the provincial distribution of wealth, Ontario ranked first, with estimated aggregate wealth amounting to \$7,353,000,000, or 33.1 p.c. of the total, and Quebec second, with estimated wealth of \$5,542,000,000, or 25 p.c. of the whole. Saskatchewan was third, with estimated wealth of \$2,846,000,000, or 12.8 p.c. of the total for the Dominion.

While Ontario led in absolute wealth, the western provinces came first in per capita wealth: Saskatchewan held first rank with a per capita wealth of \$3,757, Alberta second with \$3,317, and Manitoba third with \$2,705. These figures may be compared with \$2,507 and \$2,347, the per capita wealth of Ontario and Quebec respectively. Further details are furnished in Tables 33 to 35.

33.—Provincial Distribution of the National Wealth of Canada, with percentage and per capita Analyses, 1921.

Provinces.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribu- tion of Wealth.	Population.	Percentage Distribu- tion of Population.	Wealth per Capita.
	\$	p. c.	No.	p. c.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	119,912,060	0.5	88,615	1.01	1,353
Nova Scotia.....	752,607,986	3.4	523,837	5.96	1,437
New Brunswick.....	597,596,369	2.7	387,876	4.41	1,541
Quebec.....	5,541,819,967	25.0	2,361,199	26.87	2,347
Ontario.....	7,353,397,816	33.1	2,933,662	33.38	2,507
Manitoba.....	1,650,495,868	7.4	610,118	6.94	2,705
Saskatchewan.....	2,845,642,985	12.8	757,510	8.62	3,757
Alberta.....	1,950,973,479	8.8	558,454	6.70	3,317
British Columbia.....	1,365,896,120	6.2	524,582	5.97	2,604
Yukon.....	16,866,792	0.1	4,157	0.14	4,058
Canada.....	22,195,302,443	100.0	8,788,483¹	100.0	2,525

¹Includes 7,988 persons in the Northwest Territories and 485 persons engaged in the Royal Canadian Navy.

Wealth of Canada by Items, 1921.—The capital invested in the farms of the country, including implements and live stock, as determined by the last decennial census, was the largest item in our national wealth, aggregating \$6,587,-000,000, or 29.68 p.c. of the whole. The value of agricultural production in 1921, \$1,396,000,000, was also included to cover the average stocks of agricultural goods in the possession of farmers and traders and the amount invested in the preparation for the new crop. Thus the agricultural wealth of Canada totalled \$7,983,000,000, nearly 36 p.c. of the wealth of the Dominion.

The second largest element in the national wealth was urban real property. This includes the assessed valuations of taxed and exempted property, to which was added one-third to provide for under-valuation by assessors and for roads, bridges and sewers. The estimated value, as based on the returns for 1921 received from municipalities, was \$5,752,000,000, or 25.91 p.c. of the total wealth of the Dominion.

The wealth invested in steam railways, computed from the cost of road and equipment, and distributed by provinces on the basis of mileage, constituted the next largest item, amounting to \$2,159,000,000, or 9.73 p.c. of the total.

Other important items include stocks in process, raw material and finished products of manufacturing establishments, to which was added 100 p.c. as an estimate of the value of manufactured goods in the hands of dealers, the whole amounting to \$1,363,000,000, or 6.14 p.c., the tangible value of the forests, amounting to \$1,198,000,000, or 5.4 p.c., and household furnishings and other personal property, including automobiles, amounting to \$1,144,000,000, or 5.15 p.c.

On the basis of the 1921 population of 8,788,483, the per capita wealth invested in farms and equipment was \$749, in urban real property \$654, in steam railways \$246, in the forests \$136, and in household furnishings, clothing and motors \$130. The per capita wealth of all kinds was \$2,525. Further details of the items included are presented in Table 34 for the Dominion and in Table 35 for the individual provinces.

34.—An Estimate of the National Wealth of Canada, with percentage and per capita Distribution of Component Items, 1921.

Items.	Aggregate Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Average Amount per head of Population.
	\$	p.c.	\$
Farm values (land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock, census 1921).....	6,586,648,126	29.68	749
Agricultural products in the possession of farmers and traders, 1921.....	1,396,223,000	6.29	159
Total agricultural wealth, 1921.....	7,982,871,126	35.97	908
Mines (capital employed, 1921).....	559,514,154	2.52	64
Forests (estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood and capital invested in woods operations).....	1,197,660,000	5.40	136
Fisheries (capital invested in boats, gear, etc., in primary operations, 1921).....	25,648,650	0.12	3
Central electric stations (capital invested, 1921).....	239,675,661	1.08	27
Manufactures (machinery and tools, 1921).....	610,068,624	2.75	70
Manufactures (materials on hand, stocks in process; estimate for amount in dealers' hands, 1921).....	1,362,535,764	6.14	155
Steam railways (investment in road and equipment).....	2,159,298,000	9.73	246
Electric railways (investment in road and equipment).....	186,519,439	0.84	21
Canals (amount expended on construction to March 31, 1922)...	141,425,373	0.64	16
Telephones (cost of property and equipment).....	158,678,229	0.71	18
Urban real property (assessed valuations and exempted property and estimation for under-valuation by assessors, and for roads, sewers, etc.).....	5,751,505,257	25.91	654
Shipping (estimated from 1918 census and distributed according to tonnage owned).....	100,000,000	0.45	11
Imported merchandise in store, being one-half imports during year 1921.....	373,902,166	1.68	43
Household furnishings, clothing, carriages, motors, etc., distributed according to wealth and population.....	1,144,000,000	5.15	130
Specie held by Government and chartered banks and estimated for public holdings.....	202,000,000	0.91	23
Total estimated wealth, 1921.....	22,195,302,443	100.00	2,525

35.—Estimated National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces and Chief Component Items, 1921.

(NOTE.—For a fuller description of the various items, see Table 34.)

Items.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm values.....	58,977,962	136,841,573	131,825,675	1,096,787,710	1,691,686,034
Agricultural products.....	21,431,000	44,234,000	48,458,000	325,291,000	441,418,000
Total agricultural wealth..	80,408,962	181,075,572	180,283,675	1,422,078,710	2,133,104,034
Mines.....	—	82,283,644	2,985,382	81,494,918	188,769,764
Forests.....	—	58,150,000	100,840,000	364,600,000	194,100,000
Fisheries.....	779,816	8,764,864	3,316,479	1,795,404	3,352,410
Central electric stations.....	435,294	3,987,037	2,523,413	69,673,905	109,708,766
Manufactures—					
Machinery and tools.....	416,367	23,466,288	23,678,211	178,830,643	317,313,962
Materials on hand, stocks in process; estimate for amount in dealers' hands..	862,658	32,923,886	52,840,474	411,195,058	736,152,436
Steam railways.....	15,197,000	79,320,000	106,430,000	272,180,000	594,820,000
Electric railways.....	—	10,628,013	2,898,584	55,710,238	75,398,989
Canals.....	—	648,547	—	33,179,064	107,597,762
Telephones.....	599,220	6,371,040	2,914,054	66,689,329	7,480,225
Urban real property.....	8,931,108	177,891,231	52,977,267	2,091,052,019	2,232,795,204
Shipping.....	781,100	12,538,000	3,304,600	36,751,100	25,078,100
Imported merchandise in store.....	500,535	9,449,863	13,604,230	107,189,579	183,926,164
Household furnishings, clothing, carriages, motors, etc....	9,000,000	53,100,000	40,100,000	295,100,000	376,400,000
Specie held by Government, chartered banks and public ¹	2,000,000	12,100,000	8,900,000	54,300,000	67,400,000
Total estimated wealth, 1921.....	119,912,060	752,697,956	597,596,369	5,541,819,967	7,353,397,816
Percentage by provinces.....	0.5	3.4	2.7	25.0	33.1
Percentage distribution of Canadian population by provinces and territories, 1921.....	1.01	5.96	4.41	26.87	33.38

¹The specie holdings are here distributed among the several provinces according to population.

35.—Estimated National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces and Chief Component Items, 1921—concluded.

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskatch- ewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm values.....	650,638,045	1,650,069,196	968,437,018	201,384,913	—	6,586,648,126
Agricultural products.....	100,016,000	253,712,000	124,512,000	37,151,000	—	1,396,223,000
Total agricultural wealth.....	750,654,045	1,903,781,196	1,092,949,018	238,535,913	—	7,982,871,126
Mines.....	5,343,706	4,761,177	73,603,005	109,030,712	11,241,846	559,514,154
Forests.....	20,560,000	46,585,000	70,475,000	342,350,000	—	1,197,660,000
Fisheries.....	695,414	37,096	134,523	6,769,327	3,317	25,648,650
Central electric stations.....	14,873,661	6,720,585	8,531,270	22,775,600	446,130	239,675,661
Manufactures—						
Machinery and tools.....	14,687,848	4,099,873	7,363,086	40,190,889	21,457	610,068,624
Materials on hand, stocks in process; estimate for amount in dealers' hands	35,108,300	9,873,336	15,662,382	67,841,758	75,476	1,362,535,764
Steam railways.....	250,640,000	342,590,000	255,840,000	239,110,000	3,171,000	2,159,298,000
Electric railways.....	13,307,741	3,579,386	6,279,366	18,717,122	—	186,519,439
Canals.....	—	—	—	—	—	141,425,373
Telephones.....	17,520,122	25,476,719	20,026,415	11,407,239	193,866	158,678,229
Urban real property.....	410,320,516	349,803,449	290,247,235	136,987,228	—	5,751,505,257
Shipping.....	784,200	86,500	—	20,660,000	66,400	100,000,000
Imported merchandise in store.....	18,300,315	5,098,668	5,962,179	29,720,333	150,300	373,902,166
Household furnishings, cloth- ing, carriages, motors, etc.	83,200,000	125,800,000	90,400,000	69,700,000	1,200,000	1,144,000,000
Specie held by Government, chartered banks and public	14,000,000	17,400,000	13,500,000	12,100,000	300,000	202,000,000
Total estimated wealth, 1921.....	1,650,495,868	2,845,642,985	1,950,973,479	1,365,896,121	16,869,792	22,195,302,443
Percentage by provinces.....	7.4	12.8	8.8	6.2	0.1	100.0
Percentage distribution of Canadian population by provinces and territories, 1921.....	6.94	8.62	6.70	5.97	0.05	100.0

¹ The specie holdings are here distributed among the several provinces according to population.

2.—National Income.

The national income of Canada is necessarily less than its national production, a total for which is suggested in the general survey of production on pages 184-189 of this volume. If, as pointed out there, there is no reason to suppose that those whose activities are not connected with the production of "form-utilities" are less "productive" in the broad sense of the term than others, the total value of the production of 1924 must have been not less than \$4,500,000,000.

In order to arrive at the figure of national income, however, certain heavy deductions from the above amount must be made—deductions especially connected with the maintenance of the industrial equipment of the country—providing not only for depreciation but for obsolescence and replacement by new and improved apparatus of production. Altogether, the charges under this head may have been not less than \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. This would leave the 1924 income of the Canadian people at somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$4,200,000,000.

Incomes assessed for Income War Tax in Canada.—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable period of time, the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution by classes of the total national income. Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in Great Britain and in the United States.

In Canada, the income tax is a newer thing than in either of the above-mentioned countries; also, in a newer country than either, incomes are to a greater

degree received in kind. Both of these considerations render it improbable that so large a percentage of the total national income of Canada is brought under the notice of the income tax authorities as in Great Britain or the United States. Nevertheless, the data collected by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, in the course of its administration of the income war tax, are significant both with regard to the total income assessed and with regard to the distribution of that income among various classes of the population, as well as by size of income groups.

In Canada, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, 3,696 corporations and 190,561 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$912,410,429; in the following year 8,286 corporations and 290,584 individuals paid income tax on \$1,462,529,170; in the fiscal year ended 1923, 6,010 corporations and 281,182 individuals paid income tax on \$1,092,407,925; in the fiscal year ended 1924, 5,569 corporations and 239,036 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$1,108,027,871; in the fiscal year ended 1925, 6,236 corporations and 225,514 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$999,160,248, and in the fiscal year ended 1926, 5,738 corporations and 209,539 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$1,003,110,646. See Tables 36 to 38 for further details.

36.—Amount of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Provinces, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922-1926.

Provinces.	Amount of Income Assessed.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	3,707,988	2,618,325	2,301,305	1,590,134	1,841,389
Nova Scotia.....	51,057,049	35,671,544	33,785,631	22,613,331	19,997,318
New Brunswick.....	35,238,694	28,450,436	22,809,357	19,500,707	19,098,829
Quebec.....	362,078,282	270,549,115	296,331,345	288,731,449	267,852,358
Ontario.....	598,456,379	469,654,705	473,015,674	436,971,432	466,678,836
Manitoba.....	134,039,184	86,665,622	92,286,842	73,497,253	67,156,023
Saskatchewan.....	89,942,132	56,568,615	50,778,824	40,415,300	35,848,382
Alberta.....	66,912,832	49,736,832	53,310,467	41,874,721	42,586,566
British Columbia.....	119,716,747	90,871,659	81,525,976	72,390,078	80,619,635
Yukon.....	1,380,333	1,621,072	1,882,450	1,575,843	1,431,310
Total.....	1,462,529,170	1,092,407,925	1,108,027,871	999,160,248	1,003,110,646

37.—Number of Individual and Corporate Taxpayers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924-1926.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Income-Class.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$
\$ 1,000 to \$ 6,000.....	127,718	3,066,580	126,481	2,993,574	115,758	2,836,490
\$ 2,000 to \$ 6,000.....	94,580	3,931,537	80,864	3,324,746	76,687	3,137,247
\$ 6,000 to \$10,000.....	10,140	3,187,012	11,129	2,904,996	10,250	2,888,189
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	4,700	4,288,847	5,236	4,363,520	4,976	4,417,916
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	1,047	2,521,615	983	2,413,905	1,009	2,433,720
\$30,000 to \$50,000.....						
\$50,000 and over.....	851	8,835,424	821	9,145,761	859	8,252,215
Total.....	239,036	25,834,015	225,514	25,146,502	209,539	23,965,777
Unclassified amount.....	—	533,799	—	350,379	—	324,466
Total.....	—	26,367,814	—	25,496,881	—	24,290,263
Refunds.....	—	710,478	—	340,113	—	440,788
Net Total.....	—	25,657,336	—	25,156,768	—	23,849,475

37.—Number of Individual and Corporate Taxpayers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924-1926—concluded.

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Income-Class.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$
\$ 1,000 to \$ 6,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 2,000 to \$ 6,000.....	2,381	598,939	2,604	509,986	2,496	492,175
\$ 6,000 to \$10,000.....	868	725,264	911	647,634	820	577,903
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	817	1,361,531	904	1,326,502	800	1,136,270
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	372	1,051,806	445	1,054,573	384	968,422
\$30,000 to \$50,000.....	1,126	25,817,750	1,304	28,288,797	1,233	28,991,315
\$50,000 and over.....						
Unclassified.....	5	10,600	8	23,024	5	10,343
Total.....	5,569	29,565,890	6,236	31,850,516	5,738	32,176,428
Unclassified amount.....	—	205,060	—	119,285	—	237,628
Total.....	—	29,770,950	—	31,969,801	—	32,414,956
Refunds.....	—	1,224,258	—	878,527	—	691,569
Net Total.....	—	28,546,692	—	31,091,274	—	31,722,487

38.—Income Tax Paid, by Occupations of the Tax-payers, fiscal years 1924-1926.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Classes.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$
Agrarians.....	4,663	275,627	3,061	162,945	3,629	260,194
Professionals.....	20,550	2,327,554	19,395	2,230,080	17,559	2,051,695
Employees.....	176,089	13,726,066	168,894	13,973,095	158,253	13,825,634
Merchants.....	17,031	2,816,352	14,843	2,189,116	12,251	1,896,791
Manufacturers.....	1,293	742,944	1,127	467,662	895	455,769
All others.....	19,410	5,945,472	18,194	6,123,604	16,952	5,475,694
Unclassified.....	—	533,799	—	350,379	—	324,486
Total.....	239,036	26,367,814	225,514	25,496,881	209,539	24,290,263
Refunds.....	—	710,478	—	340,113	—	440,789
Net Total.....	—	25,657,336	—	25,156,768	—	23,849,474

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Agrarians.....	13	6,302	7	3,193	14	13,255
Merchants.....	1,680	4,031,167	2,056	4,908,047	1,885	4,749,614
Manufacturers.....	1,535	12,332,859	1,832	14,435,726	1,648	15,500,956
All others.....	2,341	13,195,562	2,291	12,503,550	2,191	11,912,602
Unclassified.....	—	205,060	—	119,285	—	237,629
Total.....	5,569	29,770,950	6,236	31,969,801	5,738	32,414,956
Refunds.....	—	1,224,258	—	878,527	—	691,569
Net Total.....	—	28,546,692	—	31,091,274	—	31,722,487
Grand Total, Individuals and Corporations.....	—	54,204,028	—	56,248,042	—	55,571,961

II.—CURRENCY AND BANKING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

1.—Canada's Monetary System.

Historical.—Early trade in Canada was carried on by barter, which at times resulted (*e.g.*, in transactions between Indians and fur traders) in the adoption of beads, blankets, etc., as recognized media of exchange. Later, during the French period in Canada, while barter still formed perhaps the most important means of exchange between individuals and merchants, a more or less satisfactory currency system developed. Beaver and other furs, tobacco and wheat were at times used as substitutes for currency, the last-named being at one time a legal tender. A makeshift currency system was also developed during the French *régime*, when playing cards stamped with a value and redeemable yearly on the receipt of bills of exchange on Paris came into circulation. Other paper money was also issued, and the total amount outstanding at the time of the cession was estimated at 80,000,000 livres, which was nearly all lost to its holders.

The British Government next sought to establish a uniform standard of colonial currency, but since at this time French coinage again began to come into circulation and the Spanish dollar also rivalled the English shilling as the most common medium of exchange, this was not universally possible. English sovereigns were overrated in terms of dollars in an endeavour to encourage their circulation. A rate of 5s. to the dollar was set in Halifax and was in use in government accounting systems, while in Montreal York currency (the rates prevalent in New York), giving the dollar an exchange value of 7s. 6d. or 8s., was in common use.

Canadians again became more or less familiar with the characteristics of paper money as a result of the experiences of the various neighbouring northern States during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the war of 1812 this familiarity was increased by the establishment of an army bill office, issuing bills of various denominations, redeemable on presentation. The growing volume of trade between Canada and the United States also resulted in a tendency toward a decimal coinage, and in 1853 a measure was passed providing for the adoption of a decimal currency, with a dollar equivalent to the American dollar; the British sovereign was made legal tender at \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$. An Act of 1857 requiring all government accounts to be kept in dollars and cents came into force on Jan. 1, 1858; the formal adoption of decimal currency in the province of Canada dates from that time.

By the Uniform Currency Act of 1871 (34 Vict., c. 4), the decimal currency was extended throughout the Dominion, the British sovereign was made legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ and the United States eagle legal tender for \$10, while authority was taken to coin a Canadian \$5 gold piece. No Canadian gold coinage was, however, issued prior to the establishment of the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint in 1908, the first coins then struck being sovereigns similar to those of Great Britain, but with a small "C" identifying them as having been coined in Canada. In May, 1912, the first Canadian \$10 and \$5 gold pieces were struck, but the Canadian gold coinage has so far been limited in amount, since Canadians have generally preferred Dominion notes to gold for use within the country, and when gold is needed for export, bullion or British and American gold coin serve the purpose equally well.

Gold.—Gold is used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves, but 5-dollar and 10-dollar gold pieces weighing respectively 129 and 258 grains, 9-10 pure gold by

weight, have been coined, the Canadian gold dollar thus containing 23.22 grains of pure gold. These coins were first issued in 1912, authority to issue them having been conferred in 1910. By the Currency Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 14), British sovereigns, which are legal tender for \$4.86½, and other gold coins, and the 5-dollar, 10-dollar and 20-dollar gold coins of the United States, which contain the same weight of gold as Canadian gold coins of these denominations, are also legal tender. These, however, are almost entirely divided between the Dominion Government and the banks as reserves, and the chief circulating medium of the country is provided by paper and token currency. The gold coinages of the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint, which was opened on Jan. 2, 1908, are given in Tables 39 and 40. Table 41, compiled by the Dominion Comptroller of Currency, gives the form in which the gold has been held by the Government in recent years. The American gold, it will be seen, greatly preponderates, and there is a considerable additional amount held by the banks, as it is legal tender in both countries.

39.—Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in the calendar years 1924-26.

Description of Coins.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.
Gold Sovereigns.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian \$5's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian \$10's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver.....	—	—	—	—	—	50,000.00
Bronze.....	15,963.88	11,900.00	10,003.60	22,100.00	21,459.00	28,200.00
Nickel (5c.).....	153,332.90	74,500.00	10,002.50	126,000.00	46,679.00	163,500.00

40.—Gold Coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 1908-1926.

Years.	Gold.			Years.	Gold.		
	Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency. ¹		Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency.
	£	\$	\$		£	\$	\$
1908.....	636	3,095.20	—	1917.....	58,845	286,379.00	—
1909.....	16,273	79,195.27	—	1918.....	106,516	518,377.87	—
1910.....	28,012	136,325.07	—	1919.....	135,889	661,326.47	—
1911.....	256,946	1,250,470.53	—	1920.....	—	—	—
1912.....	—	—	1,477,710	1921.....	—	—	—
1913.....	3,715	18,079.67	1,890,620	1922.....	—	—	—
1914.....	14,891	72,469.53	1,499,575	1923.....	—	—	—
1915.....	—	—	—	1924.....	—	—	—
1916.....	6,111	29,740.20	—	1925.....	—	—	—
				1926.....	—	—	—

¹Authority to issue Canadian gold coins was conferred in 1910.

41.—Composition of Canadian Gold Reserves on Dec. 31, 1905-1926.

Years.	British Coin.	American Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1905.....	3,990,717	29,494,298	—	—
1906.....	7,375,857	31,040,149	—	—
1907.....	5,366,478	33,529,889	—	—
1908.....	6,261,715	54,909,076	—	—
1909.....	6,537,227	62,988,474	—	—
1910.....	6,304,524	68,261,279	—	222,934
1911.....	6,900,095	93,507,764	—	222,934
1912.....	4,554,691	98,648,736	650,185	222,934
1913.....	6,391,375	106,642,989	2,118,210	222,934
1914.....	4,482,524	86,382,620	3,440,150	320,345
1915.....	29,606,990	86,516,595	3,436,095	775,201
1916.....	29,333,111	86,034,920	3,426,760	803,002
1917.....	27,476,790	77,899,494	3,413,465	11,352,856
1918.....	27,362,255	75,785,665	3,411,465	14,701,439
1919.....	27,661,192	60,988,110	3,408,310	27,154,222
1920.....	26,728,016	35,896,455	3,387,125	35,090,344
1921.....	26,729,501	35,896,305	3,385,690	18,558,557
1922.....	26,730,576	67,941,550	3,340,650	34,572,504
1923.....	27,212,790	41,090,395	3,336,490	46,026,852
1924.....	26,342,019	77,173,105	3,327,125	34,905,387
1925.....	29,894,943	67,135,310	3,315,730	37,512,195
1926.....	32,133,941	72,423,610	3,221,930	23,415,643

Token Currency.—Canadian silver dollars weighing 360 grains, 37-40 fine, are provided for by the Currency Act of 1910, but no silver dollars have ever been struck by the Mint. Fifty, twenty-five, ten and five-cent pieces of weight proportionate to their respective fractions of the dollar, and of the same fineness, are in circulation, but, by c. 9 of the Statutes of 1920, the standard of fineness was reduced to 8-10ths. In 1921 the coinage of a nickel five-cent piece weighing 70 grains was authorized, and a number of these coins have appeared.¹ Silver coins are legal tender only up to ten dollars, nickel coins to five dollars, and bronze coins to twenty-five cents. Table 42 shows the *net* issue of silver and bronze coins (that is, the value issued less the value withdrawn) by years from 1901.

42.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, Dec. 31, 1901-1926.

NOTE.—Figures supplied by the Mint.

Years.	Net Amount of Silver Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.		Net amount of Bronze Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$	cts.	cts.
1901.....	420,000	8,279,924	7-8	1-53	41,000	676,429	0-8	11-0
1902.....	774,000	9,053,924	14-0	1-64	30,000	706,429	0-5	12-8
1903.....	633,850	9,687,774	11-1	1-70	40,000	746,429	0-7	13-1
1904.....	350,000	10,037,774	5-9	1-71	25,000	771,429	0-4	13-1
1905.....	453,000	10,487,774	7-4	1-72	20,000	791,429	0-3	13-0
1906.....	807,461	11,295,235	12-8	1-79	41,000	832,429	0-6	13-2
1907.....	1,194,000	12,489,235	17-9	1-88	32,000	864,429	0-5	13-0
1908.....	38,541	12,527,776	0-6	1-80	21,604	886,033	0-3	12-8
1909.....	648,700	13,176,476	9-0	1-83	39,300	925,333	0-5	12-9
1910.....	1,151,186	14,327,662	15-4	1-91	42,020	967,353	0-6	12-9

¹Nickel coinage issued in 1922-1923, was \$69,000, \$127,000, \$74,433, \$125,933 and \$138,394 respectively, a total of \$564,865 on Dec. 31, 1926 (6-0 cts. per capita).

42.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, Dec. 31, 1901-1926—concluded.

Years.	Net Amount of Silver Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.		Net amount of Bronze Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$	cts.	cts.
1911.....	1,343,001	15,670,663	18-6	2-18	54,275	1,021,628	0-8	14-2
1912.....	1,303,237	16,973,900	17-7	2-30	49,977	1,071,605	0-7	14-5
1913.....	927,131	17,901,031	12-3	2-38	55,572	1,127,177	0-7	15-0
1914.....	626,198	18,527,229	8-1	2-41	35,057	1,162,234	0-4	15-1
1915.....	61,344	18,588,573	0-8	2-36	50,354	1,212,588	0-6	15-4
1916.....	1,179,516	19,768,089	14-7	2-46	110,646	1,323,234	1-4	16-5
1917.....	1,790,941	21,559,030	21-9	2-64	116,800	1,440,034	1-4	17-6
1918.....	2,329,091	23,888,121	28-0	2-87	131,777	1,571,811	1-6	18-9
1919.....	3,196,027	27,084,148	37-7	3-19	115,011	1,686,822	1-4	19-9
1920.....	1,300,702	28,384,850	15-1	3-29	208,961	1,895,783	2-4	22-0
1921.....	40,191	28,344,659	0-5	3-22	60,543	1,956,326	0-7	22-0
1922.....	—	28,151,444 ²	0-0	3-15	11,742	1,968,068	0-1	21-9
1923.....	—	28,052,347 ²	0-0	3-09	19,118	1,987,186	0-2	21-7
1924.....	—	27,863,502 ²	0-0	3-02	11,430	1,998,616	0-1	21-6
1925.....	—	27,713,019 ²	0-0	2-97	21,854	2,020,470	0-2	21-6
1926.....	—	27,433,463 ²	0-0	2-92	23,363	2,043,833	0-2	21-8

²The decrease shown in recent years is due to the withdrawal of worn and mutilated silver coins from circulation.

Dominion Notes.—An important part of the Canadian monetary system is the paper currency of the Dominion Government. Under the Dominion Notes Act, 1914, (5 Geo. V, c. 4), the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to and including \$50,000,000 against a reserve in gold equal to one-quarter of that amount. By c. 4, Acts of 1915, "An Act respecting the Issue of Dominion Notes," the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to \$26,000,000 without any reserve of gold, \$16,000,000 of the notes to be against certain specified Canadian railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government.¹ Notes may be issued to any additional amount in excess of \$76,000,000, but (except as provided by the Finance Act, 1914—see foot-note on this page) an amount of gold equal to the excess must be held. Thus Dominion notes normally approximate to gold certificates. Under the Act, the Government issues notes of the denominations of 25 cents, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. In addition, "special" notes of the denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$50,000 (first issue of the last-

¹The following is an outline of Canadian legislation respecting the issue of notes. After Confederation, by an Act of 1868 (31 Vict., c. 46), authority was given for the issue of notes to the extent of eight million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c. up to a circulation of five millions; beyond that, 25 p.c. to be held as reserve. The law of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 10), authorized a limit of nine million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c., but the nine millions were only to be issued when the specie amounted to two millions. Dollar for dollar was to be held beyond nine millions. In 1872 (35 Vict., c. 7), the reserve for the excess over nine millions was fixed at 35 p.c. in specie. This was amended in 1875 (38 Vict., c. 5) by requiring dollar for dollar beyond twelve millions; for the reserve between nine and twelve millions, 50 p.c. in specie was to be held. In 1878 the law respecting Dominion notes was extended to the provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In 1880 (43 Vict., c. 13), the basis of the present standard was established. A reserve of 25 p.c. in gold and guaranteed debentures was required, of which 15 p.c. at least was to be in gold. The limit was raised to twenty million dollars. In 1894 (57-58 Vict., c. 21), the limit was raised to twenty-five millions, but this was found unworkable and was repealed in 1895 (58-59 Vict., c. 16), and authority was given to issue notes to any amount over twenty millions, on holding dollar for dollar beyond that sum. In 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 43), the Minister of Finance was required to hold gold and guaranteed debentures of not less than 25 p.c. on Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to thirty million dollars; beyond thirty millions he was required to hold gold equal to the excess. In 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), this amount was raised to fifty millions and in 1915 to seventy-six millions, under the conditions stated in the text. The Finance Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 3), makes provision, in case of war, panic, etc., for the issue of Dominion notes against approved securities; this emergency arrangement was made a permanent feature by c. 48 of the Statutes of 1923.

mentioned September, 1918), are issued for use between banks only, the purpose being as a safeguard against theft. Table 43 gives the main statistics of Dominion note circulation and the reserve on which it has been built since 1890, Table 44 statistics of gold held by the Minister of Finance from 1919 to 1925, while Table 45 shows the use of notes of different denominations during the past six years.

43.—Dominion Note Circulation and Reserves at June 30, 1890-1926.

Years ended June 30.	Notes in circulation.					Reserves of Specie.	Circulation uncovered by Specie. ⁴	Percentage of Specie Reserve to Circulation.
	Notes, 1, 2, 4 and 5, and fractionals. ¹	Large notes, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000. ²	Total.					
			Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. ³			
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	p c.
1890.....	6,665,942	8,691,950	15,357,892	3.20	65.3	3,285,515	10,125,711	21
1891.....	6,768,666	9,407,650	16,176,316	3.34	68.2	3,887,027	10,452,623	24
1892.....	6,898,348	10,384,350	17,282,698	3.53	72.0	5,061,577	10,414,455	29
1893.....	7,136,743	11,311,750	18,448,493	3.73	76.1	6,449,348	10,052,479	35
1894.....	6,967,818	13,093,900	20,061,718	4.09	83.5	8,292,405	9,822,647	41
1895.....	7,059,331	12,460,900	19,520,231	3.87	79.0	7,761,084	9,812,481	40
1896.....	7,377,096	12,995,100	20,372,196	4.00	81.6	8,758,252	9,667,295	43
1897.....	7,519,345	14,798,750	22,318,095	4.34	88.6	10,723,649	9,650,780	48
1898.....	8,157,243	14,020,950	22,178,193	4.26	86.9	10,813,739	9,417,788	49
1899.....	8,770,165	15,466,300	24,236,465	4.60	93.9	13,061,775	9,228,024	54
1900.....	9,640,473	16,454,450	26,094,923	4.90	100.0	12,476,044	11,672,213	48
1901.....	10,161,809	17,736,700	27,898,509	5.19	105.9	14,578,117	11,394,769	52
1902.....	11,029,985	21,750,400	32,780,385	5.92	120.8	18,901,639	11,932,080	53
1903.....	12,173,248	26,832,950	39,006,198	6.87	140.2	25,930,594	11,128,938	66
1904.....	12,581,833	28,992,950	41,574,783	7.13	145.5	23,422,625	16,205,492	60
1905.....	13,045,820	34,288,400	47,334,220	7.89	161.0	28,890,837	16,062,098	61
1906.....	14,633,576	35,307,850	49,941,426	8.09	165.1	29,013,931	18,980,829	58
1907.....	15,939,131	42,377,400	58,316,531	9.25	188.7	34,989,270	21,380,595	60
1908.....	15,279,675	47,778,450	63,058,125	9.71	198.2	39,141,184	21,950,275	62
1909.....	15,860,149	63,145,150	79,005,299	11.80	240.8	55,363,266	21,695,367	70
1910.....	17,871,477	71,414,250	89,285,727	12.90	263.3	66,409,121	20,929,940	74
1911.....	19,840,695	79,468,250	99,308,945	13.78	281.2	78,005,231	21,303,714	78
1912.....	22,982,588	88,949,650	111,932,238	15.19	310.0	92,442,098	19,490,140	82
1913.....	28,845,737	87,517,800	116,363,537	15.45	315.3	94,943,499	21,420,038	81
1914.....	24,586,448	89,595,650	114,182,098	14.84	302.8	92,663,575	21,518,523	81
1915.....	25,183,685	126,937,050	152,120,735	19.34	394.7	89,573,041	62,547,693	59
1916.....	27,283,425	148,213,750	175,497,175	21.84	445.7	114,071,032	61,426,143	66
1917.....	29,498,409	149,069,600	178,568,009	21.82	445.3	119,110,113	59,457,896	67
1918.....	32,623,514	248,716,000	281,339,514	33.78	689.4	114,951,618	166,387,896	41
1919.....	35,084,194	265,665,650	300,749,844	35.47	723.9	118,268,407	182,481,437	39
1920.....	37,203,890	254,812,400	292,016,290	33.83	690.4	95,538,190	196,478,100	33
1921.....	34,403,934	234,365,250	268,769,184	30.58	624.1	83,854,487	184,914,697	31
1922.....	31,404,161	201,344,250	232,748,411	25.96	529.8	85,495,068	147,253,343	37
1923.....	33,276,533	200,869,900	234,146,433	25.60	522.4	121,025,725	113,120,708	52
1924.....	34,816,442	175,492,150	210,308,592	22.54	460.0	96,732,954	113,575,638	46
1925.....	32,294,827	176,096,650	208,391,477	22.25	454.1	116,263,994	92,127,483	56
1926.....	32,512,285	143,200,630	175,712,915	18.49	377.4	94,999,481	80,713,434	51

¹Includes Provincial notes amounting to \$32, \$57 in 1890 and reduced gradually to \$27,687 in 1925.

²Includes issue of \$50,000 notes, 1919-1925.

³Per capita circulation in 1900 is taken as 100.

⁴The circulation uncovered by specie reserve was to a considerable extent covered between 1890 and 1910 by the holdings of guaranteed debentures, amounting to \$1,946,666. Since 1914 it has been covered in the main by the holding against it of \$16,000,000 of guaranteed Canadian railway securities and of other approved securities. On June 30, 1926, the Dominion notes outstanding against securities approved under the Finance Act, 1923, and c. 4 of the Statutes of 1915, amounted to no less than \$45,800,000.

44.—Gold held by the Minister of Finance during the years 1919-1926.¹

Years.	Gold Reserve held on Savings Bank Deposits.	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes.	Total Gold held by Minister of Finance.
	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	4,909,675	118,489,692	123,399,367
1920.....	4,067,897	98,751,773	102,819,670
1921.....	3,666,009	84,568,064	88,234,073
1922.....	3,293,287	89,939,108	93,232,395
1923.....	3,154,358	120,651,627	123,805,985
1924.....	3,308,575	107,257,428	110,566,003
1925.....	3,241,490	119,744,819	122,986,309
1926.....	3,162,930	109,369,550	112,532,480

¹ Yearly averages.**45.—Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, Mar. 31, 1920-1926.**

Denominations.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1.....	16,456,102	15,387,109	15,921,295	16,491,335	16,294,009	16,943,454
2.....	12,819,010	11,335,549	11,854,372	12,051,573	11,617,597	12,231,463
4.....	37,567	36,735	35,791	34,915	34,259	33,547
5.....	3,699,880	1,886,410	2,154,470	2,975,625	1,959,850	428,672
50.....	3,800	3,750	3,750	150	650	650
500.....	2,683,500	2,728,500	3,034,000	2,022,000	1,826,000	1,790,500
1,000.....	5,050,000	4,999,000	6,019,000	4,209,000	3,306,000	3,344,000
500 special.....	70,000	13,500	2,000	—	—	—
1,000 special.....	962,000	931,000	935,000	982,000	555,000	648,000
5,000 special.....	191,980,000	142,505,000	124,845,000	96,840,000	24,240,000	16,600,000
50,000 special.....	42,800,000	60,350,000	76,550,000	79,700,000	145,550,000	129,200,000
Fractional currency.....	1,293,283	1,257,163	1,275,372	1,290,715	1,301,036	1,335,494
Provincial notes.....	27,743	27,710	27,710	27,691	27,687	27,624
Total.....	277,882,885	241,461,426	242,657,765	216,625,004	206,712,088	182,583,404

Bank Notes.—Bank notes form the chief circulating medium in use in Canada. Under the Canadian Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denominations of \$5 and multiples thereof to the amount of their paid-up capital. These notes are not in normal times legal tender.

In addition, during the period of the movement of the crops (Sept. 1 to Feb. 28-29), the banks may issue "excess" circulation to the amount of 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest or reserve" funds. In the event of war or panic, the Government may permit the "excess" to run all the year. The banks pay interest on the excess at 5 p.c. If a bank desires to extend its circulation, it may also do so by depositing dollar for dollar in gold or Dominion notes in the central gold reserves.

In case of insolvency, the notes of a bank are a first lien upon its assets. They are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the bank circulation redemption fund, to which all banks contribute on the basis of 5 p.c. of their average circulation not covered by gold or Dominion notes deposited in the central gold reserves established in 1913. The sum thus secured is available for the redemption of the notes of failed banks.

The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table 46. Table 47 brings together the statistics of the quantity of circulating media in the hands of the general public, yearly averages being used where possible.

46.—Statistics of Bank Note Circulation, 1892-1926.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Paid up Capital.	"Rest" Fund.	Bank Circulation Redemption Fund ¹ (Deposited with Minister of Finance).	Notes in Circulation.		
				Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. per capita ² .
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1892.....	61,626,311	24,511,709	1,314,240	33,788,679	6-91	79-0
1893.....	62,099,346	25,837,753	1,790,619	33,811,925	6-85	73-3
1894.....	62,063,371	27,041,235	1,817,511	31,166,003	6-37	72-8
1895.....	61,800,700	27,273,500	1,814,089	30,807,041	6-12	69-9
1896.....	62,043,173	26,526,632	1,831,191	31,456,297	6-18	70-6
1897.....	62,027,703	27,087,782	1,864,937	34,350,118	6-68	76-3
1898.....	62,571,920	27,627,520	1,938,660	37,873,934	7-28	83-2
1899.....	63,726,399	28,958,989	2,033,865	41,513,139	7-89	90-2
1900.....	65,154,594	32,372,394	2,221,128	46,574,780	8-75	100-0
1901.....	67,035,615	36,249,145	2,487,541	50,601,205	9-36	107-0
1902.....	69,869,670	40,212,943	2,832,401	55,412,598	10-02	114-5
1903.....	76,453,125	47,761,536	2,971,260	60,244,072	10-62	121-4
1904.....	79,234,191	52,082,335	3,237,891	61,769,888	10-60	121-1
1905.....	82,655,828	56,474,124	3,448,463	64,025,643	10-68	122-1
1906.....	91,035,604	64,002,266	3,923,531	70,638,870	11-44	130-7
1907.....	95,953,732	69,806,892	4,304,524	75,784,482	12-02	137-4
1908.....	96,147,526	72,041,265	4,249,367	71,401,697	11-00	125-7
1909.....	97,329,333	75,887,695	4,317,006	73,943,119	11-04	126-2
1910.....	98,787,929	79,970,346	4,844,475	82,120,303	11-87	135-7
1911.....	103,009,256	88,892,256	5,353,838	89,982,223	12-57	143-7
1912.....	112,730,943	102,090,476	6,211,881	100,146,541	13-60	155-4
1913.....	116,297,729	109,129,393	6,536,341	105,265,336	13-98	160-0
1914.....	114,759,807	113,130,626	6,693,684	104,600,185	13-60	155-4
1915.....	113,982,741	113,020,310	6,756,648	105,137,092	13-37	152-8
1916.....	113,175,353	112,989,541	6,811,213	126,691,913	15-77	180-2
1917.....	111,637,755	113,560,997	6,324,442	161,029,606	19-69	225-0
1918.....	110,618,504	114,041,500	5,817,646	198,645,254	23-85	272-6
1919.....	115,004,960	121,160,774	6,054,419	218,919,261	25-82	295-1
1920.....	123,617,120	128,756,690	6,122,715	228,800,379	26-51	303-0
1921.....	129,096,339	134,104,030	6,417,287	194,621,710	22-15	253-1
1922.....	125,456,485	129,627,270	6,493,593	166,466,109	18-62	212-8
1923.....	124,373,293	126,441,667	6,662,665	170,420,792	18-76	214-4
1924.....	122,409,504	123,841,666	6,347,378	166,136,765	18-00	205-7
1925.....	118,831,327	123,295,866	6,026,617	165,235,168	17-64	203-3
1926.....	116,638,254	125,441,700	5,790,572	168,885,995	17-77	203-1

¹This fund is in cash, i.e., gold or Dominion notes.²Circulation per capita in 1900 is taken as 100.

47.—Circulating Media in the Hands of the General Public, 1900-1926.

Years.	Silver.		Bronze.		Bank Notes.	
	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount. ¹	Per Capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1900.....	7,911,998	1-49	635,429	11	46,574,780	8-75
1901.....	8,279,924	1-53	676,429	12	50,601,205	9-36
1902.....	9,053,924	1-64	706,429	13	55,412,598	10-02
1903.....	9,687,774	1-70	746,429	13	60,244,072	10-62
1904.....	10,037,774	1-71	771,429	13	61,769,888	10-60
1905.....	10,487,774	1-72	791,429	13	64,025,643	10-68
1906.....	11,295,235	1-79	832,429	13	70,638,870	11-45
1907.....	12,489,235	1-88	864,429	13	75,784,482	12-03
1908.....	12,527,776	1-80	886,033	13	71,401,697	11-00
1909.....	13,176,476	1-83	925,333	13	73,943,119	11-04
1910.....	14,327,662	1-91	967,353	13	82,120,303	11-87

¹ Yearly average.

47.—Circulating Media in the Hands of the General Public, 1900-1926—concluded.

Years.	Silver.		Bronze.		Bank Notes.	
	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount. ²	Per Capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	15,670,663	2.18	1,021,628	.14	89,982,223	12.49
1912.....	16,973,900	2.30	1,071,605	.15	100,146,541	13.60
1913.....	17,901,031	2.38	1,127,177	.15	105,265,336	13.98
1914.....	18,527,229	2.41	1,162,234	.15	104,600,185	13.60
1915.....	18,588,573	2.36	1,212,588	.15	105,137,092	13.37
1916.....	19,768,089	2.46	1,323,234	.17	126,691,913	15.77
1917.....	21,559,030	2.64	1,440,034	.18	161,029,606	19.69
1918.....	23,888,121	2.87	1,571,811	.19	198,645,254	23.12
1919.....	27,084,143	3.19	1,686,822	.20	218,919,261	23.82
1920.....	28,384,850	3.29	1,895,783	.22	228,800,379	26.51
1921.....	28,344,569	3.22	1,956,326	.22	194,621,710	22.15
1922.....	28,151,444	3.15	2,037,068 ⁴	.23 ⁴	166,466,109	18.62
1923.....	28,052,347	3.09	2,183,186 ⁴	.24 ⁴	170,420,792	18.76
1924.....	27,863,502	3.02	2,269,104 ⁴	.25 ⁴	166,136,765	18.00
1925.....	27,713,019	2.97	2,416,941 ⁴	.26 ⁴	165,235,168	17.64
1926.....	27,433,463	2.92	2,608,698 ⁴	.27 ⁴	168,885,995	17.77

Years.	Dominion Notes, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5 and fractionals. ¹		Total.		
	Amount. ²	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Index Number per Capita. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1900.....	9,997,044	1.88	65,119,251	12.24	100.0
1901.....	10,595,169	1.97	70,152,727	13.06	106.7
1902.....	11,442,138	2.07	75,615,089	13.67	111.7
1903.....	12,321,172	2.17	82,999,447	14.63	119.5
1904.....	12,813,912	2.20	85,393,003	14.66	119.8
1905.....	13,499,894	2.25	88,804,740	14.82	121.1
1906.....	14,797,483	2.40	97,564,017	15.81	129.2
1907.....	15,973,227	2.53	105,111,373	16.68	136.3
1908.....	15,615,082	2.41	100,430,588	15.47	126.4
1909.....	16,235,774	2.43	104,280,702	15.58	127.3
1910.....	18,098,111	2.62	115,513,429	16.70	136.4
1911.....	21,497,429	2.98	128,171,943	17.79	145.3
1912.....	27,277,341	3.70	145,469,387	19.75	161.3
1913.....	29,067,273	3.86	153,360,822	20.37	166.4
1914.....	26,964,063	3.51	151,253,711	19.66	160.6
1915.....	25,881,570	3.29	150,819,823	19.18	156.7
1916.....	27,857,543	3.47	175,640,779	21.86	178.6
1917.....	31,221,311	3.82	215,249,981	26.31	214.9
1918.....	34,146,836	4.10	258,252,022	31.01	253.3
1919.....	35,492,643	4.19	283,182,874	33.40	272.8
1920.....	37,272,725	4.22	296,353,737	34.33	280.5
1921.....	33,825,582	3.85	258,748,277	29.44	240.5
1922.....	31,888,024	3.57	228,542,645	25.56	208.8
1923.....	33,387,155	3.68	234,043,480	25.77	210.5
1924.....	34,332,178	3.72	230,601,549	24.99	204.2
1925.....	32,175,284	3.44	227,640,412	24.30	198.5
1926.....	32,675,174	3.44	231,603,330	24.37	199.1

¹Dominion notes of larger denominations in hands of banks are not included, but a small amount of provincial notes, amounting to \$27,687 in 1925, is included.

²Yearly average. ³Per capita circulation in 1900=100.

⁴Includes nickel coinage. See note to Table 42.

2.—Banking in Canada.

Historical.—In the early days of banking quite the chief function of banks was to issue promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand; where the bank's credit was good these notes passed freely from hand to hand, creating the chief circulating medium in the Canadas, and in various cases in the Maritime Provinces were preferred to those issued by the Provincial Governments.

The lack of a uniform circulating medium in Canada was felt by the merchants of Montreal toward the end of the eighteenth century, and the prospectus of a proposed bank of issue to be known as the Canada Banking Company was issued in 1792. This scheme, however, depended chiefly on the co-operation of British capital and was frustrated by the outbreak of war with the French. A second project in 1808 for the incorporation of a Bank of Canada failed to secure the assent of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

At the close of the war of 1812, the army bill currency was withdrawn, and public attention once more turned to the expediency of securing a currency through the establishment of banks. The Bank of Montreal began business toward the end of 1817 as a private institution, under articles of association based on the first charter of the Bank of the United States. In the following year under similar articles of association the Quebec Bank was established, as well as the Bank of Canada at Montreal and the Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston. The three Lower Canadian institutions obtained their provincial charters in 1822, while the Bank of Upper Canada was superseded by a second Bank of Upper Canada, established at York (Toronto) as a chartered bank in 1821. Meanwhile the Bank of New Brunswick had been incorporated in 1820, while in Nova Scotia the Halifax Banking Co. (private) commenced business in 1825, and the Bank of Nova Scotia received a regular charter in 1832. All of these earlier banks made note issue their main business.

The Bank of British North America, previously incorporated in Great Britain, commenced business in Canada in 1836, while Molsons Bank was established in 1853, the Bank of Toronto in 1855, the Banque Nationale in 1860 and the Banque Jacques-Cartier (later the Banque Provinciale du Canada) in 1862. The Union Bank was established in 1866, the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1867, the Merchants' Bank of Halifax (now the Royal Bank) in 1869, the Dominion Bank in 1871, the Bank of Hamilton in 1872, the Banque d'Hochelega in 1873, the Bank of Ottawa in 1874, the Imperial Bank in 1875 and the Standard Bank in 1876.

The Canadian Banking System.¹—A brief *résumé* of the Canadian banking system must emphasize its growth, from the beginning closely related to the Montreal produce and export trade, its development of the branch bank system in order to meet the demands of a rapidly moving frontier of settlement, its adaptation to the requirements of the grain and cattle trade of the west, and the consolidation during later years of the features which tended towards its early success. The development of a stable system has been accompanied by failures, particularly marked about the middle of the 19th century, but progress has nevertheless been steady, based on sound principles and adapted as closely as could be to the particular needs of the country.

The branch bank forms perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Canadian system as it exists today, and for a country such as Canada, vast in area and with a small population, the plan has proved a good one. A result of the growth of branch banks has been the partially centralized system that now obtains—centralized as to banks, of which there are now 11², rather than as to districts, as in the partially centralized system of the United States.

¹For details regarding Canadian bank note issue, see page 812. ²Dec. 31, 1926.

A second peculiarity of the system may be noted—the existence and operation of the Canadian Bankers' Association. Through this body, which was incorporated in 1900 and acts under the authority of the Dominion Treasury Board, co-operation of individual banks is facilitated and encouraged. The association supervises clearing house transactions, appoints curators to supervise the affairs of banks which have suspended business and oversees the printing and issue of notes to its members. Adherence to similar principles and a linking together of the credit of the system result from the co-operation secured through the association.

The elimination of weaker banks and their amalgamation with more stable ones has been a progressive move towards greater efficiency. Co-operation between the banks and the Dominion Government has been made permanent through the medium of periodic returns and the regulation of note issues and reserves.

Apart from the many detailed services rendered to its clients, the Canadian banking system may be said, in addition, to perform three main functions. In brief, they are as follows:—

1. To put into circulation the paper currency which forms the circulating medium for small exchanges.
2. To provide a mechanism of exchange by the issue of bills of exchange, etc.
3. To form a means by which the credit of the banks and unused deposits may be put to immediate productive use.

Banking Legislation.—Note issue was formerly considered as the chief function of the banks, and banking legislation dealt mainly with such issue. In 1830 the Banking Act was amended so that the total amount of notes of less than \$5 in circulation might not at any one time exceed one-fifth of the paid-up capital, that no notes under \$1 might be issued and that all issues of less than \$5 might be limited or suppressed by the Legislature. In 1841, in the first session of the Canadian Legislature after the Union, the Banking Act imposed a tax of 1 p.c. upon the bank note circulation, together with provisions for the double liability of shareholders. In 1850 a new Act prohibited any bank other than those incorporated by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter from issuing notes. The tax on circulation was abolished, and instead a deposit with the Government of \$100,000 in provincial debentures was required; for the first time monthly bank statements were required to be furnished to the Government.

In 1871, the first Dominion Bank Act provided for a minimum capital of \$500,000, the restriction of bank note issue to notes of \$4 and upwards, the redemption by banks of their own notes at any of their offices, the limitation of dividends until a reasonably large reserve fund had been accumulated, the holding of Dominion notes to the extent of at least one-third of the cash reserve, the prohibition of a bank lending money on its own stock and the forfeiture of the charter of any bank which left any of its liabilities unpaid for 90 days; also, in order that the double liability might be effectively enforced, banks were required to transmit certified lists of shareholders to the Minister of Finance. The charters were granted for ten years only, so as to facilitate the contemplated decennial revisions of the Act.

The first revision of the Bank Act took place in 1881. The noteholder was now recognized as prior creditor and the banks were prohibited from issuing notes under \$5, while notes of higher denominations were to be multiples of this sum. Dominion notes were to constitute not less than 40 p.c. of a bank's cash reserve, and banks were upon request to pay in Dominion notes sums not exceeding \$50.

At the second revision of the Bank Act (1891), the chief change was the establishment of the bank note circulation redemption fund, founded as a consequence of

the losses to which the noteholders of insolvent banks were still subjected through being unable to turn their notes into cash. It was provided that bank notes should bear interest from the day of suspension of the bank until the date when their redemption was undertaken by the liquidator. If this was not done within two months, the Minister of Finance was authorized to redeem them out of the bank note circulation redemption fund. Such expenditure, if not made good out of the assets of the failed bank, was to be financed by contributions from the other banks *pro rata* to circulation.

At the third regular revision of the Bank Act, in 1901, the Canadian Bankers' Association was given authority to appoint an inspector to supervise the bank note circulation and see that no bank issued circulation in excess of its paid-up capital. In 1908, after the financial crisis of 1907, provision was made for emergency circulation during the crop-moving season from October to January, during which banks were allowed to issue excess circulation up to 15 p.c. of their combined paid-up capital and reserve or rest fund, this emergency circulation to be taxed at the rate of 5 p.c. per annum. In 1912 the period during which emergency circulation might be issued was extended to the six months from September to February inclusive.

At the fourth revision, which took place in 1913, the Bank Act was amended by providing for the establishment of central gold reserves in which banks might deposit gold or Dominion notes, issuing additional notes of their own against such deposit. A shareholders' audit was also provided for. As a consequence of the war, the provision for emergency circulation was extended to cover the whole year in 1914, while banks were authorized to make payments in their own notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes.

The fifth revision of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 32), resulted in numerous important changes. The qualifications of provisional directors were re-defined in sec. 11, while provision was made for keeping records of attendance at directors' meetings and bringing them to the notice of shareholders. Annual and special statements were given further attention and more complete returns were required from the banks, particularly in cases where operations other than banking were carried on (sec. 54). Detailed provisions were added regarding a shareholders' audit of the affairs of the banks (sec. 56), while the personal liability of directors in case of distribution of profits in excess of legal limits was fixed by sec. 59. Regulations regarding loans were amended (sec. 76) and annual returns to the Minister regarding real and immovable property were required (sec. 79). Registration of security for loans was provided for (sec. 88a); monthly and special returns were to be made when called for by the Minister (sec. 112); certain loans were prohibited (sec. 146); and the punishment of directors and other bank officials making false statements of a bank's position was provided for in sec. 153.

Banking Statistics.—In Table 48 is given a historical summary of Canadian banking business since Confederation. In order to afford a clear view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada, bank liabilities have been classified in two main groups, liabilities to shareholders and liabilities to the public, the latter group only being considered when determining the ordinary financial position of any such institution. Assets are divided into four groups, other assets being included in the total. As of interest to students of banking practice, the relative rates of increase of capital and reserve funds may be noted, also the great increase in the proportion of liabilities to the public to total liabilities and the gradually increasing percentage of liabilities to the public to total assets.

48.—Historical Summary showing Development of the Canadian Banking Business, calendar years 1867-1926.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are yearly averages computed from the twelve monthly returns.

Calendar Years.	LIABILITIES.				
	Liabilities to Shareholders.		Liabilities to the Public.		
	Capital Paid up.	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit. ¹	Total Liabilities to the Public.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867 (6 mos.)	30,926,470	—	9,346,081	31,375,316	43,273,969
1868	30,507,447	—	9,350,646	33,653,594	45,144,854
1869	30,782,637	—	9,539,511	40,028,090	50,940,226
1870	33,031,249	—	15,149,031	48,763,205	65,685,870
1871	37,095,340	—	20,914,637	56,287,391	80,250,974
1872	45,190,085	—	25,296,454	61,481,452	90,864,688
1873	54,690,561	—	27,165,878	65,426,042	98,982,668
1874	60,388,340	—	27,904,963	77,113,754	116,412,392
1875	64,619,513	—	23,035,039	74,642,446	104,609,356
1876	66,804,398	—	21,245,935	72,852,686	99,614,014
1877	65,206,009	—	20,704,338	74,166,287	99,810,731
1878	63,682,863	—	20,475,586	70,856,253	95,538,831
1879	62,737,276	—	19,486,103	73,151,425	96,760,113
1880	60,052,117	—	22,529,623	85,303,814	111,838,941
1881	59,534,977	—	28,516,692	94,346,481	127,176,249
1882	59,799,644	—	33,582,080	110,133,124	149,777,214
1883	61,390,118	—	33,283,302	107,648,383	145,938,095
1884	61,579,021	18,149,193	30,449,410	102,398,228	137,493,917
1885	61,711,566	17,879,716	30,720,762	104,014,660	138,762,695
1886	61,662,093	17,817,693	31,030,499	111,449,365	146,954,260
1887	60,860,561	17,873,582	32,478,118	112,656,985	149,704,402
1888	60,345,035	18,529,911	32,205,259	125,136,473	163,990,797
1889	60,229,752	19,766,426	32,207,144	134,650,732	173,029,602
1890	59,974,902	21,127,838	32,834,511	135,548,704	173,207,587
1891	60,700,697	22,821,501	33,061,042	148,396,968	187,332,325
1892	61,626,311	24,511,709	33,788,679	166,668,471	208,062,169
1893	62,009,346	25,837,753	33,811,925	174,776,722	217,195,975
1894	62,063,371	27,041,235	31,166,003	181,743,890	221,066,724
1895	61,800,700	27,273,500	30,807,041	190,916,939	229,794,322
1896	62,043,173	26,526,632	31,456,297	193,616,049	232,338,086
1897	62,027,703	27,087,782	34,350,118	211,788,096	252,660,708
1898	62,571,920	27,627,520	37,873,934	236,161,062	281,076,656
1899	63,726,399	28,958,989	41,513,139	266,504,528	318,624,033
1900	65,154,594	32,372,394	46,574,780	305,140,242	356,394,095
1901	67,035,615	36,249,145	50,601,205	349,573,327 ²	420,003,743
1902	69,869,670	40,212,943	55,412,598	390,370,493 ²	466,963,829
1903	76,453,125	47,761,536	60,244,072	424,167,140 ²	507,527,550
1904	79,234,191	52,082,335	61,769,888	470,265,744 ²	554,014,076
1905	82,655,828	56,474,124	64,025,643	531,243,476 ²	618,678,633
1906	91,035,604	64,002,266	70,638,870	605,968,513 ²	713,790,553
1907	95,953,732	69,806,892	75,784,482	654,839,711 ²	769,026,924
1908	96,147,526	72,041,265	71,401,697	658,367,015 ²	762,077,184
1909	97,329,333	75,887,695	73,943,119	783,298,880 ²	882,593,547
1910	98,787,929	79,970,346	82,120,303	909,964,839 ²	1,019,177,601
1911	103,009,256	88,892,256	89,982,223	980,433,788 ²	1,067,661,393
1912	112,730,943	102,090,476	100,146,541	1,102,910,383 ²	1,240,124,354
1913	116,297,729	109,129,393	105,265,336	1,126,871,523 ²	1,287,372,534
1914	114,759,807	113,130,626	104,600,185	1,144,210,363 ²	1,309,944,006
1915	113,982,741	113,020,310	105,137,092	1,198,340,315 ²	1,353,629,123
1916	113,175,353	112,989,541	126,691,913	1,418,035,429 ²	1,596,905,337
1917	111,637,755	113,560,997	161,029,606	1,643,203,020 ²	1,866,228,236
1918	110,618,504	114,041,500	198,645,254	1,912,395,780 ²	2,184,359,820
1919	115,004,960	121,160,774	218,919,261	2,189,428,855 ²	2,495,582,568
1920	123,617,120	128,756,090	228,800,379	2,438,079,792 ²	2,784,065,698
1921	129,096,339	134,104,030	194,621,710	2,264,586,736 ²	2,556,454,190
1922	125,456,485	129,627,270	166,466,109	2,120,997,030 ²	2,364,822,657
1923	124,373,293	126,441,667	170,420,792	2,107,606,111 ²	2,374,308,376
1924	122,409,504	123,841,666	166,136,765	2,130,621,760 ²	2,438,771,001
1925	118,831,327	123,108,366	165,235,168	2,221,160,611 ²	2,532,832,064
1926	116,638,554	125,441,700	168,885,995	2,277,192,043 ²	2,604,601,786

¹Includes the deposits of Dominion and Provincial Governments.

²Includes amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada, not included in deposits prior to 1901.

43.—Historical Summary showing Development of the Canadian Banking Business, calendar years 1867-1926—concluded.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are yearly averages computed from the twelve monthly returns.

Calendar Years.	ASSETS.					Percentage of Liabilities to the Public to Total Assets.
	Specie and Dominion Notes (including Deposits in Central Gold Reserves 1913-1925).	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities elsewhere than in Canada.	Total Loans.	Total Assets.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1867 (6 mos.)....	-	-	-	53,889,703	78,294,670	55.27
1868.....	-	-	-	52,299,050	79,860,976	56.53
1869.....	-	-	-	56,433,953	86,283,603	59.04
1870.....	-	-	-	66,276,961	103,197,103	63.65
1871.....	-	-	-	84,799,841	125,273,631	64.06
1872.....	-	-	-	106,744,665	148,862,445	61.04
1873.....	-	-	-	119,274,317	166,056,595	56.60
1874.....	-	-	-	131,680,111	187,921,031	61.95
1875.....	-	-	-	136,029,307	186,255,330	56.17
1876.....	-	-	-	127,621,577	183,499,801	54.29
1877.....	-	-	-	125,681,658	181,019,194	55.14
1878.....	-	-	-	119,682,659	175,450,274	54.45
1879.....	-	-	-	113,485,108	173,548,490	55.75
1880.....	-	-	-	102,166,115	184,276,190	60.69
1881.....	-	-	-	116,953,497	200,613,879	63.39
1882.....	-	-	-	140,077,194	227,426,835	65.86
1883.....	-	-	-	143,944,957	228,084,650	63.98
1884.....	-	-	-	130,490,053	219,998,642	62.50
1885.....	-	-	-	126,827,792	219,147,080	63.32
1886.....	-	-	-	132,833,313	228,061,872	64.44
1887.....	-	-	-	139,753,755	230,393,072	64.98
1888.....	-	-	-	141,002,373	243,504,164	67.35
1889.....	-	-	-	149,958,980	253,789,803	68.18
1890.....	-	-	-	153,301,335	254,546,329	68.05
1891.....	-	-	-	171,082,677	269,307,032	69.56
1892.....	17,794,201	-	-	193,455,883	291,635,251	71.34
1893.....	19,714,648	-	-	206,623,042	302,696,715	71.75
1894.....	22,371,954	-	-	204,124,939	307,520,020	71.87
1895.....	22,992,872	-	-	203,730,800	316,536,510	72.50
1896.....	22,318,627	-	-	213,211,996	320,937,643	72.39
1897.....	24,178,151	-	-	212,014,635	341,163,505	74.06
1898.....	25,330,564	-	-	223,806,320	370,583,991	75.86
1899.....	26,682,970	-	-	261,467,076	412,504,768	77.24
1900.....	29,047,382	-	-	279,279,761	459,715,065	77.52
1901.....	32,088,501	11,331,385	13,031,176	388,299,888	531,829,324	78.97
1902.....	35,478,598	9,804,998	14,487,632	430,662,670	585,761,109	79.72
1903.....	42,510,574	11,186,607	14,896,472	472,019,689	641,543,226	79.11
1904.....	50,307,871	10,705,202	15,560,145	509,011,993	695,417,756	79.67
1905.....	56,590,323	8,833,626	18,820,985	559,814,918	767,490,183	80.61
1906.....	61,287,581	9,360,614	20,460,670	655,869,879	878,512,076	81.25
1907.....	70,550,520	9,546,927	21,198,817	709,975,274	945,685,708	81.32
1908.....	80,654,276	9,522,743	19,788,937	760,170,833	941,290,619	80.96
1909.....	95,558,461	11,653,798	21,707,363	872,195,546	1,067,007,534	82.72
1910.....	104,735,626	14,741,621	21,696,987	870,100,890	1,211,452,351	84.13
1911.....	120,116,690	10,637,580	22,848,170	926,909,616	1,303,131,260	84.23
1912.....	132,853,405	9,388,968	22,586,119	1,061,843,991	1,470,065,478	84.36
1913.....	141,872,884	9,995,237	23,183,162	1,111,993,263	1,530,093,671	84.14
1914.....	165,845,957	11,697,603	22,707,738	1,101,880,924	1,555,676,395	84.20
1915.....	208,438,854	12,814,898	31,553,091	1,066,252,854	1,596,424,643	84.75
1916.....	230,113,831	29,717,007	117,902,686	1,358,866,531	1,839,286,709	86.82
1917.....	265,389,567	131,078,854	183,341,125	1,219,161,252	2,111,559,555	88.38
1918.....	351,762,841	162,821,026	252,936,568	1,399,660,669	2,432,331,418	89.81
1919.....	370,775,723	214,621,625	256,270,715	1,552,971,202	2,754,568,118	90.60
1920.....	367,165,054	120,356,255	210,826,991	1,935,449,637	3,064,133,843	90.86
1921.....	335,081,032	166,688,146	156,552,503	1,781,184,115	2,841,782,079	89.96
1922.....	305,522,425	198,826,031	90,131,491	1,643,643,443	2,638,776,483	89.62
1923.....	291,999,879	242,292,315	112,642,627	1,606,932,483	2,643,773,986	92.16
1924.....	266,961,330	314,099,097	135,597,860	1,546,792,080	2,701,427,011	90.28
1925.....	259,714,043	358,344,887	147,563,292	1,562,017,009	2,789,619,061	90.80
1926.....	252,754,268	343,595,936	127,765,375	1,682,379,653	2,864,019,213	90.94

49.—Assets of Chartered Banks in the calendar years 1922-1925.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Assets.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Quick Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current gold and subsidiary coin.....	80,776,592	68,920,115	85,296,966	61,739,609
Dominion notes.....	170,393,300	165,581,398	150,446,230	140,505,501
Deposit with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation.....	6,493,593	6,662,665	6,347,378	6,026,917
Deposit in central gold reserves.....	54,352,533	57,498,366	57,281,700	57,468,933
Notes of other banks.....	40,571,207	37,441,300	14,885,399	15,055,772
United States and other foreign currencies ¹ ..	—	—	26,896,899	27,766,337
Cheques of other banks.....	104,878,651	111,387,509	108,568,475	121,671,912
Deposits made with, and balances due from other banks in Canada.....	5,243,496	5,008,577	4,679,352	5,101,136
Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	10,309,844	8,090,470	7,819,605	8,583,316
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	87,972,048	54,358,289	66,701,920	59,921,935
Total Quick Assets.....	560,991,264	514,948,689	502,027,025	503,841,368
Other Liquid Assets—				
Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities.....	198,826,031	242,292,315	314,099,097	358,344,887
Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian.....	90,131,491	112,642,627	135,597,860	147,563,292
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks.....	43,208,758	46,857,264	52,864,890	59,597,468
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds.....	101,320,268	98,874,726	109,035,615	120,086,639
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	178,457,564	198,047,516	181,705,220	225,461,687
Total Other Liquid Assets.....	611,944,112	698,714,448	793,302,682	911,053,973
Other Assets—				
Other current loans and discounts in Canada.....	1,122,255,707	1,052,132,479	979,153,750	902,845,185
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada.....	149,586,461	161,594,278	181,651,237	220,098,549
Loans to the Government of Canada.....	—	—	—	—
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	9,556,612	13,158,705	13,467,969	18,234,969
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.....	74,627,370	73,681,116	68,954,363	64,410,578
Overdue debts.....	7,839,461	9,443,664	12,813,926	10,879,402
Real estate other than bank premises.....	4,977,208	6,191,758	7,579,417	8,620,949
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank..	3,682,344	3,664,553	3,745,652	4,464,047
Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off.....	70,909,881	70,073,851	71,871,773	73,085,749
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.....	18,358,731	26,146,908	55,659,929	62,541,017
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.....	4,047,332	14,023,537	11,199,288	9,543,275
Total Other Assets.....	1,465,841,107	1,430,110,849	1,406,097,304	1,374,723,720
Grand Total Assets.....	2,638,776,483	2,643,773,986	2,701,427,011	2,789,619,061

¹Not available prior to 1924.

Bank Assets and Liabilities.—Tables 49 and 50 show in detail the assets and liabilities of Canadian chartered banks for the four years 1922 to 1925, the figures being yearly averages of the totals shown in the monthly statements made to the Minister of Finance. Attention may be drawn to the slight increase (\$1,814,343) in quick assets in 1925, the increase during the last year alone of over \$44,000,000 in the holdings of Canadian Government and Provincial Government securities, and the holdings of Canadian municipal securities, which show an increase of almost

\$58,000,000 since 1922. The increase in the amount of "other liquid assets" of some \$117,700,000 in 1925 served to balance the decrease of \$85,373,584 in "other assets" and to cause an increase in total assets over the previous year of \$88,192,050. The table of liabilities shows some notable changes from 1924 figures. Demand deposits in Canada increased by almost \$20,000,000, notice deposits by over \$71,000,000 and deposits elsewhere than in Canada by \$30,000,000, while balances due to Provincial Governments show a decrease during the year of almost \$11,000,000. Total liabilities show an increase of almost \$90,000,000.

50.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks in the calendar years 1922-1925.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Liabilities.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities to the Public—				
Notes in circulation.....	166,466,109	170,420,792	166,136,765	165,235,168
Balance due to Dominion Government after deducting advances for credits, pay lists, etc.....	83,669,096	50,581,599	53,862,784	34,510,533
Advances under the Finance Act ¹	—	—	23,415,875	16,470,833
Balances due to Provincial Governments. . .	28,833,208	34,311,455	34,760,335	23,823,256
Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada.....	502,781,234	523,170,930	511,218,736	531,180,578
Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada.....	1,191,637,004	1,197,277,065	1,198,246,414	1,269,542,584
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	314,076,484	302,265,063	332,533,491	362,103,660
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada.....	9,931,819	12,832,965	12,887,711	12,173,493
Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	9,775,026	6,035,201	5,758,400	7,438,125
Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	28,762,762	33,381,652	31,631,012	33,208,477
Bills payable.....	7,484,191	7,779,149	8,971,846	11,236,765
Acceptances under letters of credit.....	18,358,731	26,146,903	55,659,929	62,541,017
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.....	3,046,993	10,105,599	27,103,578	3,367,575
Total Liabilities to the Public.....	2,364,822,657	2,374,308,376	2,438,771,001	2,532,832,064
Liabilities to Shareholders—				
Capital paid up.....	125,456,485	124,373,203	122,409,504	118,831,327
Amount of rest or reserve fund.....	129,627,270	126,441,667	123,841,666	123,108,366
Total Liabilities to Shareholders.....	255,083,755	250,814,960	246,251,170	241,939,693
Grand Total Liabilities.....	2,619,906,412	2,625,123,336	2,685,022,171	2,774,771,757

¹Not available prior to 1924.

In Tables 51 and 52 will be found statistics showing the position of the individual chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1925.

51.—Principal and Total Assets of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada, Dec. 31, 1925.

Chartered Banks.	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin.	Dominion Notes.	Deposit in Central Gold Reserves.	Due from other Banks.	Securities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	26,919,109	56,913,553	20,000,000	56,128,336	129,072,905
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	9,295,560	22,956,902	6,000,000	15,434,409	58,928,169
Bank of Toronto.....	416,905	5,581,707	3,055,866	7,842,344	31,425,297
Banque Provinciale du Canada	163,160	255,722	700,000	5,086,751	8,446,656
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	10,484,750	19,531,126	9,500,000	42,166,064	98,199,770
Royal Bank of Canada.....	16,537,965	25,323,024	17,000,000	57,755,763	127,527,496
Dominion Bank.....	2,124,660	10,346,995	1,200,000	12,278,770	25,284,124
Standard Bank of Canada.....	876,262	3,328,934	2,200,000	7,203,834	18,698,341
Banque Canadienne Nationale.	881,934	3,459,971	7,500,000	7,707,819	29,088,996
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	966,721	8,983,460	3,504,466	11,915,393	22,032,013
Weyburn Security Bank.....	20,002	58,485	400,000	2,069,543	866,702
Total.....	68,687,028	156,739,879	71,060,332	225,589,026	549,570,469

Chartered Banks.	Loans and Discounts.			Total Assets. ¹
	Call Loans in Canada.	Current Loans in Canada.	Call and Current Loans outside of Canada.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	12,579,916	241,120,194	183,042,698	760,708,183
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	15,972,356	71,006,922	28,892,009	244,709,088
Bank of Toronto.....	6,057,540	46,445,823	4,500,000	110,260,856
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	10,301,207	16,152,536	—	43,934,810
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	21,880,371	204,050,594	58,062,418	498,573,868
Royal Bank of Canada.....	37,925,522	193,104,272	207,832,367	764,239,495
Dominion Bank.....	8,180,457	50,463,277	5,128,719	127,933,136
Standard Bank of Canada.....	9,563,608	40,426,854	—	88,012,577
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	7,482,631	59,572,426	2,503,735	127,481,791
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	5,730,662	56,194,398	7,087,332	124,322,119
Weyburn Security Bank.....	—	1,738,459	—	5,893,934
Total.....	135,674,270	980,275,755	497,049,278	2,896,069,857

¹Includes other assets.

**52.—Principal and Total Liabilities of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada,
Dec. 31, 1925.**

Chartered Banks.	Capital (paid up).	Reserves.	Notes in Circulation.	Due to Dominion and to Provincial Governments.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	29,916,700	29,916,700	44,330,801	13,152,880
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	10,000,000	19,500,000	14,700,310	3,949,756
Bank of Toronto.....	5,000,000	7,000,000	7,917,792	1,288,874
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	3,000,000	1,500,000	4,034,148	405,772
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	27,723,334	8,299,117
Royal Bank of Canada.....	24,400,000	24,400,000	38,314,807	21,485,040
Dominion Bank.....	6,000,000	7,000,000	7,117,396	2,059,657
Standard Bank of Canada.....	4,823,400	2,900,000	6,556,315	2,251,883
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	5,500,000	5,500,000	12,620,154	1,814,406
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	7,000,000	7,500,000	9,717,597	4,572,483
Weyburn Security Bank.....	524,560	225,000	858,912	95,661
Total.....	116,164,660	125,441,700	173,891,566	59,375,529

Chartered Banks.	Deposits.			Due to Other Banks.	Total Liabilities. ¹
	Demand in Canada.	Notice in Canada.	Outside of Canada.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	165,979,783	366,671,887	85,636,417	3,438,154	758,685,489
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	31,808,490	117,226,259	36,472,332	3,031,532	244,005,188
Bank of Toronto.....	31,576,590	52,301,936	—	1,905,559	109,501,326
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	5,287,395	29,467,444	—	23,330	43,869,673
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	124,076,781	217,101,924	51,057,799	12,091,658	496,061,346
Royal Bank of Canada.....	137,816,077	282,736,960	176,888,799	17,759,102	761,994,215
Dominion Bank.....	30,991,576	60,921,941	2,253,987	3,832,809	126,968,838
Standard Bank of Canada.....	20,014,105	47,666,837	—	2,278,667	87,047,679
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	19,124,562	79,485,077	1,484,180	757,354	126,976,916
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	28,838,787	63,114,672	—	1,357,670	122,647,428
Weyburn Security Bank.....	1,935,092	2,180,546	—	19,317	5,871,748
Total.....	597,449,238	1,318,875,483	353,793,514	51,495,152	2,883,629,846

¹Includes other liabilities.

Deposits, Loans and Discounts.—As an index of the course of banking business, of the nature of many transactions undertaken and of the general security of bank assets, loans and discounts are of great value. They illustrate clearly the

channels into which a large proportion of the potential earning power of the banks is directed, and, by providing a comparison between investments made in lending operations inside and outside of Canada, afford essential information regarding the conduct by a bank of one of its most important activities.

Bank deposits, the demand deposits being to a large extent the product of lending operations, by which credit is advanced on security, followed by the deposit of the proceeds of a loan, are also of considerable importance, and, on account of their derivation, are one of the most valuable records of the volume of business done at any time. Actual deposits of cash (mainly deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day) are, of course, included with the amounts deposited after the granting of loans.

Tables 53 and 54, following, give the deposits and loans of Canadian chartered banks for the years 1921 to 1925. The three important classes of deposits, demand deposits, notice deposits and deposits elsewhere than in Canada, show increases in 1925 over the previous year of \$20,000,000, \$71,000,000 and \$30,000,000 respectively, while balances due to the Dominion Government and to Provincial Governments show a decrease of over \$30,000,000. The net increase of total deposits during the year was \$90,548,851.

Of the items listed in Table 54, all but two show increases during 1925. Current loans in Canada, for the third year in succession, show a decrease which in 1925 amounted to over \$80,000,000. This, however, was less than the increases in call loans and in current loans outside of Canada, which showed a combined increase during the year of \$93,000,000. The net increase of all loans shown in the 1925 total is \$15,224,929.

53.—Deposits in Chartered Banks in Canada and elsewhere, for the calendar years 1921-1925.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits by the public of Canada—					
Payable on demand.....	551,914,643	502,781,234	523,170,930	511,218,736	531,180,578
Payable after notice or on a fixed day.....	1,289,347,063	1,191,637,004	1,197,277,065	1,198,246,414	1,269,542,584
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.....	285,125,448	314,076,484	302,265,063	332,533,491	362,103,660
Balances due to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....	138,199,582	112,502,308	84,893,053	88,623,119	58,333,789
Total Deposits.....	2,264,586,736	2,120,997,030	2,107,606,111	2,130,621,760	2,221,160,611

54.—Loans of Chartered Banks in Canada and elsewhere, for the calendar years 1921-1925.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada.....	109,542,625	101,320,268	98,874,726	109,035,615	120,086,639
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	172,137,325	178,457,564	198,047,516	181,705,220	225,461,687
Current loans in Canada ¹	1,323,158,731	1,196,883,077	1,125,813,594	1,048,118,113	967,255,763
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	156,571,063	149,586,461	161,594,278	181,651,237	220,098,549
Loans to governments.....	12,965,097	9,556,612	13,158,705	13,467,969	18,234,969
Overdue debts.....	6,809,274	7,839,461	9,443,664	12,813,926	10,879,402
Total Loans.....	1,781,184,115	1,643,643,443	1,606,932,483	1,546,792,080	1,562,017,009

¹Includes loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

Bank Reserves.—The Bank Act contains no specific provisions as to the amount of gold to be held against either note circulation or the general business of a bank. It requires, however, that 40 p.c. of whatever cash reserves a bank finds it expedient to carry shall be in Dominion notes. A second provision instructs the Minister of Finance to arrange for the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank in exchange for specie. Thus the gold reserve against Dominion notes, to the extent that the notes are held by the banks, is reserve against banking operations, the Dominion Government being the custodian of the gold for the banks. The other cash element in bank reserves is specie in hand. In addition to this cash on hand, Canadian banks carry three other kinds of assets which are regarded as reserves, being funds more or less immediately available for the liquidation of liabilities. These are:—(1) cash balances in banks outside of Canada; (2) call and short loans in New York (the favourite call loan market); and (3) readily marketable securities. These are shown, together with net liabilities, in Table 55. In Table 56 the ratio to net liabilities of each element of the reserve is shown.

55.—Bank Reserves, with Liabilities, 1892-1926.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Specie and Dominion Notes.	Cash Due from			Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.
		Banks in the United Kingdom.	Banks elsewhere than in Canada and United Kingdom.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1892.....	17,794,201	2,058,538	20,728,669	22,787,207	—
1893.....	19,714,648	2,651,533	17,318,101	19,969,634	—
1894.....	22,371,954	3,439,354	18,904,416	22,343,770	—
1895.....	22,992,872	4,915,458	23,183,161	28,098,619	—
1896.....	22,318,627	7,147,788	17,207,798	24,355,586	—
1897.....	25,178,151	11,149,437	22,050,471	33,209,908	—
1898.....	25,330,564	11,078,459	21,849,137	32,927,596	—
1899.....	26,682,970	11,872,548	24,136,270	36,008,818	—
1900.....	29,047,382	6,972,195	15,443,217	22,415,412	28,228,469 ¹
1901.....	32,088,501	5,598,939	12,811,524	18,410,463	40,020,238
1902.....	35,478,598	6,598,159	13,519,799	20,117,958	46,162,659
1903.....	42,510,574	5,638,954	14,192,232	19,831,186	38,025,662
1904.....	50,307,871	7,523,615	16,817,357	24,340,972	41,212,007
1905.....	56,590,323	9,960,560	19,201,939	29,162,499	51,452,955
1906.....	61,287,581	8,877,979	16,801,119	25,679,098	59,363,639
1907.....	70,550,520	6,027,157	15,363,728	21,390,885	52,907,513
1908.....	80,654,276	9,828,186	30,822,761	40,650,947	60,764,075
1909.....	95,558,461	10,311,864	31,779,144	42,091,008	119,728,263
1910.....	104,735,696	18,892,833	28,301,602	47,194,435	112,777,530
1911.....	120,146,690	21,122,092	29,695,985	50,818,077	91,097,704
1912.....	132,853,405	21,338,926	28,894,103	50,233,029	105,718,070
1913.....	135,267,623	13,329,642	28,238,329	41,567,971	98,602,615
1914.....	159,775,124	12,230,533	36,932,958	49,163,491	112,438,696
1915.....	200,113,021	20,824,559	43,781,939	64,606,498	118,896,692
1916.....	207,797,164	24,025,192	72,923,228	96,948,420	164,786,760
1917.....	210,475,400	17,885,648	53,021,952	70,907,600	157,430,643
1918.....	256,656,174	10,973,606	47,419,961	58,393,567	162,233,308
1919.....	257,429,889	12,359,426	50,904,693	63,264,119	163,227,204
1920.....	259,462,332	17,669,923	62,100,182	79,770,105	200,098,050
1921.....	255,474,332	12,857,830	60,885,266	73,745,346	172,137,325
1922.....	251,169,892	10,309,844	87,972,048	98,279,642	178,457,564
1923.....	234,501,513	8,090,470	54,358,289	62,448,759	198,047,516
1924.....	235,743,196	7,819,605	66,701,920	74,521,525	181,705,220
1925.....	230,011,447	8,583,316	59,921,935	68,505,251	225,461,687
1926.....	214,182,302	11,520,189	59,261,609	70,781,798	250,080,998

¹ Average of six months, July to December, 1900.

55.—Bank Reserves with Liabilities, 1892-1926—concluded.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Securities.				Total Reserves.	Total Net Liabilities. ¹
	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian municipal, British, Foreign and Colonial, other than Canadian.	Railway and other Bonds.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1892.....	3,173,714	7,709,634	7,060,065	17,943,413	58,524,821	200,590,342
1893.....	3,221,223	9,223,577	5,919,928	18,364,728	58,049,010	209,917,600
1894.....	3,152,962	10,634,982	7,893,695	21,681,639	66,397,363	214,163,371
1895.....	2,792,147	9,423,850	9,566,175	21,782,172	72,873,663	222,531,570
1896.....	2,802,821	9,310,414	11,505,439	23,618,674	70,292,887	225,090,083
1897.....	3,049,525	12,559,340	13,728,645	29,337,510	87,725,569	244,627,721
1898.....	4,898,081	16,529,414	17,241,967	38,669,462	96,927,622	271,451,376
1899.....	4,952,525	16,622,875	15,023,469	36,598,869	99,290,657	307,537,537
1900.....	8,163,571	14,364,547	19,561,005	42,089,123	121,780,386	344,672,898
1901.....	11,331,385	13,031,176	30,440,258	54,802,819	145,322,021	405,915,468
1902.....	9,804,998	14,487,633	34,859,390	59,152,021	160,911,236	451,052,607
1903.....	11,186,607	14,896,472	37,800,893	63,883,972	164,251,394	489,439,303
1904.....	10,705,202	15,560,146	38,779,477	65,044,825	180,905,675	534,147,781
1905.....	8,833,627	18,820,985	39,974,520	67,629,132	204,834,909	595,027,264
1906.....	9,360,614	20,460,625	41,125,898	70,947,137	217,277,455	684,185,650
1907.....	9,546,760	21,198,817	41,239,589	71,985,166	216,834,084	737,505,039
1908.....	9,522,743	19,788,937	42,651,006	71,962,686	254,031,984	726,443,676
1909.....	11,653,798	21,707,363	50,783,614	84,144,775	341,522,507	844,098,072
1910.....	14,741,621	21,696,987	56,194,734	92,633,342	357,341,003	974,731,187
1911.....	10,637,580	22,848,170	60,909,240	94,394,990	356,457,461	1,044,712,367
1912.....	9,388,968	22,586,119	64,080,763	96,055,850	384,860,354	1,178,577,787
1913.....	9,995,237	23,183,161	70,713,075	103,891,473	379,329,682	1,222,752,292
1914.....	11,697,603	22,707,738	68,636,267	103,041,608	424,418,919	1,251,372,615
1915.....	12,814,898	31,553,091	74,020,538	118,388,527	502,004,738	1,298,018,989
1916.....	29,717,007	117,902,686	68,386,482	216,006,175	685,538,519	1,520,438,686
1917.....	131,078,854	183,341,125	58,958,908	373,378,887	812,192,530	1,771,264,882
1918.....	162,821,026	252,936,568	56,103,418	471,861,012	949,144,061	2,071,307,749
1919.....	214,621,625	256,270,715	54,429,301	525,321,641	1,009,242,853	2,363,044,215
1920.....	120,356,255	210,826,991	48,031,228	379,214,474	918,544,961	2,608,151,193
1921.....	166,688,146	156,552,503	45,728,878	368,969,527	870,324,280	2,393,459,361
1922.....	198,826,031	90,131,491	43,208,758	332,166,280	860,073,353	2,219,372,799
1923.....	242,292,315	112,642,627	46,857,264	401,792,206	896,789,994	2,222,479,569
1924.....	314,099,097	135,597,860	52,864,890	502,561,847	994,531,788	2,314,701,740
1925.....	358,344,887	147,563,292	59,597,468	565,505,647	1,089,484,032	2,396,104,380
1926.....	343,595,936	127,765,375	61,455,745	532,817,056	1,067,862,154	2,390,419,484

¹Net liabilities are obtained by deducting from total liabilities to the public, as shown in Table 48, the items "notes of other banks," "cheques on other banks," "loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted," which represent indebtedness within the system and are counterbalanced by credits within the system.

56.—Ratio of Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities, 1892-1926.¹

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are based upon the averages of the monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Cash on hand.	Cash due from banks outside of Canada.	Call and short loans else- where than in Canada.	Securities.	Total Reserves.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1892.....	8.8	11.3	—	8.9	29.0
1893.....	9.4	9.5	—	8.7	27.6
1894.....	10.4	10.4	—	10.1	30.9
1895.....	10.4	12.6	—	9.8	32.8
1896.....	9.9	10.8	—	10.5	31.2
1897.....	10.3	13.6	—	11.9	35.8
1898.....	9.3	12.1	—	14.2	35.6
1899.....	8.7	11.7	—	11.8	32.2
1900.....	8.4	6.5	—	12.2	27.1
1901.....	8.0	4.5	10.0	13.5	36.0
1902.....	7.9	4.4	10.2	13.1	35.6
1903.....	8.9	4.0	7.7	13.0	33.6
1904.....	9.4	4.5	7.7	12.1	33.7
1905.....	9.5	4.9	8.6	11.3	34.3
1906.....	8.9	3.7	8.7	10.4	31.7
1907.....	9.5	2.9	7.2	9.7	29.3
1908.....	11.1	5.5	8.3	9.9	34.8
1909.....	11.3	5.0	14.2	9.9	40.4
1910.....	10.7	4.8	11.5	9.5	36.5
1911.....	11.5	4.8	8.7	9.0	34.0
1912.....	11.3	4.3	8.9	8.1	32.5
1913.....	11.1	3.4	8.1	8.5	31.1
1914.....	12.8	3.9	9.0	8.2	33.9
1915.....	15.4	5.0	9.2	9.1	38.7
1916.....	13.7	6.4	10.8	14.2	45.1
1917.....	11.9	4.0	8.9	21.1	45.9
1918.....	12.4	2.8	7.8	22.8	45.8
1919.....	10.9	2.7	6.9	22.2	42.7
1920.....	9.9	3.1	7.7	14.5	35.2
1921.....	10.7	3.1	7.2	15.4	36.4
1922.....	11.3	4.4	8.0	15.0	38.7
1923.....	10.6	2.8	8.9	18.1	40.4
1924.....	10.2	3.2	7.9	21.7	43.0
1925.....	9.6	2.9	9.4	23.6	45.5
1926.....	9.0	3.0	10.5	22.3	44.7

¹ See Table 55 for actual amounts.

Chartered Banks in Canada.—During the period from 1881 to 1901, the number of chartered banks doing business in Canada under the Bank Act remained almost the same, 36 in 1881 and 1891 and 34 in 1901, but during the present century there has been in banking, as in industry, an era of amalgamations, the number of banks having dropped to 25 in 1913 and to 11 in December, 1926. That this has been far from involving a curtailment of banking facilities is seen in Table 48, which shows the development of the banking business since 1867, and in Table 57, which compares the number of branch banks existing in Canada at different periods, showing a growth from 123 at Confederation to 3,770 at Dec. 31, 1926, besides 195 branches in other countries. Table 58 gives the number of branches of the various banks, by provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1926, while Table 59 contains the statistics of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside of Canada, an extension of Canadian banking (more especially to Newfoundland and the West Indies) which has proceeded very rapidly in recent years.

57.—Number of Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, 1868, 1912, 1905, 1916, 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1916 ¹ .	1924. ¹	1925. ¹	1926. ¹
Prince Edward Island.....	—	9	10	17	33	31	28
Nova Scotia.....	5	89	101	111	141	140	134
New Brunswick.....	4	35	49	82	124	108	101
Quebec.....	12	137	196	784	1,138	1,100	1,072
Ontario.....	100	349	549	1,154	1,401	1,338	1,326
Manitoba.....	—	52	95	200	249	233	224
Saskatchewan.....	—	30	87	413	452	426	427
Alberta.....	—	—	—	247	299	274	269
British Columbia.....	2	46	55	187	200	187	186
Yukon.....	—	—	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....	123	747	1,145	3,198	4,040	3,840	3,770

¹Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

58.—Number and Location of Branches of Canadian Chartered Banks, as at Dec. 31, 1926.

Chartered Banks.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
Bank of Montreal.....	1	14	14	119	241	38
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	9	38	36	19	126	7
Bank of Toronto.....	—	—	—	11	97	11
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	4	—	20	266	27	—
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	7	21	6	78	177	47
Royal Bank of Canada.....	7	61	23	73	265	77
Dominion Bank.....	—	—	1	5	87	11
Standard Bank of Canada.....	—	—	1	1	171	9
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	—	—	—	498	31	16
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	—	—	—	2	104	8
Weyburn Security Bank.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	28	134	101	1,072	1,326	224

Chartered Banks.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
Bank of Montreal.....	62	64	45	1	18	617
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	15	7	6	—	39 ¹	302
Bank of Toronto.....	37	11	5	—	—	172
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	—	—	—	—	—	317
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	87	53	59	2	14	551
Royal Bank of Canada.....	142	79	53	—	121 ²	901
Dominion Bank.....	5	5	2	—	2	118
Standard Bank of Canada.....	20	18	1	—	—	221
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	7	8	—	—	1	561
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	26	24	15	—	—	179
Weyburn Security Bank.....	26	—	—	—	—	26
Total.....	427	269	186	3	195	3,965

¹Includes one sub-agency.

²Includes one auxiliary company.

59.—Number of Branches of Canadian Chartered Banks in other Countries, with their Location, Dec. 31, 1926.

Banks and Location.	Branches.	Banks and Location.	Branches.
The Bank of Montreal—		The Canadian Bank of Commerce—	
Newfoundland.....	5	Newfoundland.....	2
England.....	2	Barbadoes.....	1
France.....	1	Brazil.....	1
United States.....	3	Cuba.....	1
Mexico.....	7	Great Britain.....	1
		Jamaica.....	1
		Mexico.....	1
The Bank of Nova Scotia—		St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	1
Newfoundland.....	12	Trinidad.....	1
Jamaica.....	10	United States.....	4
Cuba.....	8		
Dominican Republic.....	3	The Royal Bank of Canada—	
Porto Rico.....	2	Newfoundland.....	5
United States.....	3	Cuba.....	60
England.....	1	Porto Rico.....	3
		British West Indies.....	12
		Haiti.....	3
Dominion Bank—		Dominican Republic.....	6
Great Britain.....	1	Martinique.....	2
United States.....	1	Guadeloupe.....	1
		Central and South America.....	25
		Spain.....	1
		Great Britain.....	1
Banque Canadienne Nationale—		United States.....	1
France.....	1	France.....	1

Clearing House Transactions.—The appended table shows for the years 1922 to 1926 the total volume of clearings in the clearing houses of Canada. These figures, it may be added, represent not only actual city clearings but exchanges between numerous rural branches of the banks in each district.

60.—Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada for the calendar years 1922-1926.

Clearing Houses.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	33,077,338	30,970,260	29,796,999	31,805,295	31,005,956
Brantford.....	54,067,486	52,924,931	46,050,667	50,714,484	55,117,564
Calgary.....	263,240,201	272,438,886	343,415,332	355,320,700	393,910,637
Chatham.....			29,916,684	30,170,495	35,577,758
Edmonton.....	234,211,250	217,371,339	220,329,390	239,350,281	259,611,167
Fort William.....	41,147,691	49,754,115	48,122,905	43,110,272	48,102,058
Halifax.....	160,112,236	152,328,563	148,486,237	153,908,814	150,800,486
Hamilton.....	283,272,009	301,554,611	255,781,872	250,224,656	268,402,609
Kingston.....	34,679,436	34,886,561	35,733,539	36,429,859	38,293,485
Kitchener.....	32,490,715	51,889,983	48,875,860	49,231,111	51,757,833
Lethbridge.....	31,069,140	31,976,083	27,718,555	28,410,029	29,565,725
London.....	147,787,966	151,868,946	140,877,832	136,640,609	142,856,910
Medicine Hat.....	17,707,369	17,688,504	16,463,676	15,359,364	15,462,821
Moncton.....	59,344,596	50,243,509	41,537,923	41,258,871	44,207,861
Montreal.....	5,093,943,172	5,493,105,775	5,353,492,000	5,143,250,794	5,616,347,421
Moose Jaw.....	64,035,266	63,910,782	58,471,697	61,186,405	64,190,200
New Westminster.....	27,367,207	29,251,758	30,816,486	33,049,660	39,253,105
Ottawa.....	370,775,449	353,699,360	332,140,501	328,862,264	338,607,358
Peterborough.....	37,100,117	39,376,920	40,621,725	40,564,340	41,685,282
Prince Albert.....		18,010,599	16,572,708	17,347,717	20,193,963
Quebec.....	284,684,618	303,116,299	291,476,519	296,868,697	319,659,403
Regina.....	184,949,431	190,195,987	179,302,867	225,429,504	241,153,813
Saint John.....	142,488,125	141,395,039	133,734,811	131,306,092	136,226,527
Sarnia.....					32,039,147
Saskatoon.....	87,892,572	89,106,604	83,355,957	91,330,856	103,237,691
Sherbrooke.....	43,259,747	43,320,228	41,432,014	42,169,656	44,259,486
Toronto.....	4,974,949,873	5,591,568,205	5,255,433,826	4,914,651,845	5,196,428,183
Vancouver.....	632,964,537	750,693,482	803,051,359	807,197,610	888,704,118
Victoria.....	105,775,654	105,229,802	108,146,581	101,269,481	110,855,953
Windsor.....	170,789,802	176,443,115	164,187,469	172,716,001	219,129,742
Winnipeg.....	2,563,938,704	2,528,311,969	2,682,695,199	2,892,376,615	2,708,415,756
Total	16,217,121,737	17,332,632,215	17,008,039,190	16,761,512,377	17,715,090,018

Bank clearings, though generally regarded as a leading barometer of business conditions, are defective in that they record only inter-bank transactions — transactions through which one bank becomes either the debtor or the creditor of another. They do not record the numerous transactions in which the transfer of value is made within a single bank, as, for example, where the purchaser and the seller of values that are paid for by cheque carry their accounts in the same bank. As the number of separate banks has in recent years been steadily diminishing through amalgamations, there being only 11 in December, 1926 as compared with 18 in 1923, inter-bank transactions are bearing a steadily decreasing proportion to the total of business transacted, a fact which goes far to explain the decline in bank clearings from 1922 to 1925, as shown in Table 60.

Bank Debits.—Since bank clearings have ceased to be a satisfactory measure of general business, the Bureau of Statistics in 1923 took up with the Canadian Bankers' Association the advisability of securing a record of bank debits, *i.e.*, of all cheques charged against accounts at any bank. The Bankers' Association agreed to secure from January, 1924, the monthly aggregate figures of the amount of cheques charged to accounts at all banking offices situated in the clearing house cities of Canada, and the figures of cheques charged to accounts (bank debits) are given for the first three years for which the record was compiled in Table 61. The Weyburn Security Bank, operating in Southern Saskatchewan, has voluntarily added a record of all cheques charged to accounts at any of its branches.

It will be noted, as establishing the need of the newer record, that bank debits for 1925 show a distinct advance over those of 1924, while bank clearings in the later year show a distinct falling off. The bank debits are a comparable record for the three years; the bank clearings, owing to the reduction in the number of banks, are not.

61.—Bank Debits at the Clearing House Cities of Canada, by Individual Cities, calendar years 1924–1926.

Clearing House Centres.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces—			
Halifax.....	249,104,107	291,519,137	310,156,211
Moncton.....	73,359,527	72,670,817	80,079,852
Saint John.....	262,397,740	208,309,576	214,503,609
Total.....	584,861,374	572,499,530	604,739,672
Quebec—			
Montreal.....	7,502,004,244	7,765,597,874	9,133,357,705
Quebec.....	533,783,980	606,288,225	653,974,690
Sherbrooke.....	97,202,878	103,338,392	122,139,414
Total.....	8,132,991,102	8,475,224,491	9,909,471,809
Ontario—			
Brantford.....	85,522,249	97,420,194	104,344,131
Chatham.....	83,843,306	72,552,158	78,113,391
Fort William.....	94,542,523	80,641,924	93,312,892
Hamilton.....	551,817,813	561,986,629	625,859,573
Kingston.....	63,623,168	60,684,605	64,839,958
Kitchener.....	95,723,382	101,458,597	107,791,171
London.....	265,782,161	258,399,664	294,440,263
Ottawa.....	1,957,362,315	2,019,304,868	1,868,014,198
Peterborough.....	69,005,106	74,622,879	76,225,782
Sarnia.....	—	—	96,815,933
Toronto.....	7,659,055,119	7,587,940,228	8,209,525,043
Windsor.....	283,117,899	321,031,895	379,061,316
Total.....	11,209,395,041	11,236,043,641	11,998,343,651

61.—Bank Debits at the Clearing House Cities of Canada, by Individual Cities, calendar years 1924-1926—concluded.

Clearing House Centres.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Prairie Provinces—	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	48,518,157	51,160,658	50,324,105
Calgary.....	638,161,968	622,214,679	717,869,597
Edmonton.....	343,500,746	368,310,143	398,020,461
Lethbridge.....	58,854,511	58,423,735	67,394,727
Medicine Hat.....	51,545,072	41,053,260	35,076,705
Moose Jaw.....	97,032,711	105,510,363	110,068,208
Prince Albert.....	24,529,364	24,528,983	28,605,444
Regina.....	299,873,256	376,635,145	404,126,726
Saskatoon.....	117,115,462	126,233,796	146,930,427
Winnipeg.....	3,792,888,543	4,182,585,261	3,877,247,424
Branches of the Weyburn Security Bank.....	33,043,169	43,391,860	49,982,244
Total.....	5,505,062,959	6,000,047,883	5,885,646,068
British Columbia—			
New Westminster.....	59,364,225	64,256,015	77,071,830
Vancouver.....	1,409,852,038	1,475,010,772	1,553,256,186
Victoria.....	255,947,472	302,978,424	329,504,802
Total.....	1,725,163,735	1,842,245,211	1,959,832,818
Grand Total for Canada.	27,157,474,211	28,126,060,756	30,258,34,018

Bank Amalgamations and Insolvencies.—Two tables are appended which may be of interest to students of Canadian banking history. The first, showing bank insolvencies since 1867, gives the capital paid up, reserve, assets and liabilities of insolvent banks, and shows also the payments p.c. to noteholders and depositors. In the majority of cases, both these classes of creditors have received payment in full. The table of bank absorptions gives the dates of absorption of the 33 banks which were incorporated with other institutions between 1867 and 1925.

62.—Canadian Bank Insolvencies since 1867.

Name.	Date of Suspension.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Paid to Noteholders.	Paid to Depositors.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Commercial Bank of N.B..	1868	600,000	—	671,420	1,222,454	100	100
Bank of Acadia ²	April, 1873	100,000	—	106,914	213,346	—	—
Metropolitan Bank.....	Oct., 1876	800,170	—	293,379	779,225	100	100
Mechanics' Bank.....	May, 1879	194,794	—	547,238	721,155	57½	57½
Bank of Liverpool.....	Oct., 1879	370,548	—	136,480	207,877	100	96½
Consolidated Bank of Can..	Aug., 1879	2,080,920	—	1,794,249	3,077,202	100	100
Stadacona Bank.....	July, 1879	991,890	—	341,500	1,355,675	100	100
Bank of Prince Ed. Island..	Nov. 28, 1881	120,000	45,000	1,108,000	953,244	59½	59½
Exchange Bank of Canada..	Sept., 1883	500,000	300,000	2,868,884	3,779,493	100	66½
Maritime Bank of Dom. of Canada.....	Mar., 1887	321,900	60,000	1,409,482	1,825,993	100	100½
Pictou Bank.....	Sept., 1887	200,000	—	74,364	277,017	100	100
Bank of London in Canada..	Aug., 1887	241,101	50,000	1,031,280	1,310,675	100	100
Central Bank of Canada....	Nov., 1887	500,000	45,000	2,631,378	3,231,518	100	99½
Federal Bank.....	Jan., 1888	1,250,000	150,000	3,449,499	4,869,113	100	100
Commercial Bank of Manitoba.....	June 30, 1893	552,650	50,000	1,341,251	1,951,151	100	100
Banque du Peuple.....	July 15, 1895	1,200,000	600,000	7,761,209	9,533,537	100	75½
Banque Ville Marie.....	July 25, 1899	479,620	10,000	1,766,841	2,267,516	100	17½
Bank of Yarmouth.....	Mar. 6, 1905	300,000	35,000	388,660	723,660	100	100
Ontario Bank.....	Oct. 13, 1906	1,500,000	700,000	15,272,271	15,920,307	100	100
Sovereign Bank of Canada..	Jan. 18, 1908	3,000,000	—	16,174,408	19,218,746	100	100
Banque de St. Jean.....	April 28, 1908	316,386	10,000	560,781	326,118	100	30½
Banque de St. Hyacinthe..	Jan. 24, 1908	331,235	75,000	1,172,630	1,576,443	100	100
St. Stephen's Bank.....	Mar. 10, 1910	200,000	55,000	549,830	818,271	100	100
Farmers Bank.....	Dec. 19, 1910	567,579	—	1,997,041	2,616,683	100	1
Bank of Vancouver.....	Dec. 14, 1914	445,188	—	912,137	1,532,786	100	1
Home Bank of Canada.....	Aug. 17, 1923 ¹	1,960,591	550,000	24,889,049	27,434,709	100	100

¹Liquidation incomplete. ²This bank was only in existence for 3 months and 26 days. Only some of its notes were redeemed on its re-opening for a few days. The Dominion Government received 25 cents on the dollar on several thousand dollars worth of the notes which it held.

63.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867.¹

Purchasing Bank.	Bank Absorbed.	Date. ²
Bank of Montreal.....	Exchange Bank, Yarmouth, N.S.....	Aug. 13, 1903
	People's Bank of Halifax, N.S.....	June 27, 1905
	Ontario Bank.....	Oct. 13, 1906
	People's Bank of New Brunswick.....	April 15, 1907
	Bank of British North America.....	Oct. 12, 1918
	Merchants Bank.....	Mar. 20, 1922
	Molsons Bank.....	Jan. 20, 1925
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Gore Bank.....	May 19, 1870
	Bank of British Columbia.....	Dec. 31, 1900
	Halifax Banking Co.....	May 30, 1903
	Merchants Bank of P.E.I.....	May 31, 1906
	Eastern Townships Bank.....	Feb. 29, 1912
	Bank of Hamilton.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Union Bank of P.E.I.....	Oct. 1, 1883
	Bank of New Brunswick.....	Feb. 15, 1913
	The Metropolitan Bank.....	Nov. 14, 1914
	The Bank of Ottawa.....	April 30, 1919
Royal Bank of Canada.....	Union Bank of Halifax.....	Nov. 1, 1910
	Traders Bank of Canada.....	Sept. 3, 1912
	Quebec Bank.....	Jan. 2, 1917
	Northern Crown Bank.....	July 2, 1918
	Union Bank of Canada.....	Aug. 31, 1925
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Niagara District Bank.....	June 21, 1875
Standard Bank of Canada.....	Western Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Banque d'Hochelega ³	Banque Nationale.....	April 30, 1924
Bank of New Brunswick.....	Summerside Bank.....	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants Bank of Canada.....	Merchants Bank.....	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada.....	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax.....	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank.....	The Northern Bank.....	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada.....	United Empire Bank.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada.....	La Banque Internationale du Canada.....	April 15, 1913

¹The purchasing banks named in the latter part of the table are no longer in business.

²Dates given since 1900 are of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorption.

³The Banque d'Hochelega after absorbing the Banque Nationale adopted the name Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Government and Other Savings Banks.¹—There are two classes of Dominion Government Savings Banks in Canada, the Post Office Savings Banks, under the Post Office Department, and the Dominion Government Savings Banks, attached to the Department of Finance. The former were established under the Post Office Act of 1867 (31 Vict., c. 10), in order "to enlarge the facilities now available for the deposit of small savings, to make the Post Office available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for repayment of all money deposited by him together with the interest due thereon". On Mar. 31, 1926, the number of offices authorized to transact business was 1,365, and the number of savings accounts was 79,178. Statistics of deposits are given in Table 65. The Government Savings Banks proper, under the authority of the Finance Department, are established in the leading cities of Canada under the management of the Assistant Receiver-General, and in other places in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under managers appointed by the Governor in Council. Statistics of their deposits are given in Table 66, and for the two systems combined in Table 67.

¹The system of Government of Ontario Savings Offices, established as sub-Treasury Offices of the Province, conducts a purely savings bank business, paying 3 p.c. on deposits, all of which are repayable on demand. The system has been in operation for about four years, during which time total deposits have grown to \$20,000,000 (Oct., 1925), number of depositors to between 90,000 and 100,000, and the number of offices to 15, mostly in the western sections of the province. The province effects a saving by utilizing deposits for governmental purposes, rather than procuring funds by means of bond issues.

A similar system is in operation in Manitoba, where 4 or 5 sub-Treasury Offices of the Province had about 45,000 accounts and deposits of about \$15,000,000 in Sept. 1925.

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1816, and now operating under a charter granted in 1871, had on July 31, 1926, a paid-up capital of \$1,500,000, deposits of \$54,333,655, and total liabilities of \$54,997,191. Total assets amounted to \$58,483,688, including over \$42,000,000 of Dominion, provincial and municipal securities. The Caisse d'Économie de Notre-Dame de Québec, founded in 1848 under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature in 1855 and given a Dominion charter by 34 Victoria, c. 7, had on July 31, 1926, deposits of \$12,357,102, a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 and an excess of assets over liabilities of \$2,167,315.

The co-operative people's banks of Quebec (119 in number) are also an important element in promoting thrift and assisting business in that province. Loans granted in 1924 numbered 11,017, amounting to \$3,763,852, an increase over the figures for 1923. Profits realized amounted to \$398,976.

Historical statistics of Post Office savings banks, of Dominion Government savings banks, of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and the Caisse d'Économie de Notre-Dame de Québec are given in Table 64.

64.—Deposits with Government and other Savings Banks,¹ June 30, 1868-1906, and March 31, 1907-1926.

Years.	Postal Savings Banks.	Dominion Government Savings Banks.	Other Savings Banks (Montreal City and District and Caisse d'Économie de Notre-Dame de Québec).	Total.	Amount per head of Population.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	204,589	1,483,219	3,369,799	5,057,607	1-50
1869.....	856,814	1,594,525	3,960,818	6,412,157	1-88
1870.....	1,588,849	1,822,570	5,369,103	8,780,522	2-54
1871.....	2,497,260	2,072,037	5,766,712	10,336,009	2-96
1872.....	3,096,500	2,154,233	5,557,126	10,807,859	2-99
1873.....	3,207,052	2,958,170	6,768,662	12,933,884	3-53
1874.....	3,204,965	4,005,296	6,811,009	14,021,270	3-67
1875.....	2,926,090	4,245,091	6,611,416	13,782,597	3-55
1876.....	2,740,952	4,303,166	6,519,229	13,563,347	3-43
1877.....	2,639,937	4,830,694	6,054,456	13,525,087	3-37
1878.....	2,754,484	5,742,529	5,631,172	14,128,185	3-46
1879.....	3,105,191	6,102,492	5,494,164	14,701,847	3-55
1880.....	3,945,669	7,107,287	6,681,025	17,733,981	4-21
1881.....	6,208,227	9,628,445	7,685,888	23,522,560	5-44
1882.....	9,473,661	12,295,001	8,658,435	30,427,096	6-94
1883.....	11,976,237	14,242,870	8,791,045	35,010,152	7-90
1884.....	13,245,553	15,971,983	8,851,142	38,068,679	8-49
1885.....	15,090,540	17,888,536	9,191,895	42,170,971	9-29
1886.....	17,159,372	20,014,442	9,177,132	46,350,946	10-10
1887.....	19,497,750	21,334,525	10,092,143	50,924,418	10-98
1888.....	20,689,033	20,682,025	10,475,292	51,846,350	11-06
1889.....	23,011,423	19,994,934	10,761,061	53,717,419	11-33
1890.....	21,990,653	19,021,812	10,908,987	51,921,452	10-83
1891.....	21,738,648	17,661,378	10,982,232	50,382,258	10-40
1892.....	22,298,402	17,231,146	12,236,100	51,765,648	10-59
1893.....	24,153,194	17,696,464	12,823,836	54,673,494	11-08
1894.....	25,257,868	17,778,144	12,919,578	55,955,599	11-23
1895.....	26,805,542	17,644,956	13,128,483	57,578,981	11-44
1896.....	28,932,930	17,866,389	14,459,833	61,259,152	12-04
1897.....	32,380,829	16,564,147	15,025,564	63,960,540	12-44
1898.....	34,480,938	15,630,181	15,482,100	65,593,219	12-62
1899.....	34,771,605	15,470,110	15,893,567	66,135,282	12-57
1900.....	37,507,456	15,642,267	17,425,472	70,575,195	13-26
1901.....	39,950,813	16,098,146	19,125,097	75,174,056	13-95
1902.....	42,320,209	16,117,779	20,360,888	78,798,875	14-44
1903.....	44,255,326	16,515,802	21,241,993	82,013,121	14-83
1904.....	45,419,706	16,738,744	23,063,143	85,221,593	15-21
1905.....	45,368,321	16,649,136	25,050,966	87,068,423	14-53
1906.....	45,736,488	16,174,134	27,399,194	89,309,816	14-47

64.—Deposits with Government and other Savings Banks,¹ June 30, 1868-1906, and March 31, 1907-1926—concluded.

Years.	Postal Savings Banks.	Dominion Government Savings Banks.	Other Savings Banks (Montreal City and District and Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Quebec).	Total.	Amount per head of Population.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	47,453,228	15,088,584	28,359,618	90,901,430	14.42
1908.....	47,564,284	15,016,871	28,927,248	91,508,403	14.10
1909.....	45,190,484	14,748,436	29,867,973	89,806,893	13.41
1910.....	43,586,357	14,677,872	32,239,620	90,503,849	13.08
1911.....	43,330,579	14,673,752	34,770,386	92,774,717	12.87
1912.....	43,563,764	14,655,504	39,526,755	97,746,083	13.27
1913.....	42,728,942	14,411,541	40,133,351	97,273,834	12.92
1914.....	41,591,286	13,976,162	39,110,439	94,677,887	12.31
1915.....	39,995,406	14,006,158	37,817,474	91,819,038	11.68
1916.....	40,008,418	13,519,855	40,405,037	93,933,310	11.69
1917.....	42,582,479	13,633,610	44,139,978	100,356,067	12.27
1918.....	41,283,479	12,177,283	42,000,543	95,461,305	11.46
1919.....	41,654,960	11,402,098	46,799,877	99,856,935	11.78
1920.....	31,605,594	10,729,218	53,118,053	95,452,865	11.06
1921.....	29,010,619	10,150,189	58,576,775	97,737,583	11.12
1922.....	24,837,181	9,829,653	58,292,920	92,959,754	10.40
1923.....	22,357,268	9,433,839	59,327,961	91,119,068	10.03
1924.....	25,156,449	9,055,091	64,245,811	98,457,351	10.67
1925.....	24,662,060	8,949,073	65,837,254	99,448,387	10.62
1926.....	24,035,669	8,794,870	67,241,344	100,071,833	10.53

¹Does not include Provincial Government savings banks.

65.—Business of the Post Office Savings Banks, March 31, 1921-1926.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Savings banks.....No.	1,328	1,303	1,307	1,345	1,369	1,365
Deposits.....\$	6,631,685	3,499,339	2,606,611	7,118,912	4,089,059	3,508,289
Transferred from Government S.B. to Post Office S.B.....\$	589,247	56,468	—	207,053	—	—
Interest on deposits.....\$	883,842	767,302	677,918	672,436	733,136	705,176
Total cash and interest.....\$	8,104,774	4,323,109	3,284,529	7,791,348	4,822,195	4,213,464
Withdrawals.....\$	10,699,749	8,496,547	5,764,442	5,199,220	5,316,534	4,839,856
At credit of open accts.....\$	29,010,619	24,837,181	22,357,268	25,156,449	24,662,060	24,035,669
Open accounts.....No.	88,563	82,196	76,111	81,104	80,550	79,178

66.—Business of the Dominion Government Savings Banks, March 31, 1921-1926.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Deposits.....\$	2,103,873	1,400,906	1,223,171	1,344,503	1,105,021	1,063,821
Interest on deposits.....\$	294,349	289,210	278,640	263,551	261,223	257,569
Total cash and interest.....\$	2,398,222	1,690,116	1,501,811	1,608,054	1,366,244	1,321,390
Withdrawals.....\$	2,977,251	2,010,652	1,897,625	1,986,806	1,472,262	1,475,588
At credit of depositors.....\$	10,150,189	9,829,653	9,433,839	9,055,091	8,949,073	8,794,870

67.—Total Business of Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, March 31, 1921-1926.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Deposits.....\$	9,324,805	4,956,713	3,829,782	8,463,415	5,194,080	4,572,110
Interest on deposits.....\$	1,178,191	1,056,512	956,558	935,987	994,359	962,745
Total cash and interest.....\$	10,502,996	6,013,225	4,786,340	9,399,402	6,188,439	5,534,854
Withdrawals.....\$	13,677,000	10,507,199	7,662,067	7,186,026	6,788,846	6,315,444
At credit of depositors.....\$	39,160,808	34,666,834	31,791,107	34,211,540	33,611,133	32,830,539

3.—Loan and Trust Companies.

Business such as that now transacted by loan and trust companies was first carried on by an incorporated Canadian company in 1844, when the Lambton Loan and Investment Company was established, while the Montreal Building Society was incorporated by c. 94 of the Statutes of 1845. In order to legalize and encourage such operations in Upper Canada, an Act was passed by the Canadian Legislature in 1846, followed in 1847 and 1849 by Acts in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively. These early companies were termed building societies; their activities comprised mainly the lending of money on security of real estate and also the lending of money to members without their being liable to the contingency of losses or profits in the business of the society. In addition to these operations, such companies were authorized, by an Act of 1859, to "borrow money to a limited extent". Later, by the Building Societies Act of 1874, authority was given to receive money on deposit and for the board of directors to issue debentures, subject to certain restrictions as to amounts of deposits.

The number of loan and savings societies in operation and making returns to the Government at Confederation was 19, with an aggregate paid-up capital of \$2,110,403 and deposits of \$577,299. Rapid increases in the number of companies and total volume of business resulted from subsequent legislation until in 1899 102 companies made returns, showing capital stock paid up of \$47,337,544, reserve funds of \$9,923,728 and deposits of \$19,466,676. Total liabilities had increased from \$3,233,985 to \$148,143,496 between 1867 and 1899.

After slight decreases in the number of companies in operation shortly after the turn of the century, further increases were again recorded until, in 1925, a total of 124 companies were in existence in Canada. Of this number, however, complete statistics are available of only 28, the companies which are incorporated by the Dominion Parliament under the Loan Companies Act, 1914, and the Trust Companies Act of the same year. These companies alone are required to make returns to the Dominion Government, provincially incorporated companies having purely voluntary relations with Dominion Departments.

The statistics published by the Finance Department in the "Annual Report of the Affairs of Building Societies, Loan and Trust Companies in the Dominion of Canada" until 1913, including voluntary returns from corporations operating under provincial charters, have been replaced, since 1914, by those in the "Annual Statements of the Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by Acts of the Parliament of Canada"; the latter, since the report of 1923, includes a brief statement of the business of provincially incorporated companies.

Trust companies, it may be added, act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys in the management of the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies and, where so appointed, as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. Some companies receive deposits, but the loaning of actual trust funds is restricted by law. The principal function of loan companies is the loaning of funds on first mortgage security, the money thus made available for development purposes being secured mainly by the sale of debentures to the investing public and by savings department deposits. Of the loan companies operating under provincial charters, the majority conduct loan, savings and mortgage businesses, generally in the more prosperous farming communities.

The Abstract of Statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, published by the Department of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, made possible for the first time in recent years a comparison of the statistics of the operations of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies and those of companies chartered by the Dominion Government. These figures are of particular interest in the case of trust companies, which, on account of the nature of their transactions, are peculiarly provincial institutions, since their chief duties are intimately connected with the matter of probate, which lies within the sole jurisdiction of the provinces. Loan companies which often confine the bulk of their operations to particular districts and whose finances are frequently bound up with those of the community, are similar in many respects.

The appended figures of operations for the year 1924 illustrate the relative importance of companies chartered by the Dominion and by Provincial Governments. In the case of trust companies, the item of "Estates, Trust and Agency Funds" affords an idea of the predominance of provincial concerns. Loan company statistics, on the other hand, indicate an approach to equality between the volume of business done by companies operating under Dominion and provincial charters.

68.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, 1924.

LOAN COMPANIES.

Items.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Book value of Assets.....	87,316,412	101,919,837	189,236,249
Liabilities to the public.....	45,454,972	63,989,554	109,444,526
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	58,865,860	89,177,660	148,043,520
Subscribed.....	23,101,890	34,099,770	57,201,660
Paid up.....	22,993,840	22,592,057	45,585,897
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	16,668,067	13,734,681	30,402,748
Other liabilities to shareholders.....	1,649,433	795,400	2,444,833
Total liabilities to shareholders.....	41,311,340	37,122,138	78,433,478
Net profit realized during year.....	2,057,065	2,230,514	4,287,579

TRUST COMPANIES.

Items.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Assets—			
Company Funds.....	29,767,770	12,056,259	41,824,029
Guaranteed Funds.....	42,285,028	14,308,737	56,593,765
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds.....	674,027,849	123,082,289	797,110,138
Total.....	746,080,647	149,447,285	895,527,932
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	31,300,000	17,100,000	48,400,000
Subscribed.....	18,180,200	10,656,850	28,837,050
Paid up.....	15,388,697	8,796,479	24,185,176
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	9,772,903	1,918,567	11,691,470
Unappropriated Surplus.....	1,115,750	85,507	1,201,257
Net profit realized during year.....	1,749,948	555,422	2,335,370

Following are the detailed figures of loan and trust company business carried on by companies chartered by the Dominion Government for the years 1914 to 1925.

69.—Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1925.

LIABILITIES.

Years.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Liabilities to the Public.				
	Capital paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Total. ¹	Debentures and Debenture Stock.		Deposits.	Interest due and accrued.	Total. ²
				Canada.	Elsewhere and sundries.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	19,238,512	9,374,363	29,375,689	6,088,124	26,101,702	8,104,072	318,504	41,212,402
1915.....	19,401,856	9,878,266	30,155,708	6,764,836	25,538,301	9,193,194	340,627	41,836,958
1916.....	19,673,934	10,319,176	29,993,110	6,889,946	24,653,657	8,987,720	347,864	40,879,187
1917.....	19,813,217	10,705,215	30,518,432	7,075,081	22,430,846	8,934,825	351,420	38,792,172
1918.....	19,945,858	10,938,193	30,884,051	7,442,982	23,501,565	7,802,539	364,087	39,111,173
1919.....	20,191,612	11,923,234	32,114,846	—	—	9,347,096	—	42,405,175
1920.....	24,062,521	13,442,364	39,110,640	16,982,032	18,451,054	15,257,840	—	51,302,620
1921.....	25,750,966	14,278,619	40,629,689	17,682,083	20,265,766	15,868,926	480,547	54,651,433
1922.....	25,241,600	14,740,834	40,133,363	20,360,480	22,390,990	16,910,558	499,661	60,386,903
1923.....	24,939,622	14,879,516	41,239,712	22,667,861	24,315,010	15,854,029	577,460	63,600,093
1924.....	22,592,057	13,734,681	37,122,138	25,426,434	21,901,431	15,970,077	543,131	63,989,554
1925 ¹	22,379,918	14,225,454	38,161,381	29,324,826	21,600,001	18,567,986	518,658	70,128,469

ASSETS.

Years.	Real Estate. ⁴	Mortgages on Real Estate.	Collateral Loans.	Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Company property.	Cash on hand and in Banks.	Interest, rents, etc., due and accrued.	Total. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	1,763,892	53,710,084	—	11,301,869	3,220,803	591,443	70,588,091
1915.....	1,779,030	52,807,357	—	12,793,309	3,933,004	679,966	71,992,666
1916.....	1,485,267	51,981,926	—	13,432,805	3,241,053	681,246	70,872,297
1917.....	1,577,576	49,712,872	—	14,156,080	3,478,220	751,475	69,676,223
1918.....	1,512,520	48,293,988	—	16,640,017	3,023,839	524,664	69,995,028
1919.....	—	—	—	—	2,838,636	261,810	74,520,021
1920.....	4,753,049	63,725,084	1,750,128	16,593,932	3,363,877	1,658	90,413,261
1921.....	4,979,779	67,147,513	1,618,865	15,328,797	4,568,984	2,790,348	96,698,810
1922.....	5,309,854	69,824,985	1,916,976	16,967,305	4,800,649	2,989,460	102,462,090
1923.....	5,515,170	73,858,726	1,772,148	16,445,635	3,467,822	3,353,822	104,866,102
1924.....	4,035,532	71,468,506	1,722,803	18,568,856	3,636,592	2,470,756	101,919,837
1925 ¹	3,981,585	77,056,004	1,532,366	19,997,656	3,390,709	2,156,768	108,289,848

¹Includes other liabilities to shareholders.³Includes other assets.²Includes other liabilities to the public.⁴Book value of real estate for company's use.⁵Subject to revision.**70.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1925.**

COMPANY FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Years.	To Shareholders.				To the Public.	Total.
	Capital paid up.	Re erve Funds.	Other Liabilities.	Total.	Taxes, borrowed money, etc.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	6,051,146	2,541,413	202,427	8,794,986	1,948,414	10,743,400
1915.....	5,307,128	1,159,479	233,738	6,700,345	606,005	7,306,350
1916.....	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	6,919,259	620,470	7,539,729
1917.....	5,297,130	1,275,789	352,153	6,925,072	731,220	7,656,292
1918.....	6,266,203	1,477,617	415,938	8,159,758	676,379	8,836,137
1919.....	7,356,474	1,643,464	391,625	9,391,563	616,378	10,007,941
1920.....	7,465,376	1,908,753	391,975	9,766,104	561,265	10,327,369
1921.....	7,532,777	1,746,579	167,303	9,446,656	499,264	9,945,923
1922.....	7,678,401	1,912,123	46,068	9,636,592	329,827	9,966,419
1923.....	7,772,749	1,908,887	5,674	9,687,310	832,724	10,520,034
1924.....	8,796,479	1,918,567	169,390	10,884,436	766,783	11,651,219
1925 ¹	8,971,918	1,837,723	182,466	10,992,107	764,425	11,756,532

¹Subject to revision.

70.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1925—concluded.

COMPANY FUNDS—ASSETS.

Years.	Loans			Real estate.	Government, municipal and school securities, owned.	Stocks	Cash on hand and in banks.	Market value of real estate, government securities, etc., over book value.	All other assets belonging to the companies.	Total assets of the companies.
	On real estate, first liens.	On real estate, second liens	On stocks and securities.							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914....	5,189,797	113,095	557,625	—	787,400	—	179,928	879,039	3,033,756	10,740,640
1915....	3,972,520	102,395	647,524	—	876,760	—	172,448	5,181	1,529,522	7,306,350
1916....	3,906,986	544,747	374,392	—	1,116,110	—	266,964	32,231	1,585,513	7,826,943
1917....	3,993,484	297,387	253,781	—	1,145,815	—	173,130	3,331	1,789,364	7,656,292
1918....	3,933,962	101,784	294,472	—	1,839,000	—	724,689	5,865	1,936,365	8,836,137
1919....	4,432,455	557,171	496,769	—	2,170,618	—	706,763	8,392	1,635,773	10,007,941
1920....	4,736,064	—	512,800	701,564	2,500,942	349,294	576,125	—	847,463	10,224,252
1921....	4,408,914	—	344,302	908,618	2,400,914	253,779	603,618	-253,598	1,317,785	10,237,930
1922....	5,254,434	—	391,475	567,970	1,584,234	264,186	473,687	-302,974	1,412,205	10,353,243
1923....	5,402,752	—	375,129	1,048,682	1,656,304	292,564	481,672	-255,343	1,573,406	10,830,509
1924....	5,114,753	—	446,001	1,551,673	1,598,971	336,818	524,368	-340,919	2,483,675	12,056,259
1925 ¹	5,240,264	—	459,360	1,807,257	1,718,075	412,087	622,396	-104,510	1,653,256	11,912,695

TRUST FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Years.	Guaranteed Funds.			Estate, Trust and Agency funds.	Total.
	Principal. ¹	Interest due and accrued.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	8,560,468	—	8,560,468	29,832,343	38,392,811
1915.....	9,727,099	—	9,727,099	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916.....	10,405,318	—	10,405,318	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917.....	11,149,958	—	11,149,958	38,141,389	49,291,347
1918.....	12,743,379	—	12,743,379	56,194,857	68,938,236
1919.....	12,704,672	—	12,704,672	52,084,047	64,788,719
1920.....	9,339,070	135,971	9,475,041	57,225,303	66,700,344
1921.....	8,424,128	125,514	8,549,642	79,252,639	87,811,965
1922.....	8,473,720	126,868	8,600,588	92,449,298	101,049,886
1923.....	10,306,767	178,096	10,484,863	102,764,835	113,249,698
1924.....	14,027,120	133,583	14,160,703	123,082,289	137,242,992
1925 ²	15,392,952	—	15,392,952	128,384,435	143,777,387

TRUST FUNDS—ASSETS.

Years.	Guaranteed Funds.					Estate, Trust and Agency funds.
	First mortgages, and hypothecques upon improved freehold property.	Bonds and debentures	Stocks.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Other assets.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	13,238,642	2,420,545	—	870,994	13,184,047	29,734,228
1915.....	12,267,515	4,214,787	—	778,473	11,706,041	28,966,816
1916.....	9,273,771	4,841,833	—	2,661,481	13,400,107	30,177,192
1917.....	9,251,407	6,707,457	—	1,351,416	14,247,227	31,557,507
1918.....	9,314,279	9,833,060	—	2,027,618	15,428,747	36,603,704
1919.....	10,950,249	11,393,564	—	2,694,454	19,256,564	44,294,831
1920.....	4,247,183	2,437,106	329,801	843,832	941,588	8,809,510
1921.....	4,169,039	2,508,197	—	550,010	1,556,622	8,783,868
1922.....	5,241,872	1,823,290	150,951	546,929	1,022,363	8,785,405
1923.....	8,552,388	1,010,225	137,791	251,508	476,375	10,649,004
1924.....	12,278,138	989,050	137,791	404,999	152,867	14,308,737
1925 ²	12,442,846	1,438,181	85,062	614,552	65,498	15,392,953

¹Includes money in trust for investment amounting to \$2,562,455 in 1914, \$3,113,170 in 1915, \$3,799,149 in 1916, \$3,443,682 in 1917 and \$5,170,463 in 1918; similar amounts are included under the heading Estate, Trust and Agency funds for the years 1920 to 1925. The figure for 1919 is not available.

²Subject to revision.

III.—INSURANCE.

Insurance companies transacting business throughout the Dominion of Canada are licensed by the Dominion Government under Acts administered by the Department of Insurance under the Minister of Finance, while other insurance companies, doing business only in one province, or, by arrangement, in more provinces than one, are licensed by Provincial Governments. The statistics here published are in the main those of companies doing business under license from the Dominion Government and are divided into three classes relating to:—(1) insurance against fire, (2) life insurance and (3) insurance of a miscellaneous character, covering risks of accident, guarantee, employers' liability, sickness, burglary, hail, steam boiler, tornado, weather, inland transportation, automobile, sprinkler leakage, live stock and titles. These statistics refer in all cases to the calendar year and are compiled from the reports of the Department of Insurance.

Since 1915, the Department of Insurance has endeavoured to collect from the available sources statistics of the business transacted by companies holding licenses from the Provincial Governments of Canada, or permitted by the laws of the provinces to transact business without a license. The business of the provincial licensees is divided into three classes:—(1) business transacted by provincially incorporated companies within the province by which they are incorporated; (2) business transacted by provincially incorporated companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated; and (3) business transacted by British and foreign companies licensed by the Provincial Governments. Further, under section 129 of the Insurance Act of 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 29), fire insurance on property in Canada may be effected, under specified conditions, with companies or associations outside of Canada which are not licensed to transact insurance business in Canada.

I.—Fire Insurance.

Fire insurance in Canada began with the establishment by British fire insurance companies of agencies, usually situated in the sea ports and operated by local merchants. The oldest existing agency of a British company is that of the Phoenix Fire Office of London, now the Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., which commenced business in Montreal in 1804. On account of the growth of the insurance business of these early British companies, branch offices were established and local managers were appointed, charged with directing the companies' affairs in Canada.

The Halifax Fire Insurance Co. is the first purely Canadian company of which any record is obtainable. Founded in 1809 as the Nova Scotia Fire Association, it was chartered in 1819 and operated in the province of Nova Scotia until 1919, when it was granted a Dominion license. Among the other pioneer fire insurance companies still in operation, mention may be made of the following:—the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., which commenced business in 1818 and was largely confined in ownership and operations to Quebec province; the British America Assurance Co., incorporated in 1833, the oldest company in Ontario; the Western Assurance Co., organized in 1851, and, after a rapid and steady growth, one of the largest companies of its kind on the continent; two American companies, the *Ætna Insurance Co.*, of Hartford, Conn., and the *Hartford Fire Insurance Co.*, which commenced business in Canada in 1821 and 1836 respectively.

A company desirous of carrying on business throughout Canada must obtain a license from the Dominion Government. If it proposes restricting its operations

to one particular province, a license may be had from that province, and it may transact business within such limits without regard to any general laws of the Dominion relating to insurance. In 1875 a Department of Insurance was created as a branch of the Finance Department at Ottawa, under the supervision of an officer known as the "Superintendent of Insurance," whose duties are to see that the laws enacted from time to time by the Canadian Parliament are duly observed by the companies. Some important requirements under these laws are:—(1) a deposit of \$50,000 of approved securities with the Government; (2) the appointment of a chief agent with power of attorney from the company; (3) the filing of a statement showing the financial position of the company at the time of its application for a license, and subsequent annual statements of its business. In addition, books of record must be kept at its chief office and be open to the inspection of government officers whose practice is to examine them annually.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows that at that date there were 188 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion licenses, of which 43 were Canadian, 59 were British and 86 were foreign companies, whereas in 1875, the first year for which authentic records were collected by the Insurance Department, 27 companies operated in Canada, 11 Canadian, 13 British and 3 American. The proportionate increase in the number of British and foreign companies from 59 to 77 p.c. of the total number is a very marked point of difference between the fire and life insurance businesses in Canada, the latter being carried on very largely by Canadian companies.

The growth of business, as shown by the amount of insurance in force and premiums received yearly, has been a fairly steady one, the year 1925 showing an increase of over \$1,000,000 in premiums received and a decrease of over \$2,000,000 in payments for losses when compared with 1924, resulting in a decrease in the percentage rate of losses to premiums of 5.77 during the year. A general decline in the rate of losses paid to premiums received may be noticed in recent years; fire companies suffered particularly heavy losses in 1877 and 1904, owing to the great fires which took place in those years in Saint John and Toronto respectively.

Although in its early days the Dominion did not prove a very lucrative field for fire insurance companies, of late the great advance in building construction and the wide use of improved fire appliances and safety devices reduce materially the danger of serious conflagrations and place the risks assumed by companies in Canada on an equality with those of other countries.

A feature of the fire insurance business during recent years, besides the increase in premiums received, is the continued increase in the number of companies which are operating on the mutual or reciprocal plan. These companies, in which all profits or losses are directly received or paid by the policyholders, are making themselves felt as competitive factors in the fire insurance business.

Statistics of Fire Insurance.—Statistical tables of fire insurance in Canada are added, illustrative of the progress of total business since 1869, and of the operations of individual companies for the year 1925. The net amount of fire insurance policies, new and renewed, taken during 1925 was \$8,111,753,907, as compared with \$7,360,055,375 in the preceding year. The net cash received for premiums was \$56,757,955, while net cash paid for losses was \$30,136,304, or 53 p.c. of the premiums. The net amount in force with companies holding Dominion licenses on Dec. 31, 1925, was \$7,583,297,679, while the net amount in force with provincial companies on the

same date was \$1,215,135,191. In addition, policies amounting to \$566,007,877 were effected during the year 1924, the latest year for which information is available, by companies, associations or underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Table 71 shows figures of the growth since 1869 of companies holding Dominion licenses and Table 72 illustrates the business done in Canada by individual companies during the year 1925, while in Tables 73, 74 and 75 are given figures of the assets, liabilities and income and expenditure of companies of various nationalities during the years 1921 to 1925. A close study of the various items included in these tables will afford an excellent idea of the type of business transacted by these various groups. A further summary of business by provinces is given in Table 76 for the years 1924 and 1925, with premiums and losses shown by nationality of companies. Further, a general summary of the business transacted by both Dominion and provincial licensees is given in Table 77, with business by unlicensed companies added in Table 78.

71.—Fire Insurance in force, Premiums received, Losses paid and Percentage of Losses to Premiums, 1869-1926.¹

Years	Amount in force at end of year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percent- age of losses to pre- miums.	Years.	Amount in force at end of year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Per- centage of losses to pre- miums.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1869..	188,359,809	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56	1899...	936,869,668	7,910,492	5,182,038	65.51
1870..	191,549,586	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77	1900...	992,332,360	8,331,948	7,774,293	93.31
1871..	228,453,784	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73	1901...	1,038,687,619	9,650,348	6,774,956	70.20
1872..	251,722,940	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66	1902...	1,075,263,168	10,577,084	4,152,289	39.26
1873..	278,754,835	2,968,416	1,632,184	55.67	1903...	1,140,453,716	11,384,762	5,870,716	51.57
1874..	306,844,219	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68	1904...	1,215,013,931	13,169,882	14,099,534	107.06
1875..	364,421,029	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31	1905...	1,318,146,495	14,285,671	6,000,519	42.00
1876..	404,608,180	3,708,006	2,867,295	77.33	1906...	1,443,902,244	14,687,963	6,584,291	44.83
1877..	420,342,681	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58	1907...	1,614,703,536	16,114,475	8,445,041	52.41
1878..	409,899,701	3,368,430	1,822,674	54.11	1908...	1,700,708,263	17,027,275	10,279,455	60.37
1879..	407,357,985	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47	1909...	1,863,276,504	17,049,464	8,646,826	50.72
1880..	411,563,271	3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90	1910...	2,034,276,740	18,725,531	10,292,393	54.96
1881..	462,210,968	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83	1911...	2,279,868,346	20,575,255	10,936,948	53.16
1882..	526,856,478	4,229,706	2,664,986	63.01	1912...	2,684,355,895	23,194,518	12,119,581	52.25
1883..	572,264,041	4,624,741	2,920,228	63.14	1913...	3,151,930,389	25,745,947	14,003,759	54.39
1884..	605,507,789	4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16	1914...	3,456,019,009	27,499,158	15,347,284	55.81
1885..	611,794,479	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22	1915...	3,531,620,802	26,474,833	14,161,949	53.49
1886..	586,773,022	4,932,335	3,301,388	66.93	1916...	3,720,058,236	27,783,852	15,114,062	54.40
1887..	634,767,337	5,244,327	3,403,514	64.90	1917...	3,986,197,514	31,246,530	16,379,101	52.42
1888..	650,735,059	5,437,263	3,073,822	56.53	1918...	4,523,514,841	35,954,405	19,359,252	53.84
1889..	681,538,378	5,588,016	2,876,211	51.47	1919...	4,923,024,381	40,031,474	16,679,355	41.67
1890..	720,679,621	5,836,071	3,266,567	55.97	1920...	5,969,872,278	50,527,937	21,935,387	43.41
1891..	759,602,191	6,168,716	3,905,697	63.31	1921...	6,020,513,832	47,312,564	27,572,560	58.28
1892..	821,410,072	6,512,327	3,777,270	67.22	1922...	6,348,637,436	48,168,310	32,848,020	68.19
1893..	814,687,057	6,793,595	5,052,690	74.37	1923...	6,806,937,041	51,169,250	32,142,494	62.82
1894..	836,067,202	6,711,369	4,589,363	68.38	1924...	7,224,475,267	49,833,718	29,186,904	58.57
1895..	837,872,864	6,943,382	4,993,750	71.92	1925...	7,583,297,679	51,040,075	26,943,089	52.79
1896..	845,574,352	7,075,850	4,173,501	58.98	1926*	8,045,437,096	52,573,001	25,717,242	48.92
1897..	868,522,217	7,157,661	4,701,833	65.69	Total...	-	908,596,824	521,005,348	56.24
1898..	895,394,107	7,350,131	4,784,487	65.09					

¹Dominion companies only. *Subject to revision.

72.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1925.¹

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Canadian Companies—						
Acadia.....	44,356,963	504,629	1.14	197,029	105,098	53.34
Antigonish.....	253,100	2,758	1.09	2,758	542	19.65
Beaver.....	9,765,956	121,756	1.25	33,083	9,049	27.35
British America.....	115,940,683	1,271,363	1.10	601,898	290,769	48.31
British Colonial.....	10,857,528	146,300	1.35	96,130	48,578	50.53
British Northwestern.....	38,742,008	314,186	0.81	183,516	77,634	42.30
Canada Accident and Fire.....	37,475,111	378,689	1.01	178,956	71,763	40.10
Canada National.....	18,870,631	263,968	1.40	139,764	75,047	53.70
Canada Security.....	22,143,300	257,230	1.16	126,526	65,348	51.65
Canadiax Fire.....	57,574,301	695,622	1.21	374,337	114,460	30.58
Canadian Indemnity.....	15,342,944	205,051	1.34	135,432	44,624	32.95
Canadian Lumbermen's.....	1,159,275	27,002	2.33	2,570	1,087	42.30
Casualty Company of Canada.....	2,508,214	24,151	0.96	13,384	5,558	41.53
Cumberland Farmers.....	222,625	2,236	1.00	2,176	793	36.44
Dominion Fire.....	37,064,494	395,987	1.07	240,494	94,075	39.12
Dominion Gresham.....	14,241,177	146,892	1.03	46,925	26,483	56.44
Dom. of Can. G'tee & Acc.....	29,261,633	260,234	0.89	146,549	39,046	26.64
Ensign Fire.....	6,766,524	70,916	1.05	31,106	12,702	40.83
Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.....	60,347,120	640,790	1.06	312,336	168,268	53.87
General Accident of Canada.....	15,704,675	157,652	1.00	80,721	42,959	53.22
Globe Indemnity.....	54,635,369	449,779	0.82	129,092	50,168	38.86
Grain Insurance.....	28,443,715	277,391	0.98	220,131	122,163	55.50
Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada.....	29,288,287	278,075	0.95	79,598	53,756	67.53
Halifax Fire.....	16,815,172	243,769	1.45	56,611	33,620	59.39
Hudson Bay.....	28,689,294	307,393	1.07	154,810	64,618	41.74
Imperial Guarantee and Accident.....	—	—	—	—16	—	—
Imperial Insurance.....	38,055,707	325,882	0.86	152,396	61,651	40.45
King's Mutual.....	2,780,230	30,371	1.09	29,451	23,470	79.69
Laurentian.....	11,052,334	145,547	1.32	131,474	25,080	19.08
Liverpool-Manitoba.....	61,889,947	613,750	0.99	281,687	128,523	45.63
London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident.....	1,131,680	15,297	1.35	5,510	—	—
London-Canada.....	30,976,133	330,445	1.07	125,990	92,709	73.58
Mercantile.....	36,684,126	274,655	0.75	131,996	48,683	36.88
Mount Royal.....	100,743,017	1,233,311	1.22	645,260	395,949	61.36
North Empire.....	35,105,557	365,185	1.04	172,011	135,471	78.76
North West.....	17,033,054	191,342	1.12	120,176	50,205	41.78
Occidental.....	38,961,166	476,702	1.22	226,708	108,353	47.79
Pacific Coast.....	36,206,305	330,188	0.91	182,628	91,031	49.84
Pictou County Farmers.....	682,350	5,178	0.76	5,170	1,553	30.06
Quebec.....	43,135,300	424,360	0.98	171,002	57,766	33.78
Reliance.....	14,303,924	129,921	0.91	47,632	20,559	43.16
Scottish Canadian.....	15,884,168	195,637	1.23	85,663	59,758	69.76
Western.....	142,724,369	1,495,308	1.05	601,220	317,071	52.74
Total.....	1,323,819,566	14,475,752	1.09	6,705,058	3,220,712	48.05
British Companies—						
Alliance.....	42,987,156	413,465	0.96	369,505	236,050	63.88
Anglo-Scottish.....	25,312,360	253,964	1.00	150,713	73,866	49.01
Atlas.....	108,726,613	993,136	0.91	798,693	367,933	46.07
Autocar.....	12,299,177	128,231	1.04	107,585	60,293	56.04
Bankers and Traders.....	6,260,101	71,821	1.15	60,437	20,761	34.35
British Crown.....	50,582,955	499,922	0.99	391,221	209,311	53.50
British and European.....	10,620,029	103,403	0.97	59,200	28,237	47.70
British General.....	26,977,505	223,873	0.83	136,693	77,984	57.05
British Law.....	7,277,740	74,503	1.02	45,737	5,080	11.11
British Oak.....	17,097,187	172,735	1.01	140,550	69,713	49.60
British Traders.....	48,477,767	345,832	0.71	270,137	118,405	43.83
Caledonian.....	54,108,624	576,653	1.07	406,558	169,123	41.60
Car and General.....	46,457,502	354,203	0.76	246,116	122,406	49.74
Central.....	28,231,891	275,955	0.98	179,731	89,618	49.86
Century.....	53,600,477	488,822	0.91	323,815	143,423	44.29
Commercial Union.....	139,822,667	1,153,138	0.82	856,431	442,590	51.68
Cornhill.....	19,615,172	202,286	1.03	178,171	111,869	62.79

¹Subject to revision.

72.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1925¹—continued.

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	\$	\$	p. c.	\$	\$	p. c.
British Companies—concluded						
Eagle Star and British Dominions	64,366,395	601,273	0.93	461,620	247,127	53.53
Employers' Liability	110,185,727	939,171	0.85	701,725	407,977	58.14
Essex and Suffolk	26,966,335	241,152	0.89	87,126	39,809	45.69
General Accident, Fire and Life	56,522,052	456,466	0.81	367,555	181,324	49.33
Guardian Assurance	163,288,343	1,742,131	1.07	1,501,256	749,273	49.91
Law, Union and Rock	49,027,934	470,523	0.96	390,048	169,428	43.44
Liverpool and London and Globe	178,121,020	1,907,309	1.07	1,325,904	740,025	55.81
Local Government	8,242,236	71,365	0.87	43,890	11,935	27.19
London Guarantee and Accident	48,697,865	483,428	0.99	300,784	188,383	62.63
London and Lancashire	179,749,843	1,555,484	0.87	1,311,232	599,842	45.75
London and Provincial	1,836,807	21,038	1.15	18,191	1,780	9.79
London and Scottish	6,737,744	55,350	0.82	48,179	4,435	9.21
London Assurance	68,104,652	698,604	1.03	592,189	220,513	37.24
Merchants Marine	41,899,595	276,892	0.66	187,839	124,618	66.34
Motor Union	15,571,279	158,915	1.02	121,952	70,776	58.04
National Provincial	22,623,661	208,664	0.92	147,015	46,594	31.69
North British and Mercantile	150,849,519	1,465,588	0.97	1,143,877	493,472	43.14
Northern Assurance	97,361,627	981,370	1.01	807,760	386,244	47.82
Norwich Union	124,279,850	1,326,244	1.07	1,041,801	546,917	52.50
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	59,856,297	548,565	0.92	423,838	197,586	46.62
Palatine	49,711,981	527,367	1.06	410,182	231,114	56.34
Patriotic	22,793,587	191,731	0.84	147,192	75,432	51.25
Phoenix of London	150,528,690	1,680,557	1.12	1,172,638	656,993	56.03
Provincial	29,233,204	302,734	1.04	269,380	157,694	58.54
Prudential	29,191,703	322,095	1.10	256,760	139,603	54.37
Queensland	24,215,183	260,796	1.08	191,557	146,440	76.45
Royal Exchange	79,583,480	773,993	0.97	579,850	181,064	31.23
Royal Insurance	238,912,923	2,315,645	0.97	1,883,014	981,345	52.12
Royal Scottish	27,536,579	250,568	0.91	189,286	113,652	60.04
Scottish Metropolitan	27,914,584	285,757	1.02	226,622	128,957	56.90
Scottish Union	51,546,174	471,167	0.91	403,104	203,330	50.44
Sea	7,261,587	74,879	1.03	62,545	11,819	18.90
Sun Insurance	101,892,757	1,053,500	1.03	853,307	452,462	53.02
Union Assurance	72,938,011	735,154	1.01	564,161	264,265	46.84
Union of Canton	69,639,154	545,138	0.78	415,336	193,106	46.49
United British	17,795,145	149,157	0.84	121,936	58,705	48.14
World Marine	17,049,593	114,596	0.67	93,965	25,318	26.94
Yangtze	11,072,531	140,116	1.27	112,274	61,748	55.00
Yorkshire	43,208,755	444,384	1.03	357,436	196,550	54.99
Total	3,244,769,325	31,179,299	0.96	24,055,659	12,057,154	50.12
Foreign Companies—						
Aetna	90,605,102	694,465	0.77	600,233	286,508	47.73
Affiliated Underwriters	19,424,387	112,523	0.58	96,717	55,294	57.17
Agricultural	21,826,811	137,115	0.63	81,483	42,319	51.94
Alliance Insurance	39,181,662	234,370	0.60	168,213	62,625	37.23
American Alliance	4,470,326	44,247	0.99	14,019	4,650	33.17
American Central	44,397,929	443,700	1.00	245,456	122,666	49.97
American Equitable	9,883,367	114,374	1.16	96,928	43,891	45.28
American Exchange	6,814,250	24,662	0.36	23,798	730	3.07
American Fire	28,019,956	321,463	1.15	134,463	98,360	73.15
American Insurance	24,821,971	167,672	0.68	97,769	59,434	60.79
American Lloyds	7,099,273	55,715	0.78	46,304	22,348	48.26
Baloise	16,676,755	202,906	1.22	140,426	92,884	66.14
Boston	20,063,651	161,428	0.80	102,523	75,091	73.24
Caledonian-American	9,765,202	110,665	1.13	53,998	23,356	43.25
California	21,942,268	201,827	0.92	159,264	123,110	77.30
Central Manufacturers Mutual	1,496,323	30,205	2.02	25,503	11,759	46.11
Citizens of Missouri	4,323,883	63,698	1.47	46,161	13,046	28.26
Columbia	18,853,818	198,100	1.05	110,865	70,568	63.65
Commercial Union of New York	1,808,553	30,015	1.66	21,523	11,403	52.98
Connecticut Insurance	79,937,573	797,137	1.00	308,792	113,191	36.66
Continental	62,536,855	584,938	0.94	400,720	198,303	49.49
Equitable Fire and Marine	28,712,237	261,312	0.91	53,337	23,076	43.26
Fidelity-Phenix	51,740,864	507,004	0.98	359,888	165,585	46.01

¹Subject to revision.

72.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1925¹—concluded.

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Foreign Companies—concluded.						
Fire Association of Philadelphia.	40,509,550	504,086	1.24	333,907	188,922	56.58
Fire Reassurance.	38,159,788	403,996	1.06	200,107	132,532	66.26
Fireman's Fund.	26,639,753	232,392	0.87	177,298	102,919	58.05
Firemen's Insurance.	11,471,273	129,697	1.13	93,252	35,661	38.24
Franklin.	10,840,543	139,761	1.29			
General of Paris.	20,365,863	179,815	0.88	122,729	62,251	50.72
Girard.	3,037,453	33,770	1.11	22,322	26,260	117.64
Glens Falls.	36,088,656	309,400	0.86	203,450	98,377	48.35
Globe and Rutgers.	134,688,995	1,125,190	0.84	719,197	802,001	111.51
Grain Dealers.	1,068,793	18,058	1.69	10,586	4,307	40.69
Great American.	62,603,123	545,128	0.87	369,651	198,954	53.82
Hardware Dealers.	11,370,033	252,614	2.22	218,632	81,988	37.50
Hartford Fire.	238,528,263	2,017,494	0.85	1,543,457	1,250,595	81.03
Home.	211,308,760	2,290,994	1.08	1,805,659	1,016,768	56.31
Imperial Assurance.	15,450,518	162,564	1.05	78,488	57,796	73.64
Individual Underwriters.	40,153,514	117,722	0.29	107,526	8,574	7.97
Insurance Co. of North America	155,569,850	1,114,173	0.72	844,701	512,657	60.69
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania.	25,989,878	228,241	0.88	136,181	81,312	59.71
Lumbermen's Indemnity.	4,769,970	120,185	2.52	9,320	121,964	1,308.63
Lumbermen's Mutual Ins.	679,725	14,983	2.20	14,047	2,016	14.35
Lumbermen's Underwriting.	24,636,931	448,656	1.82	340,941	133,350	39.11
Lumber Underwriters.	5,729,013	105,953	1.85	75,580	36,846	48.75
Manufacturing Lumbermen's.	16,539,187	298,953	1.81	228,968	123,946	54.13
Maryland Insurance.	714,462	3,956	0.55	2,921		
Mechanics and Traders.	1,720,760	36,544	2.12	19,827	17,417	87.84
Merchants Fire.	40,789,053	419,361	1.03	351,443	180,555	51.38
Millers National.	9,962,596	107,032	1.07	95,115	55,907	58.78
Mill Owners Mutual.	5,390,772	84,366	1.56	71,468	27,277	38.17
Minnesota Implement.	11,370,033	252,614	2.22	218,632	81,988	37.50
National-Ben Franklin.	39,441,305	455,181	1.15	342,069	128,620	37.60
National Fire of Hartford.	85,077,056	812,150	0.95	632,330	380,908	60.24
National Union.	20,764,777	171,092	0.82	122,070	84,425	69.16
La Nationale.	67,453,492	793,226	1.18	602,563	305,542	50.71
Newark.	19,319,098	197,389	1.02	135,188	93,175	68.92
New Hampshire.	32,154,687	289,521	0.90	197,274	146,323	74.17
New Jersey.	12,674,163	160,169	1.26	96,875	81,844	84.48
New York Reciprocal.	45,256,408	99,145	0.22	91,310	8,191	8.97
Niagara.	59,774,422	514,189	0.86	342,062	157,247	45.97
Northwestern Mutual.	52,246,136	954,495	1.83	775,692	293,979	37.90
Northwestern National.	34,679,741	421,299	1.21	257,547	111,705	43.37
Pacific Fire.	31,577,009	287,506	0.91	238,318	158,999	66.72
Phenix of Paris.	22,665,401	209,928	0.93	131,716	73,238	55.60
Phenix of Hartford.	122,930,434	1,114,239	0.91	307,378	176,843	57.53
Providence Washington.	42,176,545	385,048	0.91	174,669	114,899	65.78
Queen of America.	89,600,219	891,256	0.99	710,263	355,427	50.04
Retail Hardware.	11,370,033	252,614	2.22	218,632	81,988	37.50
Rossia.	76,534,266	760,450	0.99	520,711	313,794	60.26
Rossia of Copenhagen.	11,950,446	82,240	0.69	54,838	5,571	10.16
St. Paul Fire and Marine.	59,161,227	503,319	0.85	375,792	189,028	50.30
Security.	16,702,307	185,698	1.11	110,695	70,289	63.50
Springfield.	49,676,874	466,017	0.94	335,070	193,518	57.75
Sprinklered Risk.	5,428,000	14,528	0.27	13,873	11	0.01
Sterling.	17,065,977	117,682	0.69	96,205	90,670	94.25
Stuyvesant.	29,813,052	315,337	1.06	262,227	166,255	63.40
Tokio.	13,514,767	112,893	0.84	67,682	37,066	54.76
L'Union of Paris.	34,143,229	345,303	1.01	285,315	157,558	55.22
United Mutual.	2,229,388	42,964	1.93	24,348	4,384	18.01
United States Fire.	87,991,919	790,851	0.90	638,384	373,106	58.45
Westchester.	44,429,842	378,525	0.85	250,153	120,825	48.30
World Fire and Marine.	12,025,547	65,894	0.55	56,340	14,656	26.01
Total.	3,077,437,644	29,362,871	0.96	20,279,358	11,665,223	57.52
Grand Total.	7,646,026,535	75,017,922	0.98	51,040,075	26,943,059	52.79

¹Subject to revision.

73.—Assets of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Real estate.....	2,515,633	2,819,459	2,755,452	2,757,595	2,793,241
Loans on real estate.....	2,723,882	2,601,497	2,495,241	2,838,402	4,012,248
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	23,223,601	23,227,586	24,144,569	26,917,845	26,887,124
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,622,844	3,458,213	3,264,940	3,163,666	3,214,993
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	3,372,212	3,219,828	3,643,973	4,103,098	3,689,719
Interest and rents.....	504,320	514,694	501,479	507,008	541,488
Other assets.....	913,236	2,065,959	1,627,622	1,259,298	945,442
Total assets.....	36,875,728	37,907,236	38,433,276	41,546,912	42,684,255
British Companies—					
Real estate.....	3,245,714	3,911,121	3,595,718	3,548,431	2,988,810
Loans on real estate.....	3,862,043	3,128,477	3,379,708	3,331,560	2,947,639
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	33,012,921	35,595,688	36,258,738	39,035,439	39,085,486
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,671,432	3,872,381	3,957,915	3,897,544	4,162,716
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	3,737,475	3,776,300	3,619,826	3,986,487	4,744,748
Interest and rents.....	297,468	310,931	318,393	341,852	346,800
Other assets in Canada.....	506,296	402,878	436,715	723,730	671,751
Total assets in Canada.....	48,333,349	50,997,776	51,567,014	54,865,043	54,947,951
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate.....	—	—	—	—	—
Loans on real estate.....	—	—	6,500	125,000	14,500
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	20,453,162	21,388,605	23,278,914	25,804,689	26,010,419
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	2,416,245	2,612,539	2,694,384	2,890,549	3,011,654
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	4,591,978	4,255,256	5,313,792	4,979,501	5,357,230
Interest and rents.....	216,573	225,652	248,108	251,149	258,853
Other assets in Canada.....	32,926	183,623	67,128	31,003	46,803
Total assets in Canada.....	27,710,884	28,665,675	31,608,827	34,081,891	34,699,460
All Companies—					
Real estate.....	5,761,347	6,730,580	6,351,170	6,306,026	5,782,051
Loans on real estate.....	6,585,925	5,729,974	5,881,449	6,294,962	6,974,387
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	76,689,684	80,211,879	83,682,221	91,757,973	91,983,029
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	9,710,521	9,943,133	9,917,239	9,951,759	10,389,363
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	11,701,665	11,251,384	12,577,591	13,069,086	13,791,697
Interest and rents.....	1,018,361	1,051,277	1,067,980	1,100,009	1,147,141
Other assets in Canada.....	1,452,458	2,652,460	2,131,465	2,014,031	1,663,996
Total assets in Canada.....	112,919,961	117,570,687	121,609,117	130,493,846	131,731,666

¹Or deposited with government.

74.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	4,439,371	4,090,186	3,584,601	3,492,830	3,165,733
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	10,796,291	10,808,481	11,388,977	11,860,854	11,653,192
Sundry Items.....	3,818,689	4,456,190	4,020,225	4,302,946	4,452,170
Total liabilities, not including capital	19,054,351	19,354,857	18,993,804	19,656,630	19,271,095
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	17,821,377	18,552,678	19,439,472	21,890,282	22,813,160
Capital stock paid up.....	14,096,696	14,927,193	14,852,692	15,087,351	14,311,871
British Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	3,194,287	4,410,430	3,199,093	3,189,524	2,589,335
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	16,327,032	16,563,650	17,461,387	17,560,930	17,853,096
Sundry items.....	2,108,192	1,404,142	1,391,843	1,293,544	1,222,290
Total liabilities in Canada.....	21,629,511	22,378,222	22,052,323	22,043,998	21,669,721
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	26,703,838	28,619,554	29,514,691	32,821,045	33,278,230
Capital stock paid up.....	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	2,089,288	2,825,192	2,329,418	1,989,183	1,637,229
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	9,668,233	10,295,153	11,744,730	11,824,844	12,115,693
Sundry items.....	811,667	717,936	733,330	685,563	803,968
Total liabilities in Canada.....	12,569,188	13,838,281	14,807,478	14,499,590	14,555,890
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	15,141,686	14,827,294	16,800,349	19,582,301	20,143,569
Capital stock paid up.....	—	—	—	—	—
All companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	9,722,946	11,325,808	9,113,112	8,671,537	7,392,297
Reserve of unearned premiums....	36,791,556	37,667,284	40,595,094	41,246,628	41,626,981
Sundry items.....	6,738,548	6,578,268	6,145,398	6,282,053	6,477,428
Total liabilities in Canada, not including capital.....	53,253,050	55,571,360	55,853,605	56,200,218	55,496,706
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	59,666,901	61,999,526	65,754,512	74,293,628	76,234,959
Capital stock paid up ¹	14,096,696	14,927,193	14,852,692	15,087,351	14,311,871

¹Canadian companies only.

75.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
INCOME.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Net cash for premiums from fire and other.....	19,302,371	19,494,334	20,050,502	20,490,725	20,338,906
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	1,558,982	1,524,868	1,524,230	1,614,299	1,605,890
Sundry items.....	189,824	1,100,656	1,903,653	2,699,682	1,648,965
Total cash income.....	21,051,177	22,119,858	23,478,385	24,804,706	23,593,761
British Companies¹—					
Net cash for premiums.....	30,891,766	30,621,397	32,210,224	31,142,394	32,177,959
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	1,583,811	1,710,848	1,771,528	1,806,710	1,781,280
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry items.....	6,374	67,887	8,858	1,079	645
Total cash income.....	32,481,951	32,357,571	33,990,610	32,950,183	33,959,884
Foreign Companies¹—					
Net cash for premiums.....	19,976,929	21,280,172	24,609,308	22,971,062	24,193,206
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	1,104,775	1,020,165	1,170,595	1,233,799	1,267,040
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry items.....	33,191	9,310	876	61,818	1,245
Total cash income.....	21,114,895	22,309,647	25,780,779	24,266,679	25,461,491
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Paid for losses.....	6,807,210	7,329,784	7,109,798	7,534,827	6,483,977
General expenses.....	5,451,726	4,938,317	5,827,546	5,351,594	5,654,651
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	9,201,593	7,756,401	8,082,280	7,778,043	7,407,522
Dividends or bonus to shareholders.....	842,083	795,233	671,318	756,600	793,114
Taxes.....	—	791,182	704,505	757,174	624,058
Total cash expenditure.....	22,302,612	21,610,917	22,398,367	22,185,712	20,967,149²
Excess of income over expenditure.....	— 1,251,435	508,941	1,080,018	2,618,994	2,626,612
British Companies¹—					
Paid for losses.....	13,171,415	16,920,368	15,333,498	13,696,192	12,057,156
General expenses.....	9,404,545	9,027,021	8,719,475	8,646,466	9,017,645
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	7,961,092	6,304,348	7,650,720	7,085,214	7,415,287
Taxes.....	—	1,045,354	1,023,753	965,681	1,082,063
Total cash expenditure.....	30,537,052	32,897,091	32,727,446	30,393,553	29,572,151
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,944,899	589,383	1,263,165	2,556,629	4,387,733
Foreign Companies¹—					
Paid for losses.....	10,300,938	11,237,346	12,664,185	11,735,269	11,665,223
General expenses.....	6,351,600	6,054,194	6,665,517	6,451,174	6,748,047
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	4,704,705	2,596,463	4,805,148	2,860,975	2,925,412
Taxes.....	—	777,497	759,171	810,574	856,329
Total cash expenditure.....	21,357,243	20,781,875	25,413,708	22,470,469	22,896,953
Excess of income over expenditure.....	—242,348	1,527,772	367,071	1,796,209	2,564,539

¹Income and expenditure in Canada.

²Including \$3,827 profits returned to subscribers.

76.—Amount of Net Premiums written and Net Losses incurred in Canada, by Provinces, by Canadian, British and Foreign Companies transacting Fire Insurance Business, 1924 and 1925.

(Licensed re-insurance deducted.)

Provinces.	Canadian.		British.		Foreign.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
1924.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	39,216	21,018	126,491	54,251	70,421	33,106
Nova Scotia.....	398,302	249,602	936,881	578,276	1,084,359	576,022
New Brunswick.....	337,688	255,250	1,010,134	662,246	910,745	628,146
Quebec.....	1,908,676	1,089,409	5,854,325	3,389,114	4,740,391	2,563,338
Ontario.....	3,045,798	1,792,007	8,799,066	5,396,963	6,217,739	3,787,111
Manitoba.....	762,983	445,213	1,518,411	863,149	1,441,794	929,545
Saskatchewan.....	1,040,502	601,739	1,479,560	895,102	1,438,718	887,136
Alberta.....	732,764	398,244	1,475,574	756,802	1,349,607	896,588
British Columbia.....	715,785	360,432	2,288,732	1,054,967	2,312,528	1,436,269
Yukon.....	950	632	4,835	5,336	3,073	-
Total¹.....	9,002,447	5,218,332	23,552,080	13,696,193	19,571,944	11,735,270
1925.						
P.E. Island.....	41,463	8,218	123,375	28,814	73,305	7,713
Nova Scotia.....	400,874	212,194	912,622	463,689	1,055,091	1,085,734
New Brunswick.....	340,174	217,738	955,002	572,302	901,174	605,085
Quebec.....	1,925,863	1,137,258	6,038,537	2,999,986	4,962,420	2,974,213
Ontario.....	2,928,471	1,434,532	8,754,336	4,604,546	6,312,735	3,238,439
Manitoba.....	757,200	294,470	1,567,651	684,308	1,513,859	795,365
Saskatchewan.....	1,015,821	497,926	1,528,195	705,026	1,579,927	755,944
Alberta.....	735,391	300,338	1,573,965	688,264	1,448,664	588,316
British Columbia.....	769,252	393,044	2,543,107	1,283,937	2,429,623	1,613,629
Yukon.....	4,352	-	4,668	16	2,750	794
Total¹.....	8,937,750	4,504,293	24,055,659	12,057,154	20,279,358	11,665,223

¹Including small items unapportioned by provinces.

Summary of Fire Insurance in Canada, 1925.—Of the total amount of fire insurance effected in Canada during each year, a part is sold by companies holding provincial licenses and permits. Such companies generally confine their operations to the province from which they receive authority to operate, but are allowed at the same time to sell insurance in other provinces. The bulk of fire insurance business, however, is that done by Dominion licensees. Operations in 1925 are summarized in Table 77. Business transacted by unlicensed companies is summarized in Table 78.

77.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1925.

Items.	Net insurance written.	Net in force at end of year.	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Dominion licensees.....	7,646,026,535	7,583,297,679	51,040,075	26,943,089
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	425,663,403	1,109,289,036	5,135,912	2,940,259
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	40,063,969	105,846,155	581,968	252,956
Total for Provincial Companies.....	465,727,372	1,215,135,191	5,717,880	3,193,215
Grand Total.....	8,111,753,907	8,798,432,870	56,757,955	30,136,304

78.—Fire Insurance carried on property in Canada in 1924, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Companies.	Amount of Insurance.
Lloyds' Associations.....	\$ 74,037,702
Reciprocal Underwriters.....	11,023,470
Mutual Companies.....	431,425,246
Stock Companies.....	49,521,459
Total.....	566,007,877

Description of Property.	
Lumber and Lumber Mills.....	\$ 82,747,637
Other Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments.....	452,625,428
Railway Property and Equipment.....	11,683,596
Miscellaneous.....	18,951,206
Total.....	566,007,877

Amount by Provinces.			
	\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	25,000	Saskatchewan.....	4,623,733
Nova Scotia.....	9,359,896	Alberta.....	7,000,571
New Brunswick.....	27,341,773	British Columbia.....	18,940,292
Quebec.....	180,250,996	Yukon.....	103,474
Ontario.....	275,133,572	Total.....	566,007,877¹
Manitoba.....	11,460,681		

¹Includes \$31,767,889, not apportioned by provinces.

2.—Life Insurance.

An article descriptive of the growth of life insurance in Canada, contributed by A. D. Watson, Esq., of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, appeared on pages 860-864 of the Canada Year Book, 1925.

Life Insurance Statistics.—The business of life insurance was carried on in Canada in 1925 by 59 Dominion companies, including 28 Canadian, 15 British and 16 foreign companies.

As shown by the historical statistics of Table 79, the life insurance business in Canada has expanded from very small beginnings, the total life insurance in force in Dominion companies in 1869 being only \$35,680,082, while in 1926 it was \$4,609,902,248¹, the amount per head of the estimated population of Canada having more than doubled since 1917—an evidence of the general recognition of the fact that, in view of the higher prices of commodities, a larger amount of life insurance is necessary for the adequate protection of dependants. Notable also from these historical statistics is the fact that in this field the British companies, which were the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies. The total amount of new insurance effected during the year 1925 was \$736,777,818, an increase of over \$108,000,000 during the year, while the premiums paid were \$145,480,744, as compared with \$129,625,269 in 1924.

In Table 80 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies respectively, by companies, in 1925, while Table 81 is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past 5 years. Tables 82 and 82A show the ordinary and industrial policies in force and effected at Dec. 31, 1924 and 1925. Table 83 gives the insurance death-rate by classes of

¹Preliminary figure.

companies, and Tables 84, 85 and 86 show respectively the assets, liabilities and cash income and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1921 to 1925. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance are given in Table 87, and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table 88, which shows that on Dec. 31, 1925, the total life insurance in force in Canada was \$4,514,064,736.

79.—Life Insurance in force and effected in Canada, by Years, 1869-1926.

Years.	Amount in force.				Insurance in force per head of estimated population.	Amount of new insurance effected during year.
	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	Foreign Companies.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	5,476,358	16,318,475	13,885,249	35,680,082	10.45	12,854,132
1870	6,404,437	17,391,922	18,898,353	42,694,712	12.36	12,194,696
1871	8,711,111	18,405,325	18,709,499	45,825,935	13.15	13,332,626
1872	13,070,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	67,234,684	13.62	21,070,101
1873	15,777,197	18,862,191	42,861,508	77,500,896	21.13	21,053,618
1874	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	85,716,325	22.41	19,108,221
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264	21.87	15,074,258
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918	21.33	13,890,127
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903	21.35	13,534,667
1878	23,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937	20.78	12,169,755
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702	20.81	11,354,224
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126	21.65	13,906,887
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932	23.88	17,618,011
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048	26.24	20,112,755
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875	28.02	21,572,960
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726	30.20	23,417,912
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146	33.04	27,164,988
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696	37.33	35,171,348
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270	41.33	38,008,310
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583	45.17	41,226,529
1889	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702	48.94	44,556,937
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567	51.83	40,523,456
1891	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229	54.10	37,866,287
1892	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265	57.09	44,620,013
1893	167,475,872	33,543,884	94,602,966	295,622,722	59.89	45,202,847
1894	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	308,161,436	62.96	49,525,257
1895	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581	63.42	44,341,198
1896	195,303,042	34,837,448	97,660,009	327,800,499	64.45	42,624,570
1897	203,655,459	35,293,134	100,063,684	344,012,277	66.90	48,267,665
1898	226,209,636	36,606,195	105,708,154	368,523,985	70.88	54,764,673
1899	252,201,516	38,025,948	113,943,209	404,170,673	76.85	67,400,733
1900	267,151,086	39,485,344	124,433,416	431,069,846	81.00	68,896,092
1901	284,684,621	40,216,186	138,868,227	463,769,034	86.34	73,899,228
1902	308,202,596	41,556,245	159,053,464	508,812,305	91.98	80,552,966
1903	335,638,940	42,127,260	170,676,800	548,443,000	96.99	91,567,805
1904	364,640,166	42,608,738	180,631,886	587,880,790	100.92	98,306,102
1905	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240	105.20	105,907,336
1906	420,864,847	45,644,951	189,740,102	656,260,900	106.35	95,013,205
1907	450,573,724	46,462,314	118,487,447	685,523,485	108.78	90,382,932
1908	490,266,931	46,161,957	193,087,126	719,516,014	110.85	99,896,206
1909	515,415,437	46,985,192	217,956,351	780,356,980	116.56	131,739,078
1910	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	856,113,059	123.77	152,762,520
1911	626,770,154	50,919,675	272,530,942	950,220,771	131.85	176,866,979
1912	706,656,117	54,537,725	309,114,827	1,070,308,669	145.32	219,205,103
1913	750,637,092	58,176,795	359,775,330	1,168,590,027	155.25	231,608,546
1914	794,520,423	60,770,658	386,869,397	1,242,160,478	161.47	217,006,516
1915	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677	166.83	221,119,558
1916	895,528,435	59,151,931	467,499,266	1,422,179,632	176.99	231,101,625
1917	996,699,282	58,617,506	529,725,775	1,585,042,563	193.77	282,120,430
1918	1,105,593,447	60,296,113	619,261,713	1,785,061,273	214.33	313,251,556
1919	1,362,631,562	66,908,064	758,297,691	2,187,837,317	258.04	524,543,629
1920	1,664,348,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,657,025,493	307.83	641,778,095
1921	1,860,026,952	84,940,938	989,875,958	2,934,843,848	333.94	528,193,252
1922	2,013,722,848	93,791,180	1,063,874,968	3,171,388,996	354.74	513,850,912
1923	2,187,434,147	98,023,020	1,148,051,506	3,433,508,673	378.02	561,182,427
1924	2,413,853,480	103,519,236	1,246,623,756	3,763,996,472	407.94	628,687,615
1925	2,672,989,676	108,555,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848	448.72	736,777,818
1926 ¹	2,979,652,730	111,375,238	1,518,874,230	4,609,902,248	490.97	

¹Subject to revision. ²Figures not available.

80.—Life Insurance in force and effected in Canada, 1925.

NOTE.—The figures of this table are subject to revision.

Companies.	Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of policies become claims. ¹
	No.	Gross Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
		\$		\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies:—						
Canada.....	13,212	48,955,256	102,156	276,053,904	10,086,495	3,036,428
Capital.....	903	1,651,220	5,960	10,151,013	337,631	41,236
Commercial.....	795	1,157,500	3,510	6,199,545	192,944	16,673
Confederation.....	11,707	26,106,142	78,999	160,228,501	5,926,179	1,529,024
Continental.....	2,663	4,367,714	17,164	25,755,659	863,434	219,410
Crown.....	6,865	13,172,228	28,998	52,423,634	1,764,238	250,268
Dominion.....	6,141	13,518,190	38,202	76,397,038	2,701,209	454,596
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident.....	468	1,051,300	642	1,244,300	33,534	—
T. Eaton.....	819	1,629,274	3,131	5,786,003	212,113	10,250
Excelsior.....	5,037	10,161,065	34,306	59,215,255	2,071,331	358,248
Great West.....	23,731	49,831,714	172,446	379,767,277	12,942,409	1,881,822
Imperial.....	11,185	29,868,297	70,688	168,765,982	6,328,869	1,092,478
London.....	79,173	57,969,026	398,286	211,366,484	6,732,820	1,168,978
Manufacturers.....	15,439	38,044,349	100,540	208,209,040	7,593,243	1,375,982
Maritime.....	393	779,471	727	1,290,596	35,596	9,000
Mosarch.....	3,623	6,178,500	21,811	41,268,781	1,251,462	153,666
Montreal.....	2,825	5,256,536	12,621	21,573,467	728,640	90,100
Mutual of Canada.....	16,612	42,950,488	143,839	306,872,399	11,463,702	2,747,900
National of Canada.....	4,244	8,453,012	21,013	38,007,065	1,247,976	216,507
North American.....	9,879	22,230,740	65,935	121,642,446	4,337,287	1,124,865
Northern.....	1,460	2,163,423	16,074	26,888,193	918,833	246,805
Royal Guardians.....	1,573	777,737	5,443	3,641,243	123,612	68,100
Saskatchewan.....	1,377	2,003,100	4,999	8,138,928	270,338	26,904
Sauvageard.....	3,073	4,203,500	14,198	19,337,856	611,198	187,354
Security.....	1,581	2,351,712	7,240	8,132,291	211,345	24,839
Sovereign.....	1,299	2,643,525	9,387	18,190,495	632,236	113,032
Sun.....	23,017	70,540,642	177,405	374,436,640	13,779,310	3,030,828
Western.....	720	1,109,560	4,180	7,203,634	201,145	12,500
Total.....	249,814	469,135,221	1,562,934	2,672,700,192	93,599,179	19,493,133
British Companies:—						
Commercial Union.....	1	2,500	128	555,238	16,497	18,150
Edinburgh ²	—	—	3	4,474	47	2,771
Gresham ²	—	—	1,811	3,831,464	158,078	15,500
Life Association of Scotland ²	—	—	67	139,805	1,543	7,913
Liverpool and London and Globe ²	—	—	80	136,541	3,274	3,822
London and Scottish.....	494	1,332,181	8,507	19,264,912	681,284	488,250
Mutual Life and Citizens (Australia).....	48,998	11,590,340	91,926	24,728,363	905,422	115,007
North British and Mercantile.....	16	96,050	473	2,176,638	79,503	25,801
Norwich Union ²	—	—	44	56,355	1,695	17,668
Phoenix of London.....	59	308,710	2,092	7,424,417	235,094	155,127
Royal.....	353	1,755,345	5,726	23,181,371	1,165,828	133,629
Scottish Amicable ²	—	—	8	16,959	252	—
Scottish Provident ²	—	—	2	6,577	93	—
Standard.....	960	2,360,802	10,939	27,020,739	870,637	734,338
Star ²	—	—	52	78,998	1,993	10,714
Total.....	50,886	17,443,928	121,858	108,572,851	4,121,230	1,728,690
Foreign Companies:—						
Aetna.....	2,444	12,069,352	17,050	70,673,748	1,625,199	1,033,892
Connecticut Mutual ²	—	—	368	1,023,363	20,935	41,604
Equitable.....	5	49,000	11,525	31,551,754	998,067	527,072
Guardian.....	5	35,100	42	194,671	11,903	—
Metroplitan.....	378,806	117,060,014	2,215,742	633,398,511	23,302,975	4,471,083
Mutual of New York.....	2,944	8,303,559	23,450	65,411,062	2,455,909	820,159
National of United States ²	—	—	27	13,719	53	75
New York.....	8,608	19,376,168	67,716	151,342,843	5,204,619	1,477,846
Northwestern Mutual ²	—	—	46	36,626	484	4,484
Phoenix Mutual ²	—	—	87	62,177	16,397	9,058
Provident Savings ²	—	—	327	507,361	13,647	38,000
Prudential.....	217,718	71,757,405	1,142,287	310,216,418	11,525,788	1,671,939
State.....	4	101,000	469	1,217,423	23,142	23,000
Travelers of Hartford.....	5,485	21,451,237	23,785	102,445,021	2,247,560	568,648
Union Mutual.....	275	690,500	3,632	8,676,103	292,863	181,564
United States.....	15	101,000	261	694,124	20,794	2,605
Total.....	616,309	251,597,335	3,506,814	1,377,464,924	47,760,335	10,871,029

¹Including matured endowments.²Ceased transacting new business in Canada.

80.—Life Insurance in force and effected in Canada, 1925²—concluded.

Companies.	Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of policies become claims. ¹
	No.	Gross Amount ¹ .	No.	Net Amount.		
SUMMARY.		\$		\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies.....	249,814	469,135,221	1,562,934	2,672,700,192	93,599,179	19,493,133
British Companies.....	50,886	17,443,928	121,858	108,572,851	4,121,230	1,728,690
Foreign Companies.....	616,309	251,597,335	3,506,814	1,377,464,924	47,760,335	10,871,029
Grand Total.....	917,009	738,176,484	5,191,606	4,158,737,967	145,480,744	32,092,852

¹Including matured endowments. ²Figures subject to minor revisions.

81.—Progress of Life Insurance in Canada, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.*
Canadian Companies¹—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	188,416	177,140	209,569	238,816	249,814
Policies in force at end of year....“	1,168,573	1,240,826	1,339,690	1,457,469	1,562,934
Policies become claims.....“	10,938	11,912	12,881	15,013	17,039
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	345,235,336	320,172,624	359,198,825	401,014,406	469,135,221
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	1,860,026,952	2,013,722,848	2,187,434,147	2,413,853,480	2,672,700,192
Net amount of policies become claims.....\$	13,978,105	16,202,861	17,926,337	18,526,665	19,493,133
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	62,764,841	67,881,717	74,822,922	82,899,121	93,599,179
Claims paid ²\$	14,093,985	16,067,831	17,161,682	18,312,963	19,435,857
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	1,648,082	1,661,372	1,778,936	1,881,381	1,903,002
Resisted.....\$	22,032	16,054	43,454	36,793	86,769
British Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	24,959	57,871	44,949	36,208	50,886
Policies in force at end of year....“	60,621	82,760	90,217	99,849	121,858
Policies become claims.....“	930	1,326	1,342	1,476	1,327
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	16,160,287	23,818,310	19,347,551	17,890,484	17,443,928
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	84,940,938	93,791,180	98,023,020	103,519,236	108,572,851
Net amount of policies become claims.....\$	1,724,079	1,772,762	1,816,122	1,602,989	1,728,690
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	2,917,418	2,914,378	3,310,687	3,514,794	4,121,230
Claims paid ²\$	1,512,555	1,762,359	1,708,841	1,509,606	1,766,468
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	336,954	239,422	241,212	274,940	221,074
Resisted.....\$	10,633	10,000	10,000	10,841	15,770
Foreign Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	435,045	429,888	437,391	510,978	616,309
Policies in force at end of year....“	2,653,733	2,839,645	3,012,641	3,222,045	3,506,814
Policies become claims.....“	25,613	26,842	32,520	32,906	35,425
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	166,707,779	169,859,978	182,636,051	209,782,725	251,597,335
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	989,875,958	1,063,874,968	1,148,051,506	1,246,623,756	1,377,464,924
Net amount of policies become claims.....\$	8,312,281	8,961,344	10,129,735	10,116,574	10,871,029
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	33,182,112	36,090,605	39,679,462	43,181,354	47,760,335
Claims paid ²\$	8,390,722	9,020,710	10,125,718	10,319,793	10,903,544
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	427,516	430,254	490,079	582,921	708,432
Resisted.....\$	119,425	104,683	104,966	89,932	33,864
All Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	648,420	664,899	691,909	786,002	917,009
Policies in force at end of year....“	3,882,927	4,163,231	4,442,548	4,779,363	5,191,606
Policies become claims.....“	37,481	40,080	46,743	49,395	53,791
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	528,193,352	513,850,912	561,182,427	628,687,615	738,176,484
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	2,934,843,848	3,171,388,996	3,433,508,673	3,763,996,472	4,158,737,967
Net amount of policies become claims.....\$	24,014,465	26,936,967	29,872,194	30,246,228	32,092,852
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	98,864,371	106,886,700	117,813,071	129,625,269	145,480,744
Claims paid ²\$	23,997,262	26,850,900	28,996,241	30,133,362	32,105,869
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	2,412,552	2,331,048	2,510,227	2,739,242	2,832,508
Resisted.....\$	152,081	130,737	158,420	137,566	136,403

¹Figures of Canadian business only.²Including matured endowments.

*Figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

82.—Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance Policies in force and effected in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1924.

Policies.	New.			In force.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Ordinary policies—						
Canadian companies.....	190,433	426,730,562	2,241	1,138,952	2,377,830,957	2,088
British companies.....	4,914	12,264,057	2,496	37,613	96,470,811	2,565
Foreign companies.....	60,141	124,302,098	2,067	458,873	783,858,725	1,708
All companies.....	255,488	563,296,717	2,205	1,635,438	3,258,160,493	1,992
Industrial policies—						
Canadian companies.....	75,483	23,919,336	317	318,203	64,684,323	203
British companies.....	31,502	6,102,686	194	62,236	10,624,965	171
Foreign companies.....	457,063	86,902,131	190	2,762,833	403,908,911	146
All companies.....	564,048	116,924,153	207	3,143,272	479,218,199	152

82A.—Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance Policies in force and effected in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1925.

Policies.	New.			In force.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Ordinary policies—						
Canadian companies.....	235,885	460,423,294	2,236	1,233,303	2,608,710,183	2,115
British companies.....	5,013	10,391,699	2,073	38,409	98,981,122	2,577
Foreign companies.....	64,159	141,834,360	2,211	482,997	847,630,948	1,755
All companies.....	275,057	612,649,353	2,227	1,754,709	3,355,322,253	2,026
Industrial policies—						
Canadian companies.....	69,744	31,311,350	449	329,182	77,296,237	235
British companies.....	46,113	7,878,368	171	83,448	13,355,332	160
Foreign companies.....	559,313	115,207,548	206	3,023,473	462,297,176	153
All companies.....	675,170	151,397,266	229	3,436,103	552,948,745	161

83.—Insurance Death-rate in Canada, 1921-1924.

NOTE.—Average death-rate for all companies in the 24 years 1901-1924 was 9.8.

Companies.	1921.			1922.		
	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Active companies, ordinary.....	1,304,130	7,406	5.7	1,389,146	7,833	5.6
Active companies, industrial.....	2,434,322	16,692	6.9	2,644,914	18,106	6.9
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	217,259	2,437	11.2	232,534	2,589	11.1
Non-active and retired companies.....	1,736	123	70.9	1,589	79	49.7
Total.....	3,957,447	26,658	6.7	4,268,183	28,607	6.7
	1923.			1924.		
Active companies, ordinary.....	1,475,793	8,366	5.7	1,583,140	8,460	5.3
Active companies, industrial.....	2,839,868	21,045	7.4	3,043,268	21,872	7.2
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	223,020	2,749	12.3	216,929	2,495	11.5
Non-active and retired companies.....	1,447	62	42.8	1,335	55	41.2
Total.....	4,540,128	32,222	7.1	4,844,672	32,882	6.8

84.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1921-25.

NOTE.—Certain British Companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and inasmuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not here included, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 73 on page 845.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Real estate.....	18,074,628	19,455,390	21,874,648	25,952,593	26,247,636
Loans on real estate.....	119,895,623	139,566,030	158,447,295	175,905,266	193,240,282
Loans on collaterals.....	1,379,623	2,494,227	2,113,897	2,395,389	1,309,733
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	60,230,729	77,798,470	91,380,402	107,892,451	113,825,139
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	243,136,645	277,228,266	313,460,938	377,180,172	430,165,253
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	11,266,946	13,764,201	15,282,330	16,685,629	16,511,028
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	4,517,661	5,291,622	6,136,371	6,355,632	7,772,456
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	13,825,291	15,580,017	17,423,698	20,176,387	21,542,112
Other assets.....	553,162	594,667	346,506	1,063,838	1,281,672
Total assets².....	472,880,308	551,772,890	626,466,085	733,607,357	811,895,311
British Companies—					
Real estate.....	895,402	753,492	773,274	854,991	840,531
Loans on real estate.....	10,655,634	10,127,634	10,815,105	11,199,452	12,778,017
Loans on collaterals.....	5,046	4,692	2,955	2,100	2,000
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	3,043,111	3,197,990	3,226,637	3,343,534	3,439,304
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	21,480,909	25,259,619	29,191,997	30,157,252	30,622,296
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	396,519	393,252	383,948	411,717	426,836
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	848,501	828,672	392,539	558,061	625,003
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	436,909	494,955	513,636	536,177	550,305
Other assets.....	58,683	47,310	39,788	10,334	41,041
Total assets in Canada.....	37,820,714	41,107,616	45,339,879	47,073,618	49,325,333
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate.....	543,524	507,719	603,382	1,170,259	1,793,182
Loans on real estate.....	9,049,828	8,760,587	9,473,352	10,209,220	12,357,088
Loans on collaterals.....	15,000	55,000	—	—	—
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	14,002,977	15,990,499	17,580,367	19,452,861	21,704,069
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	114,073,322	132,677,344	148,659,141	163,148,180	173,181,641
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	1,747,341	2,161,031	2,375,787	2,582,757	2,915,396
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	4,344,550	2,625,276	3,081,105	4,282,413	2,798,370
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	3,161,859	3,398,398	3,790,857	4,065,129	4,474,992
Other assets.....	15,377	1,673	4,239	27,879	4,369
Total assets in Canada.....	116,953,778	166,157,527	185,568,230	204,938,698	219,229,107

¹Includes cash deposited with the Government.

²The figure in the table is the book value; the market value of these assets was \$471,103,446 in 1921, \$555,591,851 in 1922, \$634,166,257 in 1923, \$748,801,686 in 1924 and \$833,548,522 in 1925.

³The figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

85.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1921-1925.

Schedule.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled claims.....	3,234,416	3,983,681	5,155,273	6,482,187	6,406,947
Net re-insurance reserve.....	402,023,210	466,997,082	529,435,479	622,176,733	688,559,222
Sundry liabilities.....	31,017,305	44,203,425	52,889,041	72,176,878	81,811,797
Total liabilities, not including capital.....	436,274,931	515,184,188	587,479,793	700,835,798	776,777,966
Surplus of assets, excluding capital.....	34,828,515	40,407,663	46,686,464	47,939,330	56,770,556
Capital stock paid up.....	6,572,460	6,629,009	6,721,830	7,031,495	7,097,339
British Companies¹—					
Unsettled claims.....	347,587	249,422	251,212	285,782	236,845
Net re-insurance reserve.....	22,061,174	22,687,345	23,544,500	25,920,149	26,923,549
Sundry liabilities.....	123,365	135,441	431,479	391,967	306,040
Total liabilities, not including capital.....	22,532,126	23,072,208	24,227,191	26,597,898	27,466,434
Surplus of assets.....	15,335,119	18,079,488	21,156,768	20,520,886	21,903,399

85.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1921-1925—concluded.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Companies ¹ —					
Unsettled claims.....	546,941	534,936	505,045	672,853	742,298
Net re-insurance reserve.....	126,971,831	136,699,116	154,180,278	171,215,976	194,375,549
Sundry liabilities.....	5,438,027	10,949,043	8,631,295	9,522,108	10,152,590
Total liabilities, not including capital	132,956,799	148,183,095	163,406,618	181,410,937	205,270,237
Surplus of assets.....	13,996,979	17,974,432	22,161,612	23,527,761	13,958,870

¹Liabilities in Canada. ²Figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

86.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1921-1925.

Schedule.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME.					
Canadian Companies—					
Net premium income.....	84,808,432	94,275,328	105,786,116	124,110,368	145,924,326
Consideration for annuities.....	1,909,861	2,779,506	7,750,993	9,886,954	7,247,336
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc...	24,257,582	28,017,655	33,734,038	39,725,833	45,077,811
Sundry items.....	1,987,555	2,734,038	3,389,070	8,673,490	7,715,384
Total cash income.....	112,963,430	127,806,527	150,660,217	182,396,645	205,964,857
British Companies—					
Net premium income.....	2,917,419	2,914,379	3,310,687	3,544,794	4,121,230
Consideration for annuities.....	130	18,313	—	2,430	5,403
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc...	1,785,684	1,829,868	1,951,373	2,121,913	2,185,081
Sundry items.....	82,831	117,689	149,334	81,139	115,591
Total cash income¹.....	4,786,064	4,880,249	5,411,394	5,750,276	6,427,305
Foreign Companies—					
Net premium income.....	33,182,114	36,090,605	39,679,462	43,181,354	47,760,333
Consideration for annuities.....	35,696	45,304	29,761	61,071	380,216
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc...	6,581,194	7,581,166	8,739,855	9,920,565	10,882,800
Sundry items.....	680,764	604,646	754,350	1,166,579	1,422,246
Total cash income¹.....	40,479,768	44,321,723	49,203,428	54,329,569	60,445,595
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Payments to policyholders.....	37,311,393	47,509,894	57,608,390	74,106,374	84,193,893
General expenses.....	27,463,385	28,742,520	32,200,264	38,927,764	44,659,806
Dividends to stockholders.....	728,057	882,977	754,940	1,190,401	1,014,267
Total expenditure.....	65,502,835	77,135,391	90,563,594	114,224,539	129,867,966
Excess of income over expenditure.....	47,460,595	50,671,136	60,096,623	68,172,106	76,096,891
British Companies—					
Payments to policyholders.....	1,875,502	2,194,852	2,201,844	2,092,468	2,907,573
General expenses.....	1,242,504	1,271,667	1,263,039	1,175,185	1,160,186
Dividends to stockholders.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure¹.....	3,118,006	3,466,519	3,464,883	3,267,653	4,067,759
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,668,058	1,413,730	1,946,511	2,482,623	2,359,546
Foreign Companies—					
Payments to policyholders.....	13,847,206	16,531,218	19,585,717	20,849,386	22,730,903
General expenses.....	8,255,026	8,535,289	9,539,231	11,160,050	12,480,333
Dividends to stockholders.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure¹.....	22,102,232	25,066,507	29,124,948	32,009,436	35,211,236
Excess of income over expenditure.....	18,377,536	19,255,216	20,078,480	22,320,133	25,234,359

¹Income and expenditure in Canada.

²The figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan.—Table 87 gives statistics of life insurance on the assessment plan, that is, insurance effected through fraternal or friendly societies by assessments on the members thereof and with annual dues to meet expenses. The statistics in the first part of this table relate to the 9 Canadian societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government, *viz.*, the Alliance Nationale, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Artisans Canadiens-Francais, Canadian Woodmen of the World, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Insurance Society, the Independent Order of Foresters (whose statistics include sick and funeral departments) and the Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

Under an amendment to the Insurance Act, which became effective Jan. 1, 1920, it became necessary for all foreign fraternal societies previously transacting business in Canada under provincial licenses to obtain licenses under the Insurance Act, in order to be permitted to continue to issue new insurance in Canada. Fourteen such societies have obtained licenses, *viz.*, the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, the Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, Catholic Order of Foresters, the Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, Association Canado-Américaine, Western Mutual Life Association, Knights of Pythias, the Jewish National Workers' Alliance, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, United Commercial Travellers of America and Women's Catholic Order of Foresters.

87.—Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ²
CANADIAN COMPANIES.					
Number of certificates taken.....	11,623	13,853	14,620	15,184	17,796
Number certificates become claims.....	2,417	2,735	2,734	2,655	2,625
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amount paid by members.....	2,651,098	2,975,751	2,764,717	2,677,531	2,685,091
Amount of certificates new and taken up.	10,774,992	10,083,945	11,064,536	11,248,618	15,611,079
Net amount in force.....	132,427,453	132,952,353	132,021,670	127,279,426	130,353,622
Amount of certificates become claims....	2,319,302	2,418,138	2,401,315	2,325,812	2,252,453
Claims paid.....	2,397,681	2,636,261	2,660,025	2,452,540	2,467,699
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....	191,841	174,709	151,751	148,796	148,448
Resisted.....	1,000	—	—	—	500
Amount terminated by—					
Death.....	1,645,521	1,661,902	1,784,547	1,627,676	1,600,027
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	11,409,840	18,461,980	12,557,067	12,937,216	12,845,410
Total terminated.....	13,055,361	20,123,882	14,341,614	14,564,892	14,445,437
Assets—					
Real estate.....	1,547,378	1,629,223	1,645,624	1,694,373	1,932,622
Loans on real estate.....	7,823,510	8,609,963	9,689,431	10,409,373	11,142,510
Policy loans (liens arising out of readjustment).....	22,638,544	18,797,174	17,632,781	16,562,879	14,910,898
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	22,190,818	25,814,961	26,258,923	27,073,594	28,546,970
Cash on hand and in banks.....	799,144	846,155	766,938	909,813	766,486
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	835,500	679,798	671,780	665,215	684,040
Dues from members.....	213,162	212,703	228,979	333,876	311,141
Other assets.....	5,572,258	5,036,376	4,742,555	4,002,001	3,752,062
Total assets¹.....	61,620,314	61,626,353	61,637,011	61,651,124	62,046,729
Liabilities—					
Claims, unsettled.....	292,156	258,585	225,772	229,207	220,373
Reserves.....	56,601,595	56,467,119	56,668,441	56,779,165	56,641,142
Other liabilities.....	1,036,905	1,406,359	1,574,285	1,710,125	1,702,449
Total liabilities.....	57,930,656	58,132,063	58,468,498	58,718,497	58,563,964

¹The figure in the text is the book value; the market value of these assets was \$59,635,458 in 1921, \$60,301,249 in 1922, \$61,430,883 in 1923, \$62,324,974 in 1924, and \$62,466,848 in 1925.

²Figures for 1925 subject to revision.

87.—Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan, 1921-1925—concluded.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ¹
CANADIAN COMPANIES—conc.					
Income—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assessments.....	5,443,211	5,706,129	5,458,882	5,390,522	5,443,622
Fees and dues.....	464,810	444,258	518,786	513,892	523,442
Interest and rents.....	2,659,286	2,681,885	2,892,889	2,914,928	2,931,493
Other receipts.....	56,328	85,383	147,506	149,009	345,536
Total income.....	8,623,635	8,917,665	9,017,563	8,968,351	9,247,093
Expenditure—					
Paid to members.....	5,042,055	5,489,373	5,287,997	5,024,174	5,123,214
General expenses.....	2,664,942	1,696,353	2,739,034	1,635,530	1,859,146
Total expenditure.....	7,706,997	7,185,726	8,027,031	6,659,704	6,982,360
Excess of income over expenditure.....	916,638	1,731,939	990,532	2,308,647	2,264,733
FOREIGN COMPANIES.					
Number certificates taken.....	5,314	4,044	5,081	5,791	5,304
Number certificates become claims.....	766	761	905	761	853
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amount paid by members.....	1,080,037	1,213,271	1,216,173	1,261,571	1,184,988
Amount of certificates new and taken up.....	5,572,700	4,795,800	5,855,350	6,273,200	6,009,816
Net amount in force.....	66,121,994	58,527,535	56,092,389	56,493,302	56,269,619
Amount of certificates become claims.....	899,871	911,428	909,970	819,332	813,443
Claims paid.....	863,313	1,099,204	901,506	784,028	760,311
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....	126,662	115,282	111,583	88,016	103,040
Resisted.....	—	—	—	1,500	1,000
Amount terminated by—					
Death.....	860,142	840,687	823,964	691,458	712,327
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	4,851,066	13,352,000	8,072,330	5,920,202	6,410,806
Total terminated.....	5,711,208	14,192,687	8,896,294	6,611,660	7,123,133
Assets—					
Real estate.....	—	8,000	8,000	7,700	7,700
Loans on real estate.....	—	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Policy loans (liens arising out of readjustment).....	185,326	34,100	18,009	12,349	11,517
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	370,497	482,804	763,807	1,199,132	1,376,100
Cash on hand and in banks.....	237,317	201,899	278,803	208,533	308,526
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	5,252	6,223	12,768	17,362	19,023
Dues from members.....	56,049	98,692	77,050	72,255	64,704
Other assets.....	—	54	74	—	85
Total assets.....	854,471	833,572	1,160,311	1,519,131	1,789,455
Liabilities—					
Claims, unsettled.....	129,270	122,101	116,651	100,975	109,273
Reserves.....	9,832,654	4,904,439	4,094,441	4,694,179	5,214,290
Due on account of general expenses.....	36,123	22,100	18,233	17,712	20,876
Other liabilities.....	1,797	3,005	3,131	3,252	2,021
Total liabilities.....	9,999,844	5,051,645	4,232,456	4,816,118	5,346,465
Income—					
Assessments.....	1,121,027	1,276,641	1,279,183	1,323,626	1,252,168
Fees and dues.....	237,717	183,198	267,515	272,382	242,035
Interest and rents.....	34,337	46,921	48,855	75,207	82,086
Other receipts.....	—	6,316	2,168	3,801	3,217
Total income.....	1,393,081	1,513,076	1,597,721	1,675,016	1,579,506
Expenditure—					
Paid to members.....	909,117	1,160,290	982,036	836,533	838,401
General expenses.....	127,204	93,832	131,669	154,591	135,688
Total expenditure.....	1,036,321	1,254,122	1,113,705	991,124	974,089
Excess of income over expenditure.....	356,760	258,954	484,016	683,892	605,417

¹ Figures for 1925 subject to revision.

Summary of Life Insurance in Canada, 1925.—In addition to the business transacted by life insurance companies incorporated by the Dominion Government to carry on business throughout the country, a considerable volume is also effected by companies operating under provincial licenses or otherwise permitted by the Provincial Governments to carry on such transactions. Statistics of these provincial companies have been collected since 1915 by the Department of Insurance. Table 88, showing policies issued and in force, premiums received and losses paid as at Dec. 31, 1925, summarizes the volume of business done by both life companies and fraternal societies as Dominion and provincial licensees in that year.

88.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1925.¹

Business transacted by	New policies issued (gross).	Net in force Dec. 31.	Net premiums received.	Net death claims paid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Dominion licensees—				
(a) Life companies.....	807,079,035	4,158,737,967	146,584,640	32,509,310
(b) Fraternal.....	21,620,895	186,623,241	3,870,079	3,228,012
Total for Dominion Companies.....	828,699,930	4,345,361,208	150,454,719	35,737,322
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated—				
(i) Life companies.....	12,067,903	40,001,424	1,138,282	187,958
(ii) Fraternal.....	2,482,510	70,543,249	2,226,196	1,508,179
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
(i) Life companies.....	4,098,611	12,809,550	459,544	41,046
(ii) Fraternal.....	2,663,500	45,349,305	985,990	514,853
Totals for Provincial Companies.....	21,312,524	168,703,528	4,810,012	2,252,036
Grand Total.....	850,012,454	4,514,064,736	155,264,731	37,989,358

¹Subject to revision.

3.—Miscellaneous Insurance.

Since 1875 the growth of insurance business other than fire and life has been a steady one. The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number of companies duly licensed for the transaction of accident, guarantee, plate glass and steam boiler insurance — the only four classes of miscellaneous insurance then transacted — was 5, 3, 1 and 1 respectively. The same report for the year 1925 shows that miscellaneous insurance now includes in Canada, accident, sickness, automobile, burglary, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, inland transportation, employers' liability, aviation, plate glass, sprinkler-leakage, steam boiler, title, tornado and live stock insurance, etc. Whereas in 1880, 10 companies transacted business of this kind, such insurance is now sold by 169 companies, of which 35 are Canadian, 46 British and 88 foreign.

Accident Insurance.—The first license of this kind was issued to the Travelers Co., of Hartford, Conn., in 1868. The first license to a Canadian company was issued to the Accident Insurance Co. of Canada, which was organized in 1872 and commenced business in 1874. Much accident insurance has also been sold by companies doing primarily a life insurance business. Fifty companies transacted accident insurance in 1925.

Automobile Insurance.—This is now one of the most important branches of the miscellaneous class of insurance. Premiums increased from \$80,446 in 1910 to \$573,604 in 1915 and to \$6,952,201 in 1925, with an increase in the number of companies from 7 to 115 during the 15-year period.

Plate Glass Insurance.—Policies were first sold in Canada by the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co., an American concern, which withdrew from Canada during 1882 to avoid business restrictions. The 54 companies operating in Canada in 1925 received premiums of \$569,583 and paid claims of \$213,457.

Burglary Insurance.—This type of insurance received but slight attention in Canada until 1918. In 1893, however, one company issued burglary policies. A second followed in 1905, and in 1910, 5 companies were operating, while at the end of 1925, 43 companies were reported as having sold this type of insurance during the year. The premium income of these companies amounted in 1925 to \$893,076 and the losses paid amounted to \$365,717.

Hail Insurance.—Insurance against hailstorms is a class of business of comparatively recent development in Canada. During the year 1925, 38 insurance companies undertook this class of risk, the premiums written amounting to \$5,397,594 and the losses incurred to \$2,267,399. The total premiums for the 16 years during which this business has been carried on in Canada amount to \$40,398,368 and the total losses paid to \$24,578,544.

89.—Insurance other than Fire and Life, 1925.¹

Types of Insurance.	Premiums received.	Losses incurred.	Unsettled Claims.	
			Not resisted.	Resisted.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	929,762	379,336	334,943	40,541
Guarantee (Surety).....	1,023,503	366,584	227,044	56,657
Personal Accident.....	2,780,162	1,119,917	357,961	9,925
Personal Accident and Sickness.....	1,464,601	721,388	136,711	100
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation...	2,319,917	1,853,771	892,011	84,700
Other Accident Insurance.....	757,884	241,817	80,296	7,347
Sickness.....	1,624,450	946,552	253,519	3,265
Burglary.....	880,496	375,975	65,017	33,174
Steam Boiler.....	412,972	22,674	13,010	12,000
Hail.....	5,397,594	2,261,316	109	—
Inland Transportation.....	442,236	169,510	27,042	—
Plate Glass.....	569,584	213,320	31,814	—
Automobile.....	6,950,856	3,463,417	1,009,153	114,765
Live Stock.....	68,016	49,697	9,460	—
Tornado.....	179,928	30,196	1,702	—
Earthquake.....	13,867	—	—	—
Forgery.....	27,341	6,072	5,666	—
Rain.....	31,595	17,129	—	187
Aviation.....	—	—	—	—
Credit.....	315,101	179,977	33,814	—
Electrical Machinery.....	89,412	18,928	4,906	—
Fraud.....	15,415	5,146	—	—

¹Dominion licensees only. Subject to revision.

90.—Income and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1925.¹

Companies.	Cash Income.	Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities. ²	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boiler Inspection.....	254,442	185,570	68,872	650,607	229,502	421,105
Canadian General.....	55,518	67,875	12,356	87,991	30,377	57,614
Canadian Surety.....	377,402	355,022	22,380	717,942	241,555	476,387
Chartered Trust and Executor.....	174,681	169,667	5,013	1,390,146	843,818	546,328
Fidelity Insurance.....	141,667	129,581	12,086	407,942	104,265	303,677
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	610,990	492,982	118,008	3,336,150	843,300	2,492,850
Merchants and Employers.....	247,865	266,166	18,300	181,940	117,883	64,057
Merchants Casualty.....	663,510	634,040	29,570	396,693	243,074	153,619
North American Accident.....	263,950	221,904	42,045	414,647	142,060	272,587
Protective Association.....	360,331	333,502	26,828	272,578	124,683	147,895
Royal Guardians.....	4,084	2,938	1,146	14,582	5,332	9,250
Total.....	3,154,540	2,859,245	295,292	7,871,218	2,925,849	4,945,369

¹ Subject to revision. ² Not including capital stock.

91.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1925.¹

Companies.	Income (Cash).			Expenditure (Cash).			Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	Pre-miums.	Interest and Dividends earned.	Total Cash Income. ¹	Net Losses incurred.	General Expenditure.	Total Cash Expenditure. ²	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Abeille.....	111,378	1,476	112,854	52,275	42,114	94,389	18,465
Aetna Casualty.....	246,864	2,750	249,614	81,456	81,185	162,642	128,987
American Automobile.....	66,372	469	66,841	24,426	22,275	46,701	20,140
American and Foreign.....	7,655	—	7,655	14,159	2,052	16,211	—8,555
American Credit Indemnity..	225,136	5,747	230,883	97,616	107,847	205,463	25,420
American Surety.....	40,693	4,250	44,943	24,448	15,054	39,502	5,441
British and Foreign.....	1,911	4,774	6,685	589	603	1,192	5,493
Continental Casualty.....	640,287	19,251	659,538	274,233	303,559	577,792	81,746
Excess.....	—322	—	—322	1,878	111	1,988	2,310
Federal.....	96,083	57	96,140	29,725	41,184	70,909	25,231
Fidelity and Casualty.....	170,389	14,192	184,582	73,207	103,358	176,565	8,017
General Indemnity Co. of America.....	85	—	85	—	1	1	84
Hartford Accident.....	208,201	12,647	220,847	128,525	92,189	220,714	133
Hartford Live Stock.....	42,231	2,731	44,962	30,033	16,173	46,205	—1,243
Hartford Steam Boiler.....	1,200	2,500	3,700	—	—	—	3,700
Indemnity Insurance Co.....	304,957	7,000	311,957	159,472	105,165	264,638	47,319
International Fidelity.....	5,883	—	5,883	156	885	1,041	4,842
Loyal Protective.....	263,039	4,886	267,924	135,455	128,270	263,725	4,199
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty	56,655	2,244	58,898	36,210	23,640	59,851	—952
Maryland Casualty.....	201,764	23,035	224,799	207,258	97,894	305,152	—80,353
Metropolitan Casualty.....	472	2,100	2,572	—	406	406	2,166
Metropolitan Life.....	155,085	3,575	158,660	112,013	33,036	145,050	13,610
National Surety.....	286,877	22,752	317,718	129,422	153,804	283,226	34,492
New York Casualty.....	9,897	1,500	11,397	4,071	4,988	9,059	2,338
Preferred Accident.....	70,712	3,892	74,604	27,312	38,290	65,602	9,002
Prudential Insurance.....	—	—	—	—	240	240	—240
Ridgely Protective.....	70,563	1,942	72,505	38,143	25,519	63,661	8,844
Royal Indemnity.....	—648	5,911	4,363	—9,380	1,953	—7,427	—11,793
Standard Marine.....	835	208	1,043	—	717	717	326
Travelers Indemnity.....	369,649	30,966	400,615	145,622	157,003	302,625	97,990
Travelers Insurance.....	845,271	30,056	875,327	463,157	351,008	814,166	61,161
United States Fidelity and Guaranty.....	694,734	35,000	729,734	387,500	345,614	733,114	—3,380
United States Merchants and Shippers.....	17,367	—	17,367	7,609	4,584	12,193	5,174
Western Casualty.....	29,959	—	29,959	8,055	21,959	30,013	—54
Zurich.....	359,699	20,600	380,299	213,336	146,114	359,450	20,849
Total.....	5,600,932	265,611	5,916,647	2,897,983	2,468,794	5,366,777	549,870

¹ Subject to revision. ² Including other items.

92.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1925.

(Subject to Revision).

NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

Classes of Business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.			Grand Total.
		(a) Prov. Cos. within provinces by which they are incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. in provinces other than those by which they are incorp.	Total Provincial Licensees.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accident (1) Personal.....	2,780,162	3,129	501	3,630	2,783,792
“ (2) Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.	2,319,917	186,651	98,303	284,954	2,604,871
“ (3) Other.....	757,884	3,765	9,249	13,014	770,898
Accident and Sickness Combined.....	1,464,601	74,745	11,521	86,266	1,550,867
Automobile.....	6,950,856	236,436	248,237	484,673	7,435,529
Burglary.....	880,496	14,103	3,756	17,859	898,355
Credit.....	315,101	-	-	-	315,101
Earthquake.....	13,867	-	-	-	13,867
Electrical Machinery.....	89,412	-	-	-	89,412
Forgery.....	27,341	-	-	-	27,341
Fraud.....	15,415	-	-	-	15,415
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	929,762	57,672 ¹	28,066 ¹	85,738	1,015,500
Guarantee (Surety).....	1,023,503	1	1	-	1,023,503
Hail.....	5,397,594	184,381	11,771	196,152	5,593,746
Inland Transportation.....	442,236	2,199	211	2,410	444,646
Live Stock.....	68,016	-	-	-	68,016
Plate Glass.....	569,584	127,985	9,427	137,412	706,996
Rain.....	31,595	-	-	-	31,595
Sickness.....	1,624,450	12,011	374	12,385	1,636,835
Sprinkler ²	16,102	-	-	-	16,102
Steam Boiler.....	412,972	-	-	-	412,972
Tornado.....	179,928	19	3,448	3,467	183,395
Weather.....	-	21,426	-	21,426	21,426
Total.....	26,310,794	924,522	424,864	1,349,386	27,660,180³

NET LOSSES INCURRED.

Accident (1) Personal.....	1,119,917	688	329	1,017	1,120,934
“ (2) Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.	1,853,771	98,501	16,186	114,687	1,968,458
“ (3) Other.....	241,817	5	-	5	241,822
Accident and Sickness Combined.....	721,388	32,048	5,059	37,107	758,495
Automobile.....	3,463,417	97,728	146,050	243,778	3,707,195
Burglary.....	375,975	6,271	264	6,535	382,510
Credit.....	179,977	-	-	-	179,977
Earthquake.....	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Machinery.....	18,928	-	-	-	18,928
Forgery.....	6,072	-	-	-	6,072
Fraud.....	5,146	-	-	-	5,146
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	379,336	29,579 ¹	-85 ¹	29,494	408,830
Guarantee (Surety).....	366,584	1	1	-	366,584
Hail.....	2,261,316	68,554	5,227	73,781	2,335,097
Inland Transportation.....	169,510	140	500	640	170,150
Live Stock.....	49,697	-	-	-	49,697
Plate Glass.....	213,320	58,072	3,058	61,130	274,450
Rain.....	17,129	-	-	-	17,129
Sickness.....	946,552	4,064	771	4,835	951,387
Sprinkler ²	10,345	-	-	-	10,345
Steam Boiler.....	22,674	-	-	-	22,674
Tornado.....	30,196	-	-	-	30,196
Weather.....	-	7,739	-	7,739	7,739
Total.....	12,453,067	403,389	177,359	580,748	13,033,815⁴

¹Provincial Companies did not furnish a separation of guarantee figures.²This business was transacted by a Company not holding a license to transact fire insurance.³Not including \$1,453,894 premiums written by fraternal benefit societies for accident and sickness business.⁴Not including \$1,076,442 losses incurred by fraternal benefit societies for accident and sickness business.

93.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1925.¹

Business transacted by	Net premiums written.	Net losses incurred.
	\$	\$
1. Dominion licensees.....	26,310,794	12,453,067
2. Provincial licensees—		
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	924,522	403,389
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	424,864	177,359
Total for Provincial Companies.....	1,349,386	580,748
Grand Total.....	27,660,180	13,033,815

¹ Subject to revision.**4.—Government Annuities.**

During the early years of the 20th century, there took place throughout the civilized world a distinct movement in favour of ameliorating the living conditions of the less well-off members of society. One form which this movement took in the United Kingdom was that of old age pensions, granted by the State as a gift to its poorer citizens whose earnings were very generally insufficient to permit of a margin of saving. In Canada, where wages were higher and a margin of saving was possible, the movement took the form of providing, through the establishment of Government annuities, an absolutely safe investment for such savings, which had only too often been lost through the inexperience of their owners, leaving the latter a burden upon the charity of relatives or of the public.¹

Under the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), as amended by an Act of 1925, His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Minister of Labour), may sell to persons over the age of 5 years, domiciled or resident in Canada, immediate or deferred annuities of not less than \$10 nor more than \$5,000 (1) for the life of the annuitant, (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, or for the life of the annuitant, whichever period shall be the longer, or (3) an immediate or deferred annuity to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to the survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. The purchaser may contract that, in the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin, all money paid shall be refunded to the purchaser or his legal representatives with interest at the rate of 4 p.c. compounded yearly.

The Government Annuities Act was amended by c. 12 of the Statutes of 1925, reducing the minimum annuity purchasable from \$50 to \$10, so that single-premium cumulative annuities of \$10 and multiples thereof may be purchased by any person at any time. It is considered that this amendment will make it possible for employers, instead of paying cash bonuses to their deserving employees in good years, to make provision for the old age of such employees by purchasing annuities of \$10 or multiples thereof.

Statistics of the annuities in force on Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926, are given in Tables 94 and 95. From Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1926, 7,210 annuities had been issued. On Mar. 31, 1926, 2,187 immediate annuities and 4,239 deferred annuities were in force. The total value of these annuities on that date was \$10,016,826, and the amount of annuities purchased was \$1,957,653.

¹An Old Age Pensions Act was passed in 1927.

94.—Government Annuities Fund Statement, Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926.

Items.	Years ended Mar. 31,	
	1925.	1926.
ASSETS.	\$	\$
Fund at beginning of year.....	7,162,972	8,468,498
Receipts during the year, less payments.....	1,305,526	1,553,207
Fund at end of year.....	8,468,498	10,021,705
LIABILITIES.		
Net present value of all outstanding contracts.....	8,445,884	10,016,826
RECEIPTS.		
For Immediate Annuities.....	1,263,195	1,572,675
For Deferred Annuities.....	343,627	373,302
Interest on Fund.....	300,502	358,367
Refunds.....	—	2,109
Total Receipts.....	1,907,324	2,306,453
PAYMENTS.		
Annuities paid under Immediate Contracts.....	591,827	729,677
Return of Premiums with interest.....	8,803	16,513
Return of Premiums without interest.....	1,168	7,055
Balance at end of year.....	1,305,526	1,553,207
Total Payments.....	1,907,324	2,306,453

95.—Valuation, on Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926, of Annuity Contracts issued pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908.

Description of Contracts.	1925.			1926.		
	Number.	Amount of Annuities.	Total value on Mar. 31, 1925, of Annuities purchased.	Number.	Amount of Annuities.	Total value on Mar. 31, 1926, of Annuities purchased.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
1—Immediate Annuities.....	1,198	472,278	3,828,313	1,394	565,366	4,604,846
2—Guaranteed Annuities.....	470	107,352	995,928	562	136,142	1,297,550
3—Last Survivor Annuities.....	190	89,428	897,781	231	111,897	1,153,316
4—Def. Annuities.....	4,004	1,056,084	2,723,862	4,239	1,144,248	2,961,114
Total.....	5,862	1,725,142	8,445,884	6,426	1,957,653	10,016,826

IV.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Commercial Failures in Canada, 1925.—According to Bradstreet's of January, 1926, the total number of Canadian failures reported during the calendar year 1925 was 2,094, with liabilities of \$35,538,547, as against 2,287, with liabilities of \$42,279,564, in 1924. In number there was a decrease in 1925 of 8 p.c., as compared with 1924, while the liabilities decreased by 16 p.c. Dun's Review of January, 1926, gives the total number of Canadian insolvencies in 1925 as 2,371, as compared with 2,474 in 1924, whilst liabilities reached in 1925 the total of \$45,767,825, as compared with \$64,530,975 in 1924. Tables 96 to 101 give statistics from both authorities, those from Bradstreet's (in Table 96) being classified by provinces for the calendar years 1924 and 1925, and those from Dun's Review by branches of business for the calendar years 1923 to 1925 (Table 97), and by classes

and provinces for the calendar year 1925, with totals for the years 1914 to 1924, in Table 98. An analysis by causes of failures for 1924 and 1925 is given in Table 99 (Bradstreet's).

96.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1924 and 1925. [From Bradstreet's.]

Provinces.	Number of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4	5	22,150	8,881	41,800	28,345
Nova Scotia.....	67	93	579,738	588,843	1,021,873	1,129,664
New Brunswick.....	44	49	261,028	363,961	603,223	712,206
Quebec.....	812	794	6,717,100	6,227,705	17,001,233	16,955,653
Ontario.....	794	614	6,051,556	4,534,411	16,094,499	9,757,677
Manitoba.....	216	215	796,183	1,082,604	2,694,920	3,280,591
Saskatchewan.....	170	139	963,492	542,637	2,001,517	1,066,953
Alberta.....	80	80	396,500	423,479	1,011,246	935,866
British Columbia.....	100	105	707,288	768,779	1,809,253	1,671,592
Canada.....	2,287	2,094	16,495,025	14,541,300	42,279,564	35,538,547

97.—Commercial Failures in Canada and Newfoundland, by Branches of Business, 1923-1925. [From Dun's Review.]

Classes.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$
Manufacturers—						
Iron and Foundries.....	11	866,492	9	303,600	9	1,843,000
Machinery and Tools.....	72	5,068,100	45	1,710,883	42	600,600
Woolens, Carpets, etc.....	7	608,992	12	1,463,900	4	274,600
Cotton, Hosiery, etc.....	4	263,658	—	—	—	—
Lumber, Carpenters.....	107	3,804,630	97	7,994,176	71	3,444,142
Clothing, Millinery.....	132	3,782,297	114	2,230,570	94	1,486,215
Hats, Gloves and Furs.....	21	816,536	18	493,036	13	276,155
Chemicals and Drugs.....	11	179,124	17	117,680	18	400,216
Paints and Oils.....	3	8,500	2	29,000	3	169,906
Printing and Engraving.....	25	343,886	26	352,620	17	460,988
Milling and Bakers.....	48	731,548	34	386,870	35	574,060
Leather, Shoes, etc.....	37	687,468	20	1,353,773	22	3,442,128
Liquors and Tobacco.....	19	925,533	10	180,770	9	166,982
Glass, Earthenware.....	8	1,322,158	11	433,634	9	461,100
All other.....	287	12,382,410	210	19,492,146	217	10,946,422
Total Manufacturers.....	792	31,791,332	625	36,542,658	563	24,046,514
Traders—						
General Stores.....	342	8,775,925	279	4,320,418	233	2,537,052
Groceries and Meats.....	541	3,275,026	378	3,785,589	401	2,243,675
Hotels, Restaurants.....	156	1,097,226	101	564,943	100	918,607
Liquors and Tobacco.....	43	199,365	35	174,403	44	366,118
Clothing, Furnishings.....	240	3,121,149	216	2,619,465	189	2,212,798
Dry Goods and Carpets.....	179	3,862,991	160	1,961,360	136	2,686,367
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks.....	143	2,742,751	88	891,452	110	1,373,866
Furniture, Crockery.....	47	784,915	27	529,437	29	505,198
Hardware, Stoves and Tools.....	79	1,339,108	62	820,164	56	759,823
Chemicals and Drugs.....	52	388,702	31	236,417	28	220,154
Paints and Oils.....	8	38,932	4	9,700	—	—
Jewelry and Clocks.....	51	501,371	19	164,300	43	228,756
Books and Papers.....	31	144,776	17	158,929	22	149,435
Hats, Furs and Gloves.....	25	397,836	16	174,516	12	318,400
All other.....	382	4,669,690	287	4,912,996	290	4,993,800
Total Traders.....	2,319	31,339,763	1,720	21,324,089	1,693	19,514,049
Agents and Brokers.....	136	2,679,287	129	6,664,228	115	2,207,262
Total.....	3,247	65,810,382	2,474	64,530,975	2,371	45,767,825

98.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, for 1925, with totals for 1914-1924. [From Dun's Review.]

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in totals, 1914-1925.

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.	
	Num- ber.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Num- ber.	Liabilities.
		\$	\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	6	15,400	43,000	1	4,000
Nova Scotia.....	91	297,900	987,200	12	181,700
New Brunswick.....	54	452,451	594,429	8	188,986
Quebec.....	956	17,793,774	26,929,821	247	16,399,294
Ontario.....	625	8,084,843	9,267,750	177	4,747,154
Manitoba.....	220	2,522,446	3,099,274	44	616,306
Saskatchewan.....	160	1,075,056	1,558,516	16	224,449
Alberta.....	98	989,033	947,503	20	205,500
British Columbia.....	127	1,287,806	1,981,932	33	1,371,625
Total, 1925.....	2,371	32,651,834	45,767,825	563	24,046,514
Newfoundland.....	34	133,125	368,400	5	107,500
Total, 1924.....	2,474	47,937,427	64,530,975	625	36,542,658
" 1923.....	3,247	46,833,195	65,810,382	792	31,791,332
" 1922.....	3,695	63,097,789	78,068,959	857	39,080,791
" 1921.....	2,451	57,158,397	73,299,111	559	33,976,790
" 1920.....	1,078	18,569,516	26,494,301	255	15,871,216
" 1919.....	755	10,741,441	16,256,259	213	10,234,477
" 1918.....	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807
" 1917.....	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	261	7,455,094
" 1916.....	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646
" 1915.....	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414
" 1914.....	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.		Banking.	
	Num- ber.	Liabilities.	Num- ber.	Liabilities.	Num- ber.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	5	39,000	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	77	781,600	2	23,900	—	—
New Brunswick.....	45	385,143	1	20,300	—	—
Quebec.....	667	9,599,334	42	931,193	—	—
Ontario.....	412	4,139,270	36	381,326	—	—
Manitoba.....	154	1,821,268	22	651,700	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	142	1,260,567	2	73,500	—	—
Alberta.....	74	716,403	4	25,600	—	—
British Columbia.....	89	581,564	5	28,743	—	—
Total, 1925.....	1,693	19,514,049	115	2,207,262	—	—
Newfoundland.....	28	189,900	1	71,000	—	—
Total, 1924.....	1,720	21,324,089	129	6,664,228	1	100,000
" 1923.....	2,319	31,339,763	136	2,679,287	1	18,500,000
" 1922.....	2,717	33,004,203	121	5,983,965	4	222,480
" 1921.....	1,739	29,886,569	153	9,435,752	1	45,233
" 1920.....	771	7,704,505	52	2,918,580	—	—
" 1919.....	494	4,475,628	48	1,546,154	—	—
" 1918.....	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273	—	—
" 1917.....	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132	—	—
" 1916.....	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520	—	—
" 1915.....	1,888	21,696,890	118	5,558,017	1	150,000
" 1914.....	2,164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968	1	250,000

99.—Causes of Failures in Canada and the United States, by Numbers and Percentages, years ended Dec. 31, 1924 and 1925. [From Bradstreet's.]

CANADA (including Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon).

Failures due to	Number.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Incompetence.....	591	579	2,069,301	2,171,219	5,919,861	6,048,773
Inexperience.....	118	152	325,325	338,479	1,021,673	1,164,418
Lack of capital.....	887	682	7,203,505	5,692,865	20,693,293	15,241,268
Unwise credits.....	55	91	450,547	502,772	1,241,498	1,586,299
Failures of others.....	11	14	223,098	114,686	460,494	308,702
Extravagance.....	9	17	266,708	72,922	480,135	178,860
Neglect.....	30	28	104,528	143,844	278,835	371,475
Competition.....	63	126	306,605	938,817	1,074,978	2,396,320
Specific conditions.....	407	321	5,212,556	4,089,821	8,563,874	6,503,652
Speculation.....	16	22	482,999	323,639	1,509,826	920,840
Fraud.....	125	82	557,986	303,473	2,273,651	1,157,384
Total.....	2,312	2,114	17,203,158	14,692,537	43,518,118	35,877,991

UNITED STATES.

Incompetence.....	6,778	6,951	126,490,955	67,420,783	208,578,570	132,958,291
Inexperience.....	927	759	5,227,282	4,321,655	10,198,787	8,623,899
Lack of capital.....	6,573	6,216	94,450,198	67,408,169	177,098,657	138,376,468
Unwise credits.....	211	248	16,907,279	10,923,153	21,306,298	14,541,913
Failures of others.....	305	243	17,764,590	13,679,000	22,947,589	23,308,778
Extravagance.....	307	359	2,378,819	2,071,057	5,087,786	5,071,212
Neglect.....	254	254	1,190,820	1,361,649	2,490,975	2,884,743
Competition.....	381	374	9,888,900	1,894,638	15,528,101	4,213,664
Specific conditions.....	3,130	2,792	122,919,693	81,651,297	185,209,899	124,962,792
Speculation.....	96	48	4,450,405	2,715,166	10,754,267	4,478,095
Fraud.....	750	615	18,064,773	8,239,055	35,653,347	20,223,405
Total.....	19,712	18,859	419,733,714	261,685,622	694,854,276	479,643,260

PERCENTAGES OF NUMBER OF FAILURES AND LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE.

Failures due to	Canada per cent.				United States per cent.			
	Number.		Liabilities.		Number.		Liabilities.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Incompetence.....	25.5	27.4	13.6	16.9	34.4	36.9	30.0	27.7
Inexperience.....	5.1	7.2	2.3	3.2	4.7	4.0	1.5	1.8
Lack of capital.....	38.4	32.2	47.5	42.5	33.3	33.0	25.5	28.8
Unwise credits.....	2.4	4.3	2.9	4.4	1.1	1.3	3.1	3.0
Failures of others.....	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	3.3	4.9
Extravagance.....	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.1
Neglect.....	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.6
Competition.....	2.7	5.9	2.5	6.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.9
Specific conditions.....	17.6	15.2	19.7	18.1	15.9	14.8	26.7	26.1
Speculation.....	0.7	1.1	3.5	2.6	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.9
Fraud.....	5.4	3.9	5.2	3.2	3.8	3.3	5.1	4.2

Analysis of Commercial Failures.—In Tables 100 and 101 Bradstreet's and Dun's statistics of commercial failures are analysed according to Kemmerer's method, modified so as to eliminate as far as possible the bias toward large money figures arising out of the diminishing of the purchasing power of the dollar since 1900. First, the number of concerns failing is stated as a percentage of those in business, and this percentage is then stated as an index number, with 1900 as the base year. Then the assets and liabilities are stated, with the average liabilities per failure, these average liabilities being also stated as an index number, with 1900 as the base year. This second index number, however, requires to be adjusted because of the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar, or, as Prof. Irving Fisher puts it, because of the diminishing dollar; this is done by dividing the unadjusted index number by the index number of wholesale prices, brought to a 1900 base, and the result is called the adjusted index number of liabilities. The percentage of liabilities to assets is also given and finally the index number indicating

100.- Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1926. [Bradstreet's.]

Note.—Newfoundland included, 1900-1913 inclusive.

Years.	Number of Concerns.			Assets.				Liabilities.				Index Number of Business.	
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.		Total.	Average Amount.	Unadjusted Index No.	Adjusted Index No.	Percent- age of liabilities to assets.	Depres- sion.	Confi- dence.		
			Percentage.	Index No.									
												No.	p.c.
1900	100,618	1,337	1.32	100.0	4,246,693	10,785,601	100.0	100.0	254	100.0	100.0		
1901	103,421	1,379	1.33	100.7	5,264,551	11,783,837	105.9	107.4	224	104.1	95.9		
1902	106,009	1,095	1.03	78.0	3,602,542	8,546,365	96.7	96.2	237	87.1	112.9		
1903	108,215	1,938	0.88	66.6	3,870,605	8,372,011	108.3	106.9	216	86.8	113.2		
1904	110,615	1,175	1.06	80.3	4,127,418	10,019,311	105.7	104.2	242	92.3	107.7		
1905	114,335	1,430	1.25	94.7	6,584,191	13,879,700	120.3	117.5	211	106.1	93.9		
1906	112,362	1,239	1.10	83.3	4,305,076	9,450,093	94.5	87.6	219	85.5	114.5		
1907	116,502	1,365	1.17	86.6	5,276,698	11,735,272	106.6	104.4	222	95.5	104.5		
1908	118,875	1,715	1.44	109.1	7,770,207	17,582,304	127.1	120.1	226	114.6	85.4		
1909	123,232	1,588	1.28	96.9	6,195,515	12,811,184	100.0	94.0	207	95.5	104.5		
1910	128,881	1,469	1.14	86.3	7,075,347	15,712,586	132.6	120.6	222	103.5	96.5		
1911	130,446	1,401	1.07	81.0	6,420,331	13,086,946	115.8	99.8	204	90.4	109.6		
1912	142,583	1,312	0.92	69.7	5,611,675	12,355,282	94.17	100.7	220	85.2	114.8		
1913	149,852	1,827	1.21	91.6	8,140,990	16,650,450	116.7	98.5	204	93.6	106.4		
1914	155,849	2,886	1.85	140.1	13,507,536	30,693,658	131.8	110.5	227	125.3	74.7		
1915	156,003	2,621	1.68	127.3	14,227,192	32,134,312	152.0	118.7	226	123.0	77.0		
1916	156,535	1,772	1.13	85.6	6,349,078	15,952,684	111.6	73.9	251	79.8	120.2		
1917	153,079	1,109	0.72	54.5	6,207,512	13,616,822	12,278	73.2	219	63.9	136.1		
1918	152,974	814	0.53	40.1	5,354,727	12,413,536	189.0	81.4	232	60.8	139.2		
1919	156,187	625	0.40	30.3	5,089,534	10,095,232	200.2	82.1	198	56.2	143.8		
1920	164,049	966	0.59	44.7	10,478,465	20,808,053	267.0	94.1	199	69.4	130.6		
1921	171,415	2,350	1.37	103.8	21,489,236	48,553,757	20,637	80.7	226	92.3	107.7		
1922	173,080	3,185	1.84	139.4	23,933,136	55,047,342	17,283	121.0	230	130.2	69.8		
1923	176,739	2,915	1.65	125.0	21,619,354	51,416,766	17,639	120.9	238	121.5	78.5		
1924	174,386	2,237	1.31	99.2	16,553,935	42,278,195	18,486	126.8	255	113.0	87.0		
1925	165,790	2,094	1.26	95.7	14,511,917	35,505,951	16,972	112.6	244	104.2	95.8		
1926	169,367	2,087	1.23	93.2	11,317,025	27,423,438	13,140	162.9	242	91.3	108.7		

101.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1926, [Dun's.]

Note.—Newfoundland included, 1900-1913 inclusive.

Years.	Number of Concerns.				Liabilities.					Index Number of Business		
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.		Assets. \$	Total. \$	Average Amount.	Unad-justed Index No.	Adjusted Index No.	Percent- age of liabilities to assets.	Depres- sion.	'Confi- dence.
			Percentage.	Index No.								
No.	No.	p.c.				\$			p.c.			
1900	95,772	1,355	1.41	100.0	8,202,898	11,613,208	8,570	100.0	100.0	142	100.0	100.0
1901	96,961	1,341	1.38	97.8	7,686,823	10,811,671	8,062	94.1	95.5	141	96.7	103.3
1902	93,890	1,101	1.17	82.9	7,772,418	10,934,777	9,931	115.9	115.2	141	99.1	100.9
1903	93,822	978	1.03	73.0	4,872,422	7,552,724	7,723	90.1	89.1	155	81.1	118.9
1904	96,822	1,246	1.29	94.3	8,555,875	11,394,117	9,145	106.7	103.2	133	98.4	101.6
1905	101,246	1,347	1.33	94.3	6,822,005	9,854,659	7,316	85.4	83.1	144	88.7	111.3
1906	104,576	1,184	1.13	80.1	6,499,052	9,085,773	7,673	89.5	82.9	140	81.5	118.5
1907	108,160	1,278	1.18	83.7	9,443,227	13,221,250	10,345	120.7	113.4	140	98.6	101.4
1908	113,551	1,640	1.44	102.1	12,008,113	14,931,790	9,105	106.2	104.0	124	103.1	96.9
1909	117,369	1,442	1.23	87.2	10,318,511	12,982,800	9,003	105.0	99.0	126	93.1	106.9
1910	110,764	1,262	1.03	74.4	11,013,396	14,514,650	11,501	134.2	122.3	132	98.4	101.6
1911	129,917	1,322	1.03	73.0	9,964,404	13,491,196	10,128	118.2	108.4	135	90.7	109.3
1912	132,469	1,357	1.02	72.3	8,753,409	12,316,396	9,076	105.9	91.3	140	81.8	118.2
1913	141,135	1,719	1.22	86.5	12,658,979	16,979,406	9,877	115.2	98.7	134	92.6	107.4
1914	149,999	2,892	1.93	136.9	30,888,363	34,996,694	12,101	141.2	118.5	113	127.7	72.3
1915	150,378	2,652	1.76	124.8	39,243,658	40,676,621	15,338	179.0	139.8	104	132.3	67.7
1916	147,575	1,677	1.14	80.8	19,640,703	24,985,908	14,899	173.9	143.4	127	112.1	87.9
1917	142,431	1,088	0.76	53.9	12,994,179	18,108,347	16,643	194.2	96.1	139	74.5	125.5
1918	141,709	873	0.62	43.9	11,246,341	14,602,477	16,612	193.8	83.6	129	63.8	136.2
1919	142,919	761	0.53	37.6	10,731,541	16,224,259	21,603	252.1	104.9	151	71.3	128.7
1920	151,203	1,034	0.68	48.2	17,501,332	24,719,111	23,906	278.9	98.4	141	73.3	126.7
1921	154,608	2,379	1.54	109.2	55,114,487	68,947,140	28,982	338.2	168.9	125	139.1	60.9
1922	166,435	3,630	2.18	154.6	62,424,514	76,314,674	21,023	245.3	138.0	122	146.3	53.7
1923	167,825	3,197	1.91	135.5	45,480,216	61,853,697	19,347	225.8	126.4	136	131.0	69.0
1924	170,104	2,445	1.44	102.1	47,590,367	63,325,975	25,900	392.2	167.0	133	131.6	65.4
1925	169,789	2,337	1.38	97.9	32,518,709	45,399,425	25,426	226.6	121.3	140	109.6	90.4
1926	172,237	2,196	1.27	90.2	25,668,509	37,082,882	16,887	197.0	107.9	144	99.1	100.9

the proportion of failures to the number of concerns in business and the adjusted index number indicating the size of the liabilities are averaged, and the result, which gives due significance to the size of the liabilities as well as to the number of concerns failing, is given as a barometer of business depression. This number reversed, *i.e.*, subtracted from 200, is finally given as a barometer of business confidence. The records of Bradstreet and Dun are not on precisely the same basis, but the general tendency of the two records is the same.

Assignments under the Bankruptcy Act.—Under the Bankruptcy Act of 1919 (9-10 George V, c. 36), which went into force on July 1, 1920, certain documents relative to all failures coming under the Act are forwarded to the Dominion Statistician. Statistics based upon these documents have been duly compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are published in Table 102. In the consideration of these statistics it should be remembered that changes in the Act effective from Oct. 1, 1923, have affected the comparability of the figures. It may, however, be pointed out that 1926 shows a continued decrease in the number of failures, though there is a slight increase in defaulted liabilities as compared with 1925.

102.—Assignments (with liabilities) under the Bankruptcy Act, by Months, 1923-26.

Months.	Assignments.				Liabilities.			
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	387	291	270	184	5,436,100	4,173,748	2,863,489	2,388,787
February.....	355	260	162	144	6,555,597	5,832,870	1,718,492	2,836,409
March.....	368	223	198	136	7,683,070	4,276,435	3,946,270	2,338,821
April.....	324	180	162	131	6,555,335	4,447,283	2,761,991	2,880,479
May.....	291	179	160	124	3,187,773	4,332,042	3,375,485	2,065,385
June.....	271	147	145	145	5,862,310	5,977,492	2,648,954	2,312,913
July.....	149	155	131	140	2,681,991	2,687,453	2,000,630	2,352,078
August.....	242	129	134	121	3,943,801	2,949,328	2,255,962	2,139,865
September.....	320	153	151	132	5,667,376	2,706,939	2,318,623	2,709,842
October.....	200	184	142	178	2,273,543	3,398,531	2,685,195	3,180,515
November.....	259	219	163	165	3,044,717	2,987,904	2,384,268	4,164,402
December.....	242	199	177	171	8,725,914	3,285,370	2,300,162	2,921,629
Total.....	3,408	2,319	1,995	1,771	61,617,527	47,105,395	32,153,697	32,291,125

By provinces, the failures in 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 have been in order as follows, the figures for 1926 being provisional: —Prince Edward Island, 16, 3, 4, 4; Nova Scotia, 155, 69, 71, 63; New Brunswick, 67, 67, 67, 74; Quebec, 1,181, 907, 758, 653; Ontario, 970, 835, 720, 655; Manitoba, 258, 100, 85, 84; Saskatchewan, 280, 131, 77, 67; Alberta, 323, 150, 139, 113; British Columbia, 158, 57, 74, 58.

XI.—EDUCATION.

Throughout the Dominion of Canada public education is a matter of provincial concern. Before Confederation, the maritime colonies were separated from Ontario by French-speaking Quebec, and in each of these an educational system specially adapted to the local conditions had come into existence. When Confederation was under consideration, the protection of existing vested rights was the predominant consideration. As a result, section 93 of the British North America Act, which embodies the Canadian constitution in so far as that constitution is a written one, provides that in and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in respect of education, except that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union".

Inasmuch as the administration of public education is one of the chief functions of Provincial Governments, there is in each of the provinces, except Quebec, a Department of Education administered either by a member of the Provincial Executive Council or by the Executive Council as a whole. In practice, however, the routine administration is in the hands of the permanent officials of the Department of Education, who are members of the permanent civil service. In Quebec, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the Government, is *ex-officio* President of the Council of Public Instruction; the link between the Department of Public Instruction and the Government is the Provincial Secretary; there are also two deputy heads, called the French and English Secretaries of the Department.

Since the Departments of Education are permanent authorities, controlled as to the details of administration by permanent officials, educational policy is relatively permanent; further, the control of the Governments over education throughout the provinces is relatively stronger than in the United States. A capable Deputy Minister or Superintendent of Education impresses his personality and his views upon the whole system of his province, especially as in practice he controls the payment of Government grants, which constitute an important part of the revenues applied to educational purposes. (In 1925, out of a total expenditure on public general education in Canada amounting to \$121,034,234, \$18,042,506 came from the Provincial Governments.)

The Department of Education in each province naturally has its headquarters at the capital of the province. Its local representatives are the school inspectors, who, in all provinces except Ontario, are appointed and paid by the Government; in Ontario high and separate school inspectors are appointed and paid by the Government, while public school inspectors, except in the unorganized districts, are appointed by the county or city municipality from among the persons recognized by the Department of Education as qualified for such appointment, and after appointment receive a part of their salary from the municipality and a part from the province.

Education in Quebec.—In Quebec there are two distinct systems of education in each of which the teaching of religion takes a prominent position—the Protestant and the Roman Catholic systems. In the former, which is under the control of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with an English Secretary, the curriculum and the general system of education is similar to that in the other provinces, except that the highest grade is Grade XI, from which students are matriculated to McGill University and Bishop's College, the two Protestant English-speaking universities of the province.

In the Roman Catholic schools, which are mainly French-speaking as the Protestant schools are English-speaking, the administration is in the hands of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with a French Secretary. General elementary and continuation or "complementary" training is given by means of a curriculum, extending over eight "years" some of which require more than a year to complete, the work of the eighth "year" corresponding in a general way to the work of Grade X, as that work is usually understood.

Recent Developments in Education.—In recent years there has been a tendency to lengthen the period of compulsory attendance and to enforce the law. This tendency has been most marked in Ontario, where in 1919 an Act was passed providing:—(1) that children 8 to 14 must attend full time and that children from 5 to 8, once enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled; (2) that adolescents from 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted owing to circumstances requiring them to go to work must attend part time during the ordinary working day for 400 hours a year in municipalities providing part-time courses, which all municipalities of 5,000 population and upwards must do from September, 1922, smaller municipalities having an option in the matter. Further, those who have not attended full time up to 16 were required, after September, 1923, to attend 320 hours a year of part-time courses up to age 18. In other words, an Ontario adolescent has the alternative of full-time attendance to 16 or full-time attendance to 14 plus part-time attendance to 18. The operation of this Act has greatly increased the attendance in Ontario secondary schools.

Further, as a result of the keeping of children in school to a more advanced age, increasing attention has naturally been devoted to technical education of various kinds, especially as required by those students who are not adapted to higher intellectual work. The number taking technical training of some kind or other is rapidly increasing. Details are given in sub-section II of this section, dealing with "Vocational and Technical Education".

Statistics of General Education.—The statistical tables on education in Canada commence with a statistical summary (Table 1), which shows that in the academic year ended in 1925 there were 2,228,869 pupils in attendance at educational institutions in Canada, or 24.1 p.c. of the estimated 1925 population. Of the above, 1,965,632 were enrolled in ordinary day schools under public control, the average daily attendance numbering 1,517,250. Those attending vocational schools—agricultural, commercial, industrial and other technical schools—numbered 95,684. There were 16,046 students in private business colleges, and 72,104 in other private schools under college grade. University students in regular courses numbered 22,723 and college students in regular courses 8,531. Students in classical colleges numbered 9,899.

There were, in 1925, 62,394 teachers in schools under public control, 11,482 males and 50,912 females. The total expenditure on schools under public control was \$121,034,234, of which governments contributed \$18,042,506 and local taxation most of the balance.

The balance of this section of the Year Book is divided into four sub-sections dealing respectively with elementary and secondary education, vocational and technical education, higher education and miscellaneous educational activities. More detailed statistics are published annually in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada" prepared in the Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau. Copies may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada,

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING

No.	Type of Institution.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control.....	17,427	112,352	80,145
2	Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools.....	171	4,559 ⁴	2,626 ⁵
3	Schools for teacher-training.....	297	760 ¹²	480 ¹³
4	Indian Schools.....	30	312	278
5	Schools for the blind and deaf.....	14 ²¹	170	60 ²¹
6	Business Colleges (private).....	62	446	577
7	Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	221	1,117	317
8	Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges.....	25	276	243
9	Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and Colleges.....	22	6 ²⁵	—
10	Classical colleges.....	—	—	—
11	Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses).....	—	412	—
12	Universities (regular courses).....	118	1,401	521
	Grand total (excluding duplicates).....	18,387	121,811	85,247
	Population of 1921.....	88,615	523,837	387,876
13	Elementary grades ³⁴	16,458	101,670	76,950 ³⁵
14	Secondary and higher grades ³⁴	1,855	16,526	6,800 ³⁵

¹ Including 487,532 in primary schools and 790 in nursery schools under control of commissioners and trustees. ² Including public, separate, continuation and high school and collegiate institute day courses—figures of calendar year 1924 for the public and separate schools and of the school year 1924-25 for the other schools. ³ In Table 3 the total given includes 2,104 in private schools: the above table includes only schools under public control. ⁴ Including all the students of the technical and agricultural colleges except those following regular degree courses and including 25m. and 122f. in the Victoria College of Art, Halifax.

⁵ Including 312 in day and 2,314 in evening technical schools. ⁶ Including 5,328 in night schools, 2,417 in dress-making schools, and 3,410 in schools of arts and trades—figures of 1923-24. ⁷ Including 11,595 in full time day courses, 1,739 in day part time courses, 1,875 in day special courses, and 35,675 in evening courses at industrial, technical and art schools, 2,130 in night elementary schools, and 3,000 in night high schools, figures of 1924-25. ⁸ Including 1,479 in day and 3,579 in evening technical schools. ⁹ Including 938 in day and 991 in evening technical schools. ¹⁰ Including 1,800 in day and 2,430 in evening technical schools and 238 in correspondence department. ¹¹ Including 1,123 in day, 7,386 in evening and 195 in correspondence vocational courses. ¹² Including 412 in Normal College, and 348 in summer teacher-training courses.

¹³ Including 450 in normal school and 30 in vocational teacher-training courses. ¹⁴ Including 2,279 in normal schools, 343 model schools, kindergarten primary courses 282 and vocational teacher-training 143, over and above extra-mural students not counted and excluding the Colleges of Education figures which are included with those of universities. ¹⁵ Including 695 in normal schools and 25 in vocational teacher-training courses, but not including 610 who are included under item 9. ¹⁷ Not including 109 who are entered under item 9. ¹⁸ Including regular normal schools 563, vocational teacher-training 47, and departmental summer school for teachers 350 but not including 294 who are included under item 9. ¹⁹ Not added in the totals of Quebec or the grand total of all schools below, as it is not certain whether or not they are included elsewhere.

²⁰ The total includes 247 in Northwest Territories and 199 in Yukon. ²¹ Institutions at Halifax, N.S., but supported by the province. ²² Including 466 blind and 1,095 deaf. ²³ Including 53,953 in "independent primary schools" (i.e. independent of the control of commissioners and trustees) and 4,617 in independent nursery schools. ²⁴ Included with the figures of classical colleges and private schools. ²⁵ Exclusive of courses included in item 2. ²⁶ Including 1,535 in evening courses at technical schools; 176 in special courses at technical schools; 353 in short courses at agricultural colleges; and 274 at evening courses in the school of H.C.S. ²⁷ Including classical colleges 9,285 and classical independent schools 614. ²⁸ Including 762 in dairy schools, 638 in regular courses at the technical school, 351 in regular courses at the colleges of agriculture, 131 in regular courses at the school of H.C.S., 438 in independent schools where superior education is given, 1,382 in the schools of fine arts, 121 in Polytechnic School and 206 in Protestant theological colleges, 1923-24. ²⁹ Excluding duplicates between universities and colleges. ³⁰ Including 170 at Victoria College not elsewhere specified. ³¹ Excluding preparatory and short courses and such other figures as have already been included in items 10 and 11. ³² It should be noted that in addition to the number

by Provinces, 1925, or Latest Year Reported.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
488,322 ¹	671,311 ²	145,834	206,595	145,692 ³	97,954	1,965,632	1
11,155 ⁴	56,014 ⁷	5,058 ⁸	1,929 ⁹	4,468 ¹⁰	9,704 ¹¹	95,684	2
1,623	3,047 ¹⁴	720 ¹⁵	1,702	631 ¹⁷	960 ¹⁸	10,220	3
(1,547) ¹⁹	3,729	2,153	1,707	1,284	2,736	14,222 ²⁰	4
637	388	95	71	46	80	1,561 ²²	5
(3,260) ¹⁹	6,282	1,840	360	2,209	1,010	16,046	6
58,570 ²³	5,906	524	2,344	2,104	1,001	72,104	7
— ²⁴	3,780	153	66	361	51	4,955	8
2,338 ²⁶	6,364	1,904	572	305 ²⁵	430	11,941	9
9,899 ²⁷	—	—	—	—	—	9,899	10
4,029 ²⁸	2,879 ²⁹	778	114	78	241 ³⁰	8,531 ³²	11
7,332 ³¹	7,899	2,273	843	885	1,451	22,723 ³²	12
588,905	767,599	161,332	216,303	158,063	115,618	2,228,869 ³³	
2,361,199	2,933,662	610,118	757,510	588,454	524,582	8,788,483	
529,271	620,893	134,813	192,451	134,517	90,331	1,896,954	13
51,929	104,899	22,845	23,852	21,270	17,821	267,797	14

shown in regular courses there are regular arts students included under classical colleges (over 2,000 in 1925) and also students taking full arts course extra-murally, under "correspondence" courses (about 1,300). ³³ Excluding business colleges and Indian schools in Quebec and including Indian schools in N.W.T. and Yukon. ²⁴ In calculating the numbers in elementary and secondary grades, night, special and part-time technical schools and schools for the blind and deaf are left out, except where the night schools were known to be high schools. The numbers in elementary grades in public and private ordinary schools, also in Indian schools, are known. Business college courses are assumed to be at least of secondary rank, also preparatory and short courses at universities and colleges, except in the case of certain affiliated schools in Ontario where allowance was made for the number in elementary grades. The regular courses are clearly of higher grade than secondary. ³⁵ Approximately. Since grade VIII in New Brunswick includes high school subjects and also work in arithmetic, etc., equivalent to the first year of high school, the enrolment in this grade (3,174) might be added to item 14 and deducted from item 13 in which case the number in elementary grades would read 73,576 and in secondary and higher grades 9,974.

General Note:—

To avoid the confusion that would result from giving totals different from those given in the provincial reports the figures of 1924 are used throughout for Quebec. In all cases except the primary and nursery schools the figures of 1925 are also published in the provincial reports, although the 1924 figures are used in making up their summary. The 1925 figures for each of the items in the above table except items 1 and 7 are as follows:—

Technical non-collegiate courses.....	10,665
Teacher-training.....	1,771
Blind and deaf.....	698
Short courses, universities and colleges.....	2,517
Classical colleges.....	9,904
Other colleges (regular).....	3,403
Universities (regular).....	7,280
Monument national lectures.....	984
Total.....	37,222

Further, to avoid confusion, the short courses for teachers at universities and colleges are entered under item 9 instead of item 3. There were 2,693 teachers in these short courses who might be added to the 10,220 in item 3, making 12,914 in all in teacher-training. There were in all about 63,000 teachers in Canada.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada, by Provinces,
DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN

No.	Items.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Number of boys enrolled.....	8,847	55,925	39,042 ¹
2	Number of girls enrolled.....	8,580	56,427	39,967 ¹
3	Number of pupils in graded schools.....	6,326	73,030	41,586
4	Number of pupils in ungraded schools.....	11,101	38,322	38,559
5	Average daily attendance.....	12,259	80,319	58,182
6	Average (median) number of days each pupil attended during year.....	156	161	162
7	Average number of days schools were open during year.....	196	196	195
8	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance.....	70.3	71.5	72.6

TEACHERS, ACCOMMODATION AND EXPENDITURE

No.	Items.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Teachers in schools under public control.....	616	3,331	2,484
2	Male teachers.....	135	301	255
3	Female teachers.....	481	3,030	2,229
4	Number of school districts.....	472	1,769	1,427
5	Number of school houses.....	472	—	—
6	Number of class-rooms in operation.....	614	3,062	2,275
7	Number of ungraded one-room schools.....	415	1,435	1,286
8	Average number of pupils to a class-room.....	28	37	35
9	Total expenditure on education.....\$	452,699	3,704,939	3,348,373
10	Total expenditure on education by governments.....\$	285,102	658,648	400,059 ¹⁵
11	Total expenditure on education by ratepayers, etc.....\$	167,597	3,046,291 ¹⁶	2,948,314
12	Expenditure on teachers' salaries.....\$	347,677 ¹⁷	—	—
13	Average annual cost per pupil enrolled.....\$	25.80	31.70 ¹⁸	44.50
14	Average annual cost per pupil in daily attendance.....\$	36.70	44.34 ¹⁸	61.30

¹ Unspecified by sex in N.B. 1,136. ² Including independent as well as other primary schools. The sex was not specified separately for independent and controlled schools. ³ Including day elementary and secondary schools; the latter included day vocational full time pupils. ⁴ Villages, towns, and cities; practically all these are graded. There are, however, some pupils in graded rural schools which the above figure does not take into account. ⁵ Rural schools. There are some graded school pupils included with these, however. ⁶ Primary schools under control and independent. ⁷ The financial items in Ontario include day and evening vocational schools. To the number of teachers should be added 524 in day vocational schools. These were not classified by sex. ⁸ "Districts." The number of municipalities is 1,780. ⁹ Estimate only. There were 5,598 rural school sections: 25 city and 141 town public schools, and 24 city, 73 town and 417 rural separate schools; 161 village public and 22 separate schools assumed to represent so many districts; 198 continuation schools; 174 cities and towns with high schools and collegiate institutes,

1925, or Latest Year Reported—concluded.

ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
265,116 ²	344,816 ³	—	104,148	72,778	49,621	940,293	1
276,369 ²	338,090 ³	—	102,253	75,018	48,333	945,037	2
—	—	—	87,854 ⁴	79,621	—	—	3
—	—	—	118,741 ⁵	68,175	—	—	4
430,184	496,743 ³	104,312	144,650	107,880	82,721	1,517,250	5
—	—	161	161	162	—	—	6
—	—	190	195	185	—	—	7
79.5	72.8 ³	71.5	70.2	73.0	84.5	74.7	8

IN SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL.

Quebec. ⁶	Ontario. ⁷	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
18,699	17,558	4,028	7,520	4,864	3,294	62,394	1
3,018	2,837	815	2,014	1,260	847	11,482	2
15,681	14,721	3,213	5,506	3,604	2,447	50,912	3
7,520 ⁸	6,833 ⁹	2,129 ¹⁰	4,686	3,361 ¹¹	759	—	4
7,797	7,450	1,991	—	3,033	—	—	5
14,663	—	3,912	6,254	4,759	3,116	38,455	6
—	5,004	—	3,941	2,727	—	—	7
37	—	37	33	31	32	—	8
27,917,738 ¹²	45,030,685	8,547,445	14,432,176 ¹³	9,731,091 ¹³	1,869,088 ¹⁴	121,034,234	9
3,776,674	4,611,812	1,310,067	3,187,740	1,054,733	2,757,671	18,042,506	10
24,141,064	40,418,873	7,237,378	11,244,435	8,676,358	5,111,417	102,991,727	11
—	23,687,557	4,838,723	7,287,788	5,443,248	4,666,912	46,271,905	12
47.81 ¹⁵	61.91	58.60	69.87	59.27	80.00	59.59	13
60.14	85.00	83.20	99.77	81.20	95.00	79.77	14

and assuming that each city and town and each village school public and separate and each secondary school represented a school section, the total number of sections would be 6,833 as above. ¹⁰ In existence. The number in operation was 1,831. ¹¹ In existence Dec. 31, 1925. ¹² Of this amount \$9,043,636 was contributed by subsidized independent schools and higher institutions. ¹³ Exclusive of promissory notes. In Alberta the actual cost of operation was \$8,760,197; the cost per pupil is based on this amount. ¹⁴ Exclusive of \$466,000 to provincial university. ¹⁵ Exclusive of \$16,144 in grants to the schools for the deaf and blind. ¹⁶ Including \$142,107 on technical education. ¹⁷ Including government expenditure on salaries of teachers of general schools and P.W.C. (\$262,095) and total supplement by districts (\$85,582). ¹⁸ Exclusive of technical schools. ¹⁹ Including all educational establishments or the total enrolment of 583,005; in primary schools alone, the cost per pupil enrolled is \$35.00 and per pupil in average attendance \$45.00.

I.—ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

It is considered that the best general test of the efficiency of public general education in Canada is furnished by the statistics of Table 2, showing the 1925 age-grade distribution of 1,375,398 pupils in the State schools of 8 provinces. Many other tables of this form, analysing age-grade distribution by provinces, by sex, and by rural and urban areas and graded or ungraded schools, may be consulted in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1925", pp. 20-46.

2.—State-Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 1,375,398 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1925.

Ages.	Elementary Grades.								
	K. and K.P.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
4.....	933	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	13,856	14,613	79	4	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	8,577	84,920	6,337	219	21	1	1	1	—
7.....	2,295	81,957	41,938	6,571	1,254	118	5	2	—
8.....	796	40,738	54,842	34,107	12,064	2,360	166	9	3
9.....	416	16,311	33,406	42,731	34,251	16,300	2,748	249	35
10.....	43	7,603	16,278	29,245	38,560	35,148	15,009	3,268	454
11.....	18	3,501	7,602	15,201	26,908	37,082	29,890	13,721	3,779
12.....	12	2,103	4,145	8,599	16,035	27,310	33,430	25,622	14,114
13.....	6	1,317	2,029	4,573	8,924	16,896	24,261	26,649	26,825
Total 7-13.....	3,586	153,530	160,240	141,027	137,996	135,214	105,509	69,520	45,210
14.....	4	454	1,038	2,238	4,931	9,307	14,566	19,944	28,931
15.....	2	164	475	945	1,922	3,811	6,420	9,787	19,160
16.....	—	71	67	175	509	1,121	1,910	3,295	7,985
17.....	1	33	27	49	79	126	390	718	2,079
Total 14-17.....	7	722	1,607	3,407	7,441	14,365	23,296	33,744	58,155
18.....	—	20	9	21	20	51	77	92	473
19.....	—	7	2	9	10	12	28	26	111
20.....	—	5	4	2	5	6	8	10	40
21.....	—	1	1	6	3	7	5	7	30
Grand Total.....	26,959	254,009	168,279	144,695	145,496	149,656	128,924	103,400	104,019

Ages.	Secondary Grades.				Total.		
	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Elementary.	Secondary.	Total.
4.....	—	—	—	—	1,124	—	1,124
5.....	—	—	—	—	28,552	—	28,552
6.....	—	—	—	—	100,077	—	100,077
7.....	—	—	—	—	134,140	—	134,140
8.....	—	—	—	—	145,085	—	145,085
9.....	—	—	—	—	146,447	—	146,447
10.....	25	3	—	—	145,608	28	145,636
11.....	395	16	—	—	137,702	411	138,113
12.....	2,972	313	9	—	131,370	3,299	134,669
13.....	10,417	2,169	189	—	111,480	12,775	124,255
Total 7-13.....	13,814	2,501	198	—	951,832	16,513	968,345
14.....	18,136	7,552	1,485	24	81,413	27,197	108,610
15.....	17,376	12,272	5,445	227	42,696	35,320	78,016
16.....	9,949	11,422	10,017	1,136	15,133	32,524	47,657
17.....	3,550	6,153	9,077	2,166	3,502	20,946	24,448
Total 14-17.....	49,011	37,399	26,024	3,553	142,744	115,987	258,731
18.....	938	2,121	5,255	2,021	763	10,335	11,098
19.....	224	612	2,239	1,100	205	4,175	4,380
20.....	104	196	837	486	80	1,623	1,703
21.....	96	173	641	418	60	1,328	1,388
Grand Total.....	64,187	43,002	35,194	7,578	1,225,437	149,961	1,375,398

General elementary and secondary education throughout the Dominion, in so far as it is publicly controlled, is carried on, except in Quebec, in free schools supported by general taxation. These schools may be divided into 12 grades, 8 of which are normally considered to be elementary and 4 secondary, these 12 grades each taking the average pupil one school year to complete, so that an average pupil, entering school at 6 years of age, would finish his secondary school course at 18.

An historical summary of the enrolment and average attendance in the elementary schools of Canada from 1824 to 1925 is given by provinces in Table 3. The totals of pupils enrolled in all provinces in the years 1867, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 are approximations based in certain cases upon provincial statistics for the nearest available years.

3.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1824-1925.

TOTAL NUMBER ENROLLED—1824-1925.

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ³	Ontario. ⁴	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Canada.
1811....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824....	-	5,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829....	-	12,000	-	18,410	-	-	-	-	-	-
1835....	-	15,292	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1845....	-	-	15,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1846....	-	33,960	-	60,000 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
1850....	-	-	-	-	151,891 ²	-	-	-	-	-
1852....	3	-	-	-	179,857	-	-	-	-	-
1861....	-	23,652	27,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1864....	-	35,405 ²	30,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1866....	-	50,574	30,263	-	-	-	-	-	401	-
1867....	-	65,869	31,364	-	403,339	-	-	-	-	718,000
1868....	-	68,612	31,988	205,530	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871....	-	75,995	33,981 ²	-	-	817	-	-	-	803,000
1872....	-	73,638	39,837	-	462,630	-	-	-	514 ²	-
1873....	-	74,297	42,611	216,992	-	-	-	-	1,028	-
1876....	-	79,813	64,689	-	499,078	2,734	-	-	1,685	-
1881....	21,501	78,828	65,631	227,935	489,404	4,919 ²	-	-	2,571	891,000
1886....	22,414	85,714	68,367	-	502,840	15,926	2,553	-	4,471	-
1891....	22,330	83,548	68,992	265,513	-	23,871	5,652	-	9,260	993,000
1892....	22,169	85,077	68,909	268,535	508,507	23,243	6,170	-	10,773	993,383
1894....	22,221	98,701	69,648	274,915	506,726	32,680	10,721	-	12,613	1,028,225
1895....	22,250	100,555	68,761	286,180	509,213	35,371	11,972	-	13,482	1,047,784
1896....	22,138	101,032	68,297	293,584	506,515	37,987	12,796	-	14,460	1,056,809
1901....	20,779	98,410	66,689	314,881	492,534	51,888	-	-	23,615	1,083,000
1903....	19,956	98,768	65,951	326,183	487,880	57,409	33,191	-	24,499	1,113,837
1904....	19,031	96,886	65,278	329,666	484,351	58,574	41,033	-	25,787	1,120,606
1905....	19,272	100,252	66,897	335,768	487,635	63,287	25,191	24,254	27,354	1,149,909
1906....	18,986	100,332	66,635	341,808	492,544	64,123	31,275	28,784	28,522	1,173,009
1907....	19,036	100,007	66,422	347,614	493,791	67,144	37,622	34,338	30,039	1,196,013
1908....	18,012	100,105	66,383	352,944	501,641	71,031	47,086	39,653	33,223	1,230,169
1909....	18,073	101,680	67,735	367,012	507,219	73,044	55,116	46,048	36,227	1,272,204
1910....	17,932	102,035	68,154	374,547	510,700	76,247	65,392	55,307	39,670	1,310,117
1911....	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,356,879
1913....	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	542,822	83,679	101,463	79,909	57,384	1,469,752
1914....	19,069	106,351	70,622	435,895	561,927	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,552,976
1915....	18,402	107,768	72,013	448,087	569,030	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,601,035
1916....	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,447	560,340	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,622,351
1917....	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,390	561,865	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,646,508
1918....	17,861	108,097	71,782	467,508	564,655	109,925	151,326	111,109	67,516	1,669,776
1919....	17,587	106,982	71,029	486,201	584,724	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,738,977
1920....	17,354	108,096	72,988	495,887	604,923	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,812,618
1921....	17,510	109,483	73,712	512,651	632,123	129,015	184,871	124,328 ⁸	85,950	1,869,643
1922....	18,323	114,229	77,774	530,705	654,893	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,951,556
1923....	17,742	114,458	78,753	537,406	667,922	142,369	194,313	148,045	94,888	1,995,896
1924....	17,281	111,594	79,265	541,485	671,311	144,491	204,154	147,373	96,204	2,013,158
1925....	17,427	112,352	80,145	-	-	145,834	206,595	147,796 ⁸	97,954	-

¹ Common School System formed. ² Free School System established. ³ Primary schools only.

⁴ Not including vocational schools. ⁵ Half year only. ⁶ Including Private Schools.

3.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1824-1925—concluded.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE—1871-1925.

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Canada.
1871....	-	43,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1873....	-	41,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-
1876....	-	45,373	-	-	217,202	-	-	-	984	-
1881....	-	43,461	36,688	-	222,534	-	-	-	1,367	-
1891....	12,898	49,347	-	-	-	12,443	-	-	5,135	-
1892....	12,986	50,975	-	205,623	-	12,976	-	-	6,227	-
1895....	13,250	54,007	-	221,168	-	19,516	-	-	8,610	-
1896....	13,412	54,016	-	220,969	-	20,247	-	-	9,254	-
1901....	12,330	53,643	37,473	232,255	275,234	27,550	-	-	15,335	669,000
1903....	12,112	55,213	38,032	243,123	275,385	26,479	-	16,321	16,627	704,000
1904....	11,722	54,000	37,567	246,319	273,815	31,326	-	20,918	17,071	705,000
1905....	11,627	56,342	39,402	255,420	281,674	33,794	13,493	13,375	18,871	724,171
1906....	11,903	59,165	38,482	263,111	285,330	34,947	15,770	14,782	19,809	743,496
1907....	11,543	57,173	38,790	266,510	284,998	37,279	19,841	17,310	20,459	754,060
1908....	11,647	58,343	40,202	271,019	292,052	40,691	26,081	18,923	23,473	782,584
1909....	11,543	61,787	42,501	285,729	295,352	41,405	28,998	22,225	25,662	815,449
1910....	11,632	65,630	42,596	293,035	299,747	43,885	34,517	29,611	28,423	849,344
1911....	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,801
1913....	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	330,474	48,163	56,005	45,888	43,072	969,380
1914....	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	346,509	58,778	65,009	54,582	49,000	1,041,108
1915....	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	365,959	68,250	72,113	61,112	52,494	1,111,075
1916....	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,364	355,364	66,561	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,140,793
1917....	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,468	369,081	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,141,065
1918....	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,057	328,197	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,107,467
1919....	10,908	65,906	45,797	365,803	388,768	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,179,513
1920....	10,991	66,442	46,950	372,377	396,141	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,237,146
1921....	11,446	78,238	49,655	397,172	446,396	86,137	113,412	89,401	68,597	1,335,454
1922....	12,338	79,410	51,590	421,604	470,073	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,425,532
1923....	11,763	83,472	53,611	422,159	474,859	98,787	130,499	105,364	77,752	1,458,266
1924....	11,783	79,509	58,179	430,184	487,480	103,775	139,782	105,862	79,262	1,506,698
1925....	12,259	80,318	58,182	-	-	104,312	144,650	107,880	82,721	-

4.—Total Pupils Enrolled and in Average Attendance, and Total in High School Grades, in Cities of 10,000 or over, by Sex, 1924 or latest Year Reported.

Name of City or Town.	Number of Pupils Attending General Schools.				Number of Pupils in High School Grades (included in total General schools).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Montreal, Que. ¹	67,029	68,047	135,076	109,018	-	-	-
Toronto, Ont.....	56,771	55,717	112,488	84,588	4,533	3,705	10,217 ²
Winnipeg, Man.....	20,408	20,359	40,767	33,000	2,075	2,310	4,385
Vancouver, B.C.....	10,996	10,679	21,675	-	1,374	1,463	2,837
Hamilton, Ont.....	13,665	13,620	27,285	21,193	897	1,142	2,734 ²
Ottawa, Ont.....	12,109	12,329	24,438	18,399	1,173	966	3,284 ²
Quebec, Que. ¹	11,328	11,475	22,803	19,084	-	-	-
Calgary, Alta.....	-	-	15,118	12,536	-	-	-
London, Ont.....	6,525	6,583	13,108	10,162	742	870	1,761 ²
Edmonton, Alta.....	-	-	16,075	13,458	-	-	-
Halifax, N.S.....	5,632	5,592	11,224	9,103	464	619	1,083
Saint John, N.B.....	4,574	4,651	9,225	8,023	510	509	1,019
Victoria, B.C.....	2,979	3,044	6,023	-	408	612	1,020
Windsor, Ont.....	6,159	5,771	11,930	8,401	475	395	870
Regina, Sask.....	4,408	4,430	8,838	-	587	730	1,317
Brantford, Ont.....	3,493	3,371	6,864	5,376	490	545	1,035
Saskatoon, Sask.....	3,954	4,247	8,201	-	722	925	1,647
Sydney, N.S.....	2,902	2,807	5,709	4,611	401	278	679
Kitchener, Ont.....	2,593	2,555	5,148	4,076	139	152	323 ²
Kingston, Ont.....	2,302	2,448	4,750	3,736	380	426	806
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	2,996	3,040	5,036	4,603	226	276	508 ²
Peterborough, Ont.....	2,206	2,156	4,362	3,401	272	325	597
Fort William, Ont.....	3,244	3,270	6,514	6,205	199	276	475
St. Catharines, Ont.....	2,488	2,535	5,023	3,899	301	284	585
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	2,725	2,908	5,633	-	454	627	1,081
Guelph, Ont.....	2,127	1,962	4,089	3,208	228	283	461
Moncton, N.B.....	1,891	1,865	3,756	3,135	157	176	333
Gloucester, N.S.....	2,455	2,579	5,034	3,924	133	246	379
Stratford, Ont.....	2,068	1,986	4,054	3,340	371	345	716
St. Thomas, Ont.....	1,878	1,838	3,716	3,122	390	423	837 ²
Brandon, Man.....	1,877	1,926	3,803	3,104	184	331	515
Port Arthur, Ont.....	2,099	1,989	4,088	3,371	181	191	372
Sarnia, Ont.....	1,761	1,605	3,366	2,641	250	215	500 ²
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	1,913	1,757	3,670	2,837	262	181	443
New Westminster, B.C.....	1,644	1,568	3,212	-	327	328	649

4.—Total Pupils Enrolled and in Average Attendance, and Total in High School Grades, in Cities of 10,000 or over, by Sex, 1924 or latest Year Reported—concluded.

Name of City or Town.	Number of Pupils Attending General Schools.				Number of Pupils in High School Grades (included in total General schools).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Chatham, Ont.....	1,359	1,271	2,630	1,980	214	184	398
Galt, Ont.....	1,504	1,541	3,045	2,416	197	233	430
St. Boniface, Man.....	962	1,011	1,973	1,415	101	128	229
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ¹	1,028	1,260	2,288	1,927	197	277	474
Belleville, Ont.....	1,405	1,490	2,895	2,177	211	291	502
Owen Sound, Ont.....	1,630	1,605	3,235	2,554	275	300	575
Oshawa, Ont.....	2,023	2,024	4,047	3,076	280	290	570
Lethbridge, Alta.....	—	—	3,052	2,562	—	—	—
North Bay, Ont.....	1,645	1,697	3,342	2,630	202	192	394
Brookville, Ont.....	1,058	1,025	2,083	1,688	227	251	478

¹ Primary schools including Protestant high schools, 1923. The high school enrolment is not filled out because it would not be complete without including the high school pupils of the classical colleges and independent classical schools and of the normal schools.—²The figures by sex represent high schools and collegiate institutes only; the totals include pupils in fifth classes.—³The school figures for Charlottetown include Prince of Wales College, a provincial institution. However, the objection to including the H.S. pupils of this institution with the general enrolment of the city applies to other cities as well, since the H.S. of practically all cities enroll non-resident pupils from rural districts and other urban centres.

Secondary Education.—In the past quarter of a century the number of pupils of both sexes doing work of secondary grade has shown a very great absolute increase, as well as a large increase relatively to the number in elementary grades. The available statistics are given by years in Table 5, showing that in each of the provinces and in every year the number of girls in the secondary grades has exceeded the number of boys. The drop in the Ontario figures between 1915 and 1917 is due in part to the change in the statistical year from the calendar year to the natural school year from September to June.

5.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Six Provinces, 1901-1925.¹

Years.	N.S.		Ontario ² .		Manitoba.		Sask.		Alberta.		B.C.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1901.....	—	—	10,869	11,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	369
1902.....	—	—	11,629	12,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	471
1903.....	—	—	11,988	13,734	—	—	—	—	—	—	316	540
1904.....	2,496	4,499	12,718	14,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	600
1905.....	2,732	4,554	13,035	15,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	657
1906.....	2,775	4,864	13,336	16,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	763
1907.....	2,792	4,854	13,799	16,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	432	823
1908.....	2,985	4,928	14,731	17,181	—	—	335	299	—	—	613	857
1909.....	3,076	5,048	15,776	17,325	—	—	504	643	—	—	812	997
1910.....	3,181	5,476	15,196	17,416	—	—	623	805	—	—	919	1,122
1911.....	3,211	5,463	17,073	20,907	—	—	766	927	—	—	940	1,048
1912.....	3,132	5,536	17,345	21,022	—	—	885	1,129	—	—	973	1,178
1913.....	3,175	5,461	17,718	21,572	—	—	1,028	1,326	—	—	1,232	1,448
1914.....	3,216	5,687	19,475	23,060	—	—	1,304	1,622	—	—	1,414	1,593
1915.....	3,436	6,041	20,508	24,718	—	—	1,545	2,038	—	—	1,844	2,068
1916.....	3,466	6,260	—	—	—	—	1,566	2,283	—	—	2,260	2,510
1917.....	3,051	6,037	14,318	19,597	—	—	1,445	2,441	—	—	2,074	2,767
1918.....	3,082	6,115	14,342	19,859	—	—	1,523	2,561	—	—	2,151	2,999
1919.....	3,024	6,114	15,095	20,642	—	—	1,910	2,841	—	—	2,392	3,414
1920.....	3,313	6,178	16,682	21,480	—	—	2,492	3,425	—	—	3,826	3,810
1921.....	3,425	6,280	17,525	22,426	3,524	5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088	4,421	3,093	4,166
1922.....	4,202	6,937	21,408	25,502	—	—	2,423	3,204	4,707	6,055	3,788	4,846
1923.....	4,715	7,373	24,708	28,700	5,387	7,242	5,519	8,028	5,286	6,976	4,046	5,174
1924.....	4,415	7,217	26,417	31,183	—	—	6,604	9,410	5,877	7,569	4,380	5,509
1925.....	4,696	7,157	28,804	33,857	—	—	7,255	10,171	6,321	8,392	—	—

¹ 1924—P.E.I., inc. P.W.C., 719-1,113; N.B., approx. 1,333-2,074; 1925—P.E.I., inc. P.W.C., 651-1,087; N.B., approx. 1,498-2,171. ² Includes the pupils of continuation schools, high schools and collegiate institutes only. In 1924-25 in all secondary grades reported there were 37,848 boys and 41,053 girls. These included full-time day vocational, public and separate schools. The figures in the table are for comparative purposes confined to continuation and high schools and collegiate institutes.

Subjects of Instruction in Secondary Grades.—The subjects taken in the elementary grades of the publicly controlled schools are settled by the curriculum, but in the secondary grades there are usually options appealing to different types of pupils, wishing to follow different callings. Statistics available from six provinces of the subjects taken by pupils in secondary grades in 1925 are presented in Table 6, showing among other things the small number of pupils taking Greek and German in our secondary schools. Spanish has recently been made a secondary school subject in Ontario. Tables on pp. 54-59 of the "Annual Survey of Education, 1925" show in detail the changes in the subjects chosen by secondary grade pupils in the different provinces in recent years.

6.—Publicly Controlled Schools: Number of Pupils taking Certain Secondary Grade Subjects in Six Provinces, 1925.

NOTE.—The numbers taking the listed subjects include all pupils of secondary grade in N.S.; secondary pupils enrolled during the second term in N.B.; pupils in secondary schools only (not including secondary pupils in other than secondary schools) in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The totals show the total enrolment in the schools presented.

Subjects.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Ontario.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Total.
English.....	11,570	3,445	71,022	6,383	7,689	10,439	110,548
History.....	6,108	3,436	22,060 ¹	6,045 ²	6,172 ³	9,907	53,728
Geography.....	4,992	3,436	27,892	1,869	112	633	38,934
Arithmetic and Mensuration..	8,768	2,469	27,258	4,830	2,254	8,217	53,796
Algebra.....	11,252	3,316	43,749	6,077	7,088	9,241	80,723
Geometry.....	6,239	3,208	31,476	5,896	6,717	9,124	62,660
Trigonometry.....	445	101	3,347	759	546	105	5,303
French.....	8,567	3,077	53,032	4,889	2,857	8,034	80,456
Spanish.....	—	—	238	—	—	—	238
German.....	523	—	1,797	101	63	—	2,484
Latin.....	5,110	2,500	45,781	3,562	1,628	5,524	64,105
Greek.....	43	66	352	10	—	—	471
Zoology.....	—	—	12,055	367	—	—	2,422
Botany.....	2,246	3,211	15,038	769	—	330	21,594
Chemistry.....	2,248	1,258	14,948	2,407	2,171	3,918	26,950
Physics.....	5,271	1,360	18,291	2,394	2,066	2,506	31,888
Bookkeeping.....	—	1,682	8,870	534	548	1,238	12,872
Stenography.....	—	—	7,676	531	838	1,222	10,267
Typewriting.....	—	—	6,338	541	839	1,239	8,957
Business Law, etc.....	—	—	1,965	—	138	225	2,328
Art.....	4,169	738	18,239	1,607	1,764	3,890	30,407
Physical Culture.....	—	—	70,485	4,694	2,066	—	77,245
Agriculture.....	431	—	3,399	1,294	1,931	442	7,021
Manual Training.....	—	—	7,187	949	108 ⁴	722	8,966
Household Science.....	—	—	4,713	903	41	—	5,662
Elementary Science.....	—	—	—	2,888	4,329	—	7,217
Music.....	—	—	—	818	183	—	1,001
Military Drill.....	893	—	—	1,284	1,713	—	3,990
Physiology.....	—	1,341	—	3,951	—	—	5,292
Practical Mathematics.....	2,015	—	—	—	—	—	2,015
Total Number of Pupils.	11,853	3,445	74,256⁵	6,756	8,398	10,597	115,305

¹ Canadian History.

² British History only.

³ Including only ancient history given in all grades but X and Canadian history and civics in Grade X.

⁴ Includes only woodwork.

⁵ Including continuation, high school, collegiate institute and day vocational full-time pupils.

Teaching Staff.—As shown in Table 1, the teaching staff of Canadian schools consisted in 1925 of 62,394, 11,482 males and 50,912 females. Tables on pp. 75-81 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1925" deal in detail with the classification of these teachers, the rates of salary paid and their teaching experience. Table 7 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary, as far as available.

7.—Average Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1924-1925, or latest year reported.

Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.	Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Prince Edward Island, 1925—			Ontario—concluded.		
First class.....	830	651	High schools and collegiate institutes, 1925—		
Second class.....	538	437	Principals.....	2,696	
Third class.....	433	399	Assistants.....	2,432	2,019
Nova Scotia, 1925—			Continuation schools, 1925—		
Class A.....	1,184	843	Principals.....	1,770	
Class B.....	1,008	689	Assistants.....	1,298	1,343
Class C.....	714	612	Saskatchewan, 1925 ¹ —		
Class D.....	628	502	Rural schools—		
Academic.....	1,740	1,209	First class.....	1,181	1,085
New Brunswick, 1925—			Second class.....	1,151	1,051
First class.....	1,259	969	Third class.....	1,053	980
Second class.....	719	691	All classes.....	1,114	1,031
Third class.....	535	542	Cities, towns and villages—		
Superior schools.....	1,358		First class.....	1,809	1,268
Grammar schools.....	2,101		Second class.....	1,431	1,161
Quebec, 1924—			Third class.....	1,156	1,010
Religious teachers—			All classes.....	1,644	1,178
Elementary schools.....	528	315	Alberta, 1925		
Complementary schools.....	563	444	First class.....	1,657	1,215
Lay teachers—			Second class.....	1,167	1,098
Elementary schools.....	1,425	425	Third class.....	1,081	986
Complementary, intermediate and high.....	1,549	861	Permit.....	963	931
Ontario, 1924—			Specialist.....	2,543	2,006
Public schools—			Pending ²	1,292	1,030
First class.....	2,296	1,212	British Columbia, 1925—		
Second class.....	1,444	1,146	High schools.....	2,344	
Third class and district certificate.....	895	835	Cities.....	1,478	
Public and separate, all classes	1,632	1,074	Rural municipalities.....	1,309	
			Rural and assisted.....	1,063	
			All schools.....	1,416	

¹ In Saskatchewan only elementary school teachers are included. ² Teachers with certificates from other provinces.

Teachers in Training.—Detailed information regarding male and female teachers in training in 1924-25 is given in Table 120 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1925". A summary of the number of teachers in training in each year from 1902 to 1925 is furnished by provinces in Table 8.

8.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges, by Provinces, 1902-1925¹.

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1902.....	—	182	269	420	1,922	320	—	—	—	3,113
1903.....	—	145	224	460	1,861	319	—	—	—	3,009
1904.....	—	191	288	392	1,592	390	—	—	—	2,853
1905.....	—	148	285	416	1,685	491	—	—	—	3,025
1906.....	—	154	307	423	2,286	476	188	102	—	3,936
1907.....	—	161	334	526	1,788	410	229	140	—	3,588
1908.....	—	215	343	715	1,410	448	411	182	—	3,724
1909.....	—	260	358	787	1,510	503	447	218	—	4,083
1910.....	—	268	370	840	1,474	628	241	248	—	4,069
1911.....	—	293	376	836	1,513	—	580	278	—	3,876
1912.....	—	302	358	1,038	1,436	529	643	292	—	4,648
1913.....	—	318	357	1,270	1,563	581	886	364	—	5,339
1914.....	—	355	351	1,312	1,425	672	1,222	601	—	5,938
1915.....	—	388	372	1,357	1,819	737	911	438	—	6,022
1916.....	—	263	372	1,361	1,438	599	1,081	358	335	5,807
1917.....	—	260	287	1,339	1,676	513	621	488	365	5,549
1918.....	—	255	263	1,223	1,659	554	1,058	598	425	6,035
1919.....	220	228	263	1,502	1,959	593	723	694	404	6,586
1920.....	241	241	216	1,376	2,221	642	899	892	377	7,105
1921.....	341	356	358	1,389	2,684	790	1,462	760	685	8,825
1922.....	347	353	451	1,555	3,131	637	1,571	1,033	672	9,750
1923.....	338	383	442	1,623	3,392	695	1,621	616	639	9,749
1924.....	297	412	430	1,771	2,611	695	1,702	631	563	9,112
1925.....										

¹ For the sake of comparison between years there are certain omissions in this table. For full figures for 1925, see Table 120 in the "Annual Survey of Education, 1925".

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure of the publicly controlled schools of the different provinces are published for various years since 1901 as Table 9.

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1925.¹

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.	Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	128,288	36,647	164,935	1921.....	244,347	152,431	396,778
1906 (9 months)....	91,946	34,763	126,709	1922.....	271,103	157,766	428,869
1911.....	126,438	54,738	181,176	1923.....	296,836	202,714	499,550
1916.....	173,962	70,610	244,572	1924.....	279,898	169,949	449,847
				1925.....	285,102	167,597	452,699

NOVA SCOTIA.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	254,778	119,876	470,108	844,762
1906.....	270,925	147,089	655,705	1,073,720
1911.....	378,726	146,823	804,125	1,329,674
1916.....	414,738	168,114	1,037,302	1,620,154
1921.....	576,591	495,242	2,370,712	3,442,546
1922.....	616,389	502,804	2,527,377	3,646,570
1923.....	649,363	525,114	2,313,460	3,487,937
1924.....	638,593	523,913	2,428,832	3,591,338
1925.....	658,648	524,037	2,522,255	3,704,940

NEW BRUNSWICK.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	163,225	90,492	346,623	600,340
1906.....	160,957	91,718	—	—
1911.....	196,082	90,193	593,073	879,348
1916.....	206,486	96,141	844,256	1,146,883
1921.....	352,693	146,003	1,779,926	2,278,622
1922.....	381,075	195,948	2,080,023	2,657,046
1923.....	386,883	204,103	2,083,391	2,674,377
1924.....	403,454	213,836	2,102,937	2,720,227
1925.....	400,059	211,885	2,736,430	3,348,374

QUEBEC.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment and other sources.	Total.	Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment and other sources.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	453,950	2,999,804	3,453,754	1921.....	2,351,471	19,771,508	22,122,979
1906.....	536,150	3,802,402	4,338,552	1922.....	2,604,409	21,367,788	23,972,197
1911.....	1,065,429	5,729,104	6,794,533	1923.....	3,261,111	22,135,157	25,396,268
1916.....	1,882,838	10,533,769	12,416,607	1924.....	3,776,674	24,141,064	27,917,738

¹For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153.

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1925—continued.

ONTARIO.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Elementary Schools.				Total for Secondary Schools.	Grand Total.
	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Total.		
1901	\$ 377,308	\$ 3,784,070	\$ 1,468,678	\$ 5,630,056	\$ 784,626	\$ 6,414,682
1906	509,795	5,529,496	1,883,394	7,922,685	1,209,782	9,132,467
1911	892,377	7,826,033	3,778,183	12,496,643	2,180,026	14,676,669
1916	831,988	11,010,356	4,327,738	16,080,082	3,380,927	19,461,009
1921	2,454,018	21,195,263	11,461,271	35,110,552	8,745,050	43,855,602
1922	2,976,712	22,842,180	12,805,773	38,624,665	11,608,199	50,232,864
1923	3,266,584	23,855,879	16,460,831	43,583,294	13,856,252	57,439,546
1924	3,392,552	24,113,034	12,630,296	40,135,882	13,558,098	53,693,980

ONTARIO.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Elementary Schools.					Total for Secondary and Technical schools.	Grand Total.
	Teachers' Salaries.	Sites and school-houses.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Rent, repairs, fuel, and other expenses.	Total for Elementary schools.		
1901	\$ 3,055,321	\$ 531,072	\$ 81,685	\$ 1,052,232	\$ 4,720,310	\$ 728,132	\$ 5,448,442
1906	3,880,548	854,452	103,547	1,559,659	6,403,206	1,029,294	7,432,500
1911	5,610,213	2,164,459	139,229	1,990,383	9,904,284	2,200,138	12,104,422
1916	7,929,490	2,232,110	192,212	2,998,093	13,351,905	2,794,402	16,146,307
1921	15,473,049	5,605,341	418,370	8,218,033	29,714,793	7,024,771	36,739,564
1922	16,690,982	6,284,139	480,483	8,465,280	31,920,884	9,495,920	41,416,804
1923	17,534,704	7,497,509	504,670	10,321,472	35,858,355	12,176,209	48,034,564
1924	18,105,568	4,408,473	518,989	9,977,034	33,010,064	12,020,621	45,030,685

MANITOBA.—(RECEIPTS).

NOTE.—For a summary of the principal items of receipts and expenditure from 1901 to 1906, see Year Book of 1915, page 128. Owing to change of year, no figures were published for 1912.

Years.	Legislative grant.	Municipal taxes.	Deben-tures.	Prom-issory notes.	Sundries.	Balance from pre-vious years.	Total.
1907	\$ 242,383	\$ 1,223,336	\$ 315,271	\$ 802,574	\$ 141,452	\$ 115,677	\$ 2,840,693
1911	325,410	1,847,380	1,318,068	1,275,239	76,172	399,539	5,241,808
1916	503,774	3,296,667	344,673	2,090,204	239,176	609,982	7,074,476
1921	822,186	6,922,864	2,250,073	2,773,212	280,644	457,312	13,506,292
1922	1,058,292	7,991,517	1,832,131	2,613,709	242,840	563,187	14,301,675
1923	1,011,048	8,173,986	314,519	3,135,722	303,438	894,229	13,837,943
1924	1,096,010	7,468,737	812,787	1,788,188	220,704	752,990	12,137,016
1925	1,310,067	7,283,360	677,775	1,335,695	185,109	833,930	11,625,936

MANITOBA (EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, etc.	Fuel.	Repairs and caretaking.	Salary of Sec.-Treas.
1907	\$ 1,009,224	\$ 460,260	\$ 79,963	\$ 126,216	\$ 23,420
1911	1,452,630	1,199,288	109,299	167,734	29,218
1916	2,195,226	823,266	165,697	358,315	41,530
1921	4,335,529	2,081,176	393,160	741,058	91,412
1922	5,016,903	1,947,527	512,016	746,642	140,414
1923	5,031,809	1,276,288	433,882	659,134	146,797
1924	4,849,712	726,585	410,680	624,455	131,929
1925	4,838,723	269,893	318,804	769,435	150,783

¹For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153.

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1925¹—continued.

MANITOBA.—(EXPENDITURE)—concluded.

Years.	Principal of Debentures.	Interest on Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Other expenditure.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	81,795	80,392	667,791	200,856	2,729,917
1911.....	131,975	144,735	1,590,565	199,446	5,024,890
1916.....	194,257	409,193	2,132,286	338,459	6,658,229
1921.....	420,323	496,565	3,049,437	1,470,545	13,079,205
1922.....	485,365	610,418	2,666,484	1,439,055	13,564,824
1923.....	596,878	625,196	2,789,178	1,390,092	12,999,254
1924.....	378,176	678,079	2,364,476	1,120,003	11,284,095
1925.....	585,796	727,070	2,123,882	876,942	10,671,328

SASKATCHEWAN.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Elementary Schools.					Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Other sources.	Total. ²	Government Grant.	Total. ²	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	174,218	602,624	360,206	328,313	1,465,361	—	—	1,465,361
1911.....	555,438	1,519,528	659,270	1,295,556	4,029,792	—	—	4,029,792
1916.....	969,709	4,694,242	649,300	2,999,443	9,312,694	77,158	593,144	9,905,838
1921.....	1,346,459	9,619,615	1,475,882	2,546,736	14,988,692	145,151	519,898	15,508,590
1922.....	1,779,228	10,090,401	631,219	2,026,838	14,527,686	191,912	601,130	15,128,816
1923.....	1,620,803	10,101,291	810,858	1,922,923	14,455,875	213,233	639,704	15,095,579
1924.....	1,850,403	10,011,774	551,834	1,820,432	14,234,445	224,257	657,333	14,891,778

SASKATCHEWAN.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years	Elementary Schools.						Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Care-taking and fuel.	Total Expenditure. ²	Teachers' Salaries.	Total. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	471,736	29,076	113,958	303,739	339,933	47,251	1,448,915	—	1,448,915
1911.....	1,298,925	84,603	369,951	1,071,783	619,601	172,993	3,990,036	—	3,990,036
1916.....	2,956,666	—	—	—	1,105,765	—	9,211,390	175,098	9,792,018
1921.....	6,890,376	—	864,304	2,169,914	1,702,327	—	15,074,266	382,824	15,605,800
1922.....	6,812,680	—	1,379,574	2,026,119	—	—	14,211,999	410,437	14,919,803
1923.....	6,737,772	—	1,518,266	1,767,226	—	—	14,346,271	429,200	15,152,636
1924.....	6,830,764	—	1,471,020	1,611,562	—	—	14,061,889	449,096	14,761,168

ALBERTA.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Borrowed by Note.	Other sources.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	142,836	416,344	297,158	292,786	140,797	1,289,921
1911.....	432,877	1,575,412	1,481,173	1,461,208	120,363	5,071,033
1916.....	553,141	3,749,007	155,883	1,105,538	1,203,814	6,767,383
1921.....	1,146,722	7,432,936	814,008	2,321,144	323,242	12,038,052
1922.....	1,241,578	7,475,582	1,262,120	2,232,254	216,998	12,477,123
1923.....	1,117,023	8,282,650	449,376	1,928,153	260,192	12,037,394
1924.....	1,054,733	8,327,327	493,989	1,267,787	345,485	11,489,230

¹For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153. ²The secondary school receipts and expenditure were included in those of the elementary schools until 1912.

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1925¹—concluded.

ALBERTA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	386,108	23,796	94,947	298,984	274,525	180,747	1,259,107
1911.....	1,144,584	87,409	408,442	1,309,134	1,223,142	853,062	5,025,773
1916.....	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1921.....	5,213,011	298,003	1,141,660	2,218,782	1,120,851	2,142,181	12,134,488
1922.....	5,428,826	283,873	1,183,983	2,457,356	999,787	2,004,543	12,358,371
1923.....	5,411,487	281,680	1,213,110	2,190,676	830,895	1,935,719	11,863,567
1924.....	5,443,248	305,914	1,273,607	1,727,405	703,495	2,000,837	11,458,506

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.	Years.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	350,532	182,160	532,692	1922.....	3,141,738 ²	4,691,840	7,833,578 ²
1906.....	444,543	244,198	688,741	1923.....	3,176,686 ²	4,453,323	7,630,009 ²
1911.....	1,001,808	1,639,714	2,641,522	1924.....	3,173,395 ²	5,023,301	8,196,696 ²
1916.....	1,591,322	1,625,028	3,216,350	1925.....	3,223,671 ²	5,105,418	8,329,089 ²
1921.....	2,921,572 ²	4,238,458	7,170,030 ²				

¹ For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153. ² Including grants to provincial University as follows:—1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$443,250; 1924, \$458,125; and in 1925, \$466,000.

II.—VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

As late as the 70's and 80's of the last century, little vocational education was given in the schools; private business colleges were established in the cities about this time.

Among the first vocational courses to be introduced into schools were commercial courses, which were introduced into the high school curricula of Ontario and Manitoba in 1899, of British Columbia in 1905, and of Saskatchewan and Alberta about the same time. The classical colleges of Quebec were also among the first to provide a commercial course for those of their pupils who did not desire to enter the professions, and a school for commercial studies was founded in 1907 at Montreal.

Agriculture was first taught in special colleges, the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, a government institution, being founded in 1874, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in 1888, the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1903, Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in 1907. The agricultural college at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Quebec, the first in Canada and the second on the continent, had been founded in 1859, while the Oka Agricultural Institute was established in 1890. The Ontario Veterinary College, founded in Toronto as a private venture in 1862, was one of the first on the continent, and for many years drew its students very largely from the United States. In 1908 it was taken over by the Ontario Government, and has recently been transferred to Guelph.

Training in handicrafts was introduced into the schools in the form of manual training for boys and domestic science for girls. The former was originally intended merely as a training in the use of tools, partly as a recreation and partly as a means whereby the boy could get some idea of his capacity as a mechanic. A form of this manual training was introduced into Ontario schools in 1883 and into the schools of Nova Scotia in 1891; in the latter province it was made compulsory for teachers in training in 1893. In the Prairie Provinces, manual training was introduced in the first decade of the present century.

The second decade of the century has, however, seen the most rapid development in technical and vocational education. Following upon the publication of Dr. Seath's report on Education for Industrial Purposes and the report of the Royal Commission of 1910 on Industrial Training and Technical Education, published in 1913, technical education has made rapid strides, partly due to the stimulus given to manufactures by the war. By 1915, manual training courses in Ontario had branched out into industrial, technical and art schools, and in that year a large technical school was opened in Toronto. The Kelvin and St. John's Technical Schools in Winnipeg date from 1911, and the great technical school in Montreal from the same year.

Aid Given by Dominion Government.—While educational administration is a matter for the provinces, the Dominion Government, realizing the national importance of vocational education, has supplemented the provincial funds available for these purposes. In 1913 the Agricultural Instruction Act was passed, distributing \$10,000,000 in 10 years among the provinces, for the advancement of agricultural education. In 1919 a similar sum was voted for technical education, to be divided within 10 years among the provinces, approximately in proportion to population, but so as not to exceed the sums expended by the provinces on technical education. These grants have been most effective in turning the attention of the provincial authorities toward vocational education, which is making great strides, especially in the eastern manufacturing provinces.

The number of students in institutions for technical education coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act of 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73) in the academic years ended June 30, was as follows:—1921, 56,744; 1922, 61,961; 1923, 70,300; 1924, 79,829; 1925, 88,024 (Table 10).

10.—Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, year ended June 30, 1925.¹

Provinces.	Number of Municipalities Operating Schools.			Number of Teachers.				Pupils Enrolled.			
	Day.	Evening.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspondence Dept.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspondence Dept.	Total.
P. E. Island.....	1	1	2	16	1	—	17	141	30	—	171
Nova Scotia.....	1	28	29	17	171	21	209	180	3,444	528	4,152
New Brunswick.....	6	8	14	24	64	1	89	312	1,637	677	2,626
Quebec.....	9	20	29	106	233	—	339	1,742	6,963	—	8,705
Ontario.....	25	50	75	544	1,203	—	1,747	15,422	35,789	—	51,211
Manitoba.....	3	1	4	100	63	—	163	1,479	3,579	—	5,058
Saskatchewan.....	3	4	7	54	42	—	96	938	991	—	1,929
Alberta.....	3	9	12	70	75	4	149	1,800	2,430	238	4,468
British Columbia....	14	35	49	126	221	2	349	2,123	7,386	195	9,704
Total.....	65	156	221	1,057	2,273	28	3,158	24,137	62,249	1,638	88,024

¹ The vocational schools of which the statistics are given in this table include only such schools, classes or courses as receive grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act. The enrolment of these, together with the enrolment of other schools doing technical work, but not receiving grants under the Act, is given in Table 1, item 2. Schools conducting both day and evening classes are included under both headings. Teachers engaged in both day and evening work are also shown twice. Enrolments are the maximum number reported during the year.

III.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

Higher education in Canada is carried on in 23 universities and 83 colleges, 1 of which is known to exist though no statistics are available. Of the latter, 46 are in the province of Quebec, including 21 classical colleges, 10 independent, non-subsidized institutions for classical education and 8 others where superior education is given. The classical colleges are officially classed as "secondary" institutions, but the meaning of "secondary," as referring to Catholic education in Quebec, includes the provision of a full course in Arts, the degrees being conferred by Laval University and the University of Montreal.

Of the universities, six are state-controlled (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four others are undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western); while the remainder are denominational, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal and Ottawa representing the Roman Catholic Church, King's College, Bishop's College and Trinity College representing the Church of England, Acadia and McMaster representing the Baptist Church, and Mount Allison and Victoria representing the United Church. Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto and King's College with Dalhousie.

The 83 colleges may be roughly classified as:—6 agricultural, 2 technical, 2 law, 1 dental, 1 veterinary, 1 school for pharmacy, 26 theological, 9 affiliated for arts and pure science, to which may be added 21 classical colleges, 10 non-subsidized independent classical institutions and 3 miscellaneous, together with the college in Montreal for the superior training of young ladies.¹ The classification of the 83 colleges actually listed is somewhat approximate, for the reason that a large number of theological and other colleges offer courses in arts or preparatory courses. Macdonald College, for example, might be classified as both agricultural and affiliated, or it might be excluded from the list of colleges and regarded as a faculty of McGill University. It is included above among the agricultural colleges, which include the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Macdonald, Oka and Ste. Anne de la Pocatière in Quebec, Ontario Agricultural College and Manitoba Agricultural College. The technical colleges are the Nova Scotia Technical College and the Alberta Institute of Technology and Art. Law schools are the Ontario Law School (Osgoode Hall), in Toronto, and the Manitoba Law School. The dental, veterinary and pharmaceutical colleges are in Ontario. The theological colleges are:—the Presbyterian College and the Holy Heart College, in Nova Scotia; the Presbyterian College, the Montreal Diocesan, the Wesleyan Theological College, the Congregational College and 8 Catholic Theological Colleges, in Quebec; Knox, Toronto Bible, Waterloo, Huron and Wycliffe, in Ontario; Manitoba College and St. John's, in Manitoba; St. Chad's, St. Andrews, Emmanuel and Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, in Saskatchewan; Robertson and Alberta Colleges, in Alberta; and the Anglican Theological College in British Columbia. The affiliated colleges for arts, etc., are:—Prince of Wales, in Prince Edward Island; St. Anne's and St. Mary's, in Nova Scotia; St. Michael's and St. Jerome's, in Ontario; Brandon and Wesley, in Mani-

¹ Certain other institutions incorporated with the Universities of Montreal and Laval are sometimes known separately as colleges; for example, the Polytechnic School affiliated with Montreal; 2 institutes of modern secondary education, 1 affiliated with Montreal and 1 with Laval; 31 convents and household science schools, 14 convents and 3 household science schools affiliated with Montreal and the remainder with Laval; 3 household science schools and 2 music schools affiliated with Montreal. All these are affiliated for arts only and contribute to the registration in arts of the 2 universities as seen in Table 15. Mention should also be made of 2 schools of fine arts, 1 in Montreal and 1 in Quebec, and 7 technical schools. The enrolments of the schools of fine arts and of the technical schools are included in the vocational schools in Table 10, but the students in their four-year day courses might logically be included with the registration of the other colleges and are actually included in item 11 of Table 1.

toba; Edmonton Jesuit, in Alberta; and Columbian Methodist College, in British Columbia. The miscellaneous colleges are Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales in Quebec; the Ontario College of Art and the Royal Military College in Ontario, together with the 9 independent "secondary" institutions in Quebec. The Edmonton Jesuit College is a classical college and is "associated" with Laval University, but the 21 classical colleges above mentioned are all situated in Quebec and "affiliated" or "annexed" to the Catholic universities. An "affiliated" college in Quebec means a college of which the university has direct control of the courses and degrees; an "annexed" college is one of which the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations and sanctions the diplomas awarded; an "associated" college is an affiliated college situated outside the province. St. Dunstan's University, St. Mathieu's Classical College at Gravelbourg, Sask., and the Edmonton Jesuit College are thus "associated" with Laval University.

Registration of Students.—The number of students registered in universities during the academic year 1924-25 was 15,223 in state-controlled institutions; 8,679 in other undenominational institutions; 23,902 in denominational institutions, making a grand total of 49,843 (Table 13). This, however, is the gross registration, including duplicate registrations of federated universities, affiliated colleges and preparatory secondary schools. In colleges the total registration was 21,367, including 3,792 in agricultural colleges; 1,078 in technical schools; 387 in law schools; 687 in schools of dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine; 1,690 in theological colleges; 2,395 in colleges affiliated for arts, etc.; 9,904 in classical colleges and independent classical institutions and 1,434 in miscellaneous colleges.

The net result, after the elimination of duplicate registrations, was 66,619 in universities and colleges. These included 16,925 in preparatory courses offered at 21 institutions; 13,552 undergraduates in arts and pure science; 2,317 in graduate classes; 2,693 in medicine; 2,202 in engineering and applied science; 1,389 in music; 1,690 in theology; 323 in social science; 901 in commerce; 846 in law; 458 in pharmacy; 721 in dentistry; 1,081 in agriculture; 1,169 in pedagogy; 1,211 in household science; 198 in nursing; 83 in forestry; 80 in veterinary medicine; 1,983 in short courses for teachers; 4,978 in short courses for others than teachers; 3,835 in correspondence courses and 7,984 in all other courses. The difference between the sum of these figures and the net total given above is accounted for by duplication of courses. Attention may be directed to the prominent place now occupied by short courses and correspondence courses. In universities alone these register 6,386 students, as compared with 25,692 in regular courses and 15,669 in preparatory courses. Short and correspondence courses were offered in 1924-25 in 11 of the 23 universities.

Degrees Conferred.—The number of first degrees conferred by universities during the academic year 1924-25 was 3,487 and of graduate degrees 1,274 (Table 15). The latter degrees were conferred by 23 institutions, but 664, or about 55 p.c., were conferred by 2 institutions, the universities of Toronto and Montreal, while 1,077, or nearly 85 p.c., were conferred by 4 institutions, Toronto, Montreal, Laval and Ottawa. In these 4 institutions the graduate degrees were conferred in the following faculties or courses:—arts, pure science and philosophy, 283; commerce, 36; education, 67; agriculture, 13; applied science and engineering, 34; forestry, 12; law, 51; medicine, 102; music, 134; pharmacy, 22; theology, 41; veterinary medicine, 7; together with some 125 others. It is clear that, with the exception of degrees in arts, pure science, letters, philosophy and education, these degrees are not graduate degrees in the ordinary sense of the term, that is, degrees

conferred for advanced work in a course from which the student has already graduated and received a first degree, but rather first degrees in medicine, law, etc., conferred on students who have already received such degrees as B.A. or B.Sc.

Financial Statistics.—Financial statistics show the total assets of 22 of the 23 universities of Canada at June 30, 1925, as \$79,895,986. The aggregate income of 22 of the 23 universities (Laval University did not report) was \$9,619,503, of which \$1,704,792 came from investments, \$4,308,849 from government and municipal grants, and \$2,098,152 from fees. The current expenditure of these 22 universities aggregated \$9,062,855 and the capital expenditure \$1,663,686—a total of \$10,726,541 (Table 14).

The 31 colleges reporting had in the aggregate at June 30, 1925, property to the value of \$22,666,197; their income for the year was \$2,928,560 and their expenditure \$2,928,142 (Table 17).

11.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

Name and Address.	Date of		Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	—	Laval.	Arts, Preparatory and Commercial, Theology.	B.L., B.A., B.Sc., Ph.M.
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L., B.D., D.D.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., L. Mus., M.Sc., B.Mus., Phm. B., LL.B., M.D., C.M., D.D.S., LL.D. (Hon.).
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie and McGill, Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.	B.A., B.Sc., B. Th., M.A.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	1855	1909	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Arts, Applied Science, Partial Course in Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc. in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering or Forestry, D.Sc.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., M.A.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier and Alberta are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.D.S., M.Sc., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., B.S.A., B. Arch., M.D., C.M., D.Litt., Ph. D., LL.B., LL.M., B. Com., B.H.S.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., L.S.T.

11.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees —concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of		Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Founda- tion.	Present Charter.			
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.	M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph. D., Ph. L., Ph. B., M.D., M.B., LL. B., LL.L., LL.D., D.B., D.L., D.D., C.L.B., C.L.L., C.L.D.
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1920	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Domestic Science, Drawing, Relig- ious and Profane Music.	Bachelor, Licenci- ate, Doctor.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cam- bridge and Dublin.	Arts, Medicine, Ap- plied Science, Engi- neering, Agricul- ture, Forestry, Education, Household Science.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B. A.Sc., M.A.Sc., C.E., E.E., M.E., B.Pæd., D.Pæd., B.S.A., B.Sc.A., B.Sc.F., F.E., D.D.S., Phm. B., B.V.Sc., D.V.Sc., B. Com.
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto.	Arts and Theology.	B.D., D.D.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto.	Arts and Divinity.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Arts, Medicine and Public Health, Music.	B.A., M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.P.H., Mus. Bach.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M.D., M.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., B. Pæd., D. Pæd., B.Com.
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Theology, Philoso- phy, Law, Arts and Commercial.	LL.D., D.D., B.Ph., D.Ph., B.A., M.A.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cam- bridge, London.	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc. B. Th., B.D.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engi- neering, Architec- ture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., B.E.E., M.C.E., M.E.E., B.M.E., B. Arch., Phm.B., B.S.A., LL.B., LL.D.
University of Saskatche- wan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engi- neering, Pharma- cy, Accounting, Education, Veteri- nary Medicine.	B.A., B.Sc., B.S.A., B.E., LL.B., M.A., M. Sc.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medi- cine, Dentistry, Law, Schools of Pharmacy and Accountancy.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm. B., B.D., LL.D.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	—	Arts, Applied Sci- ence and Agricul- ture.	B.A., B.Sc.

12.—Universities of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff in the Various Faculties, 1924-25.

Name and Address of University.	Sex.	Professors and Instructors.								Total. ¹
		Preparatory.	Arts and Pure Science.	Engineering.	Law.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Theology.	All others.	
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	M. F.	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	14
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	M. F.	-	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	12
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	M. F.	-	40	7	22	58	-	-	53	127
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M. F.	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M. F.	-	36	7	-	-	-	19	-	26
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	M. F.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
University of Mt. Allison, Sackville, N.B.	M. F.	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M. F.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M. F.	-	8	8	19	-	-	-	10	30
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M. F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	M. F.	-	22	12	-	-	-	7	12	26
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	M. F.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	M. F.	21	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M. F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	M. F.	-	164	83	15	159	5	-	35	377
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	M. F.	-	14	3	-	1	-	-	-	40
Western University, London, Ont.	M. F.	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	1	11
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	M. F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	M. F.	165	14	-	22	34	1	12	-	296
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	M. F.	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	M. F.	176	236	25	17	91	12	11	23	681
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	M. F.	145	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	M. F.	-	169	82	-	240	-	-	-	532
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	M. F.	-	27	-	-	7	-	-	-	51
	M. F.	-	24	-	-	-	-	12	-	36
	M. F.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	M. F.	-	17	-	-	-	-	11	-	20
	M. F.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	M. F.	-	63	-	-	70	-	-	-	150
	M. F.	-	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	24
	M. F.	4	49	34	-	36	-	5	-	127
	M. F.	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. F.	44	22	-	-	-	-	8	3	77
	M. F.	62	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
	M. F.	-	16	-	-	-	-	10	-	26
	M. F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. F.	-	44	10	-	74	1	-	33	221
	M. F.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	19
	M. F.	-	38	6	4	-	-	-	-	73
	M. F.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	M. F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
	M. F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	M. F.	-	58	54	-	-	-	-	23	99
	M. F.	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total.....		884	1,201	332	99	773	21	103	205	3,864²

¹Totals are exclusive of persons teaching in more faculties than one, but includes teachers and instructors in minor courses not shown. For details see Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1925, p. 93.

²2,997 males, 740 females and including 127 not specified by sex at Queen's University.

13.—Universities of Canada: Number of

Name and Address of University.		Sex.	Preparatory courses.	Undergraduate, arts, etc.	Graduate, all faculties.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Dentistry.	Education.	Engineering and Applied Science.	Forestry.	Household Science.
1	St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	M.	25	70	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	M.	-	33	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	M.	-	251	5	-	25	34	-	44	-	-
		F.	-	196	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
4	Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M.	-	208	5	-	-	-	-	32	-	-
		F.	-	119	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M.	56	166	3	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
		F.	-	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, N.S.			-	56	1,095	25	-	28	34	-	99	-
6	University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	M.	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	53	16	-
		F.	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	University of Mt. Allison, Sackville, N.B.	M.	-	108	4	-	2	-	-	41	-	-
		F.	-	125	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
8	University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M.	243	59	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, N.B.			-	243	383	7	-	2	-	94	16	4
9	McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M.	-	578	119	55	187	113	-	415	-	-
		F.	-	294	15	-	12	1	-	-	-	90
10	University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	M.	-	66	2	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
		F.	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Laval University, Quebec, Que.	M.	3,439	1,038	270	95	94	-	-	-	23	-
		F.	4,920	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
12	University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	M.	2,595	1,220	437	92	331	165	42	121	-	-
		F.	1,005	50	293	-	9	-	232	-	-	325
Total, Que.			-	11,959	3,276	1,138	242	633	279	306	536	23
13	University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	1,311	241	-	-	-	305	503	44	-
		F.	-	1,189	96	-	-	-	223	3	-	23
14	Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	272	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	79	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Western University, London, Ont.	M.	-	298	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	142	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	M.	-	354	9	-	85	-	-	243	-	-
		F.	-	263	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
18	University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	M.	1,358	525	98	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
		F.	1,864	48	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
19	McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	191	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	120	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Ont.			-	3,222	4,441	550	-	96	-	554	749	44
20	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	M.	-	863	55	108	-	-	-	157	-	-
		F.	-	611	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
21	University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	M.	-	335	15	98	13	-	-	58	-	-
		F.	-	240	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
22	University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	M.	113	235	69	61	42	34	-	97	-	-
		F.	51	220	39	-	11	-	-	-	-	28
23	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	M.	-	542	54	51	-	-	19	177	-	-
		F.	-	542	45	4	-	-	34	-	-	-
Total by sex.			M.	7,829	8,484	1,527	560	779	346	406	1,964	83
		F.		7,840	4,289	543	4	48	1	507	3	664
Grand total.			-	15,669	12,773	2,070	564	827	347	913	1,967	83

Students in the Various Faculties, 1924-25.

Law.	Medicine.	Music.	Public Health and Nursing.	Pharmacy.	Social Service.	Theology.	Veterinary Medicine.	Regular Courses.		Short Courses.		Correspondence.	Other Courses.	Total Registration, excluding duplicates.	Number of these also registered in affiliated schools.
								By Sex.	Grand Total.	For Teachers.	For Others.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	118	-	-	-	22	165	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	47	60	-	-	6	-	47	2
50	149	-	-	16	-	-	-	574	797	-	-	-	-	574	3
3	8	7	-	1	-	-	-	223	-	-	-	-	-	223	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	216	335	-	-	-	-	216	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	119	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	209	-	-	-	-	215	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
54	157	7	-	17	-	51	-	-	1,401	-	-	6	-	1,457	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	177	-	-	-	-	128	6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	49	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	28	-	155	283	24	20	-	-	155	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	61	25	21	-	-	128	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	304	8
17	-	2	-	-	-	28	-	-	521	49	41	-	-	764	-
64	472	20	-	58	2	-	-	2,071	2,629	-	329	-	425	2,825	9
2	19	80	25	-	24	-	-	558	-	-	175	-	487	1,220	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	118	148	-	-	-	-	118	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
84	228	8	-	14	-	198	-	2,052	2,389	-	-	-	-	5,491	4,811
-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	-	-	-	-	-	5,257	5,005
155	248	119	-	112	40	303	17	3,402	5,135	-	-	6	-	6,003	4,461
-	2	615	46	-	162	-	-	1,733	-	148	202	-	-	3,088	1,994
305	969	1092	71	184	228	521	17	-	10,301	-	652	298	912	24,032	16,271
-	733	19	-	-	12	-	-	3,051	4,802	-	239	119	673	4,082	464
-	68	44	50	-	83	-	-	1,761	-	-	438	183	893	3,265	470
-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	341	626	-	-	-	-	341	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-	285	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	124	198	-	-	-	-	124	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	550	44	-	36	17	464	52
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	38	-	25	36	226	39
-	254	-	-	-	-	4	-	949	1,227	232	24	1,085	-	2,255	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	219	-	395	-	892	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	727	793	-	-	-	-	2,085	1,167
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	1,930	1,930
-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	279	-	-	-	-	-	279	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	132	411	-	-	-	-	132	-
-	1,154	63	50	-	95	289	-	-	7,899	533	701	1,843	1,619	15,726	4,122
43	261	-	-	37	-	-	-	1,524	2,273	-	398	99	-	1,884	208
1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	749	-	-	458	105	-	1,179	-
38	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	590	843	16	399	-	-	996	-
3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	253	-	56	111	-	-	420	-
46	110	-	-	26	-	2	-	586	885	48	78	57	-	882	-
2	8	41	-	14	-	-	-	299	-	61	1	60	-	472	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	1,451	136	60	-	-	1,020	-
-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	627	-	158	61	-	-	846	-
491	2,553	166	-	296	54	876	17	18,145	-	500	1,538	1,408	1,115	30,302	10,955
12	124	998	198	18	269	11	-	7,547	-	557	1,413	970	1,416	19,541	9,438
503	2,677	1164	198	314	323	887	17	-	23,692	1,057	2,951	2,378	2,531	49,843	20,393

14.—Universities of Canada :

Name and Address.	Assets.				From Investments.
	Endowments.	Lands, Buildings, and Scientific and other Equipment.	Other Property.	Total Assets.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—St. Dunstan's.....	280,000	5,500	15,030	300,500	—
King's.....	138,092	34,389	—	172,481	9,928
Dalhousie.....	1,356,360	2,400,000	—	3,756,360	81,340
Acadia.....	804,597	1,074,154	22,850	1,901,601	39,600
St. Francis Xavier.....	222,342	559,272	600,000	1,381,614	16,566
Total, N.S.....	2,521,391	4,067,815	622,850	7,212,056	147,434
New Brunswick.....	50,000	550,000	—	600,000	958
Mount Allison.....	562,555	396,380	—	958,935	34,638
St. Joseph's.....	—	371,142	36,000	407,142	—
Total, N.B.....	612,555	1,317,522	36,000	1,966,077	35,596
McGill.....	17,701,211	11,044,852	—	28,746,063	1,060,688
Bishop's.....	548,989	273,963	17,684	840,636	23,736
Laval.....	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal.....	1,780,900	2,578,897	1,579,150	5,938,947	96,667
Total, Que.....	20,031,100	13,897,712	1,596,834	35,525,646	1,181,091
Toronto.....	—	—	—	11,474,029	63,070
Victoria (1924).....	1,137,146	1,129,685	55,566	2,322,397	69,787
Trinity.....	553,693	107,499	—	661,192	10,157
Queen's.....	2,121,180	*788,498	—	2,909,678	106,824
Western.....	13,738	2,117,938	—	2,131,676	74
Ottawa.....	—	1,095,000	—	1,095,000	—
McMaster.....	1,049,043	451,184	—	1,500,227	47,590
Total, Ont.....	—	—	—	22,094,199	297,502
Manitoba.....	1,600,000 ¹	2,000,000 ²	—	3,600,000 ³	2,090 ⁴
Saskatchewan.....	127,863	3,411,509	—	3,539,372	1,430
Alberta.....	500,000	4,158,029	—	4,658,029	28,735
British Columbia.....	30,500	827,714	141,893	1,000,107	10,914
Grand Total.....	30,578,209	35,375,605	2,468,143	79,895,986	1,704,792

¹ E.g. board and lodging. ² This large item explained by construction account on the New University Hall. ³ Including students' residence. ⁴ Since this is a State University the Government makes up the balance of the expenditure over receipts. The above figure is simply this balance. There was a specific grant under the University Act of \$517,000. ⁵ As on April 30, 1925. ⁶ Eight months ended April 30, 1925. *Sic. The value given in 1924 was \$3,373,085.

Financial Statistics, 1924-25.

Receipts						Expenditure.		
From Government Aid.	From Fees.			From Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Capital.	Total.
	Tuition.	Other ¹ Fees.	Total.					
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	40,000	-	40,000
-	2,649	16,000	18,649	55,087	83,664	67,307	5,653	72,960
-	100,491	-	100,491	114,341	296,172	219,918	28,257	248,175
-	31,476	-	31,476	27,693	98,769	97,227	279,128 ²	376,355
-	-	-	64,684	56,369	137,619	73,868	9,665	83,533
-	134,616	16,000	215,300	253,490	616,224	458,320	322,703	781,023
27,338	14,136	-	14,136	3,599	46,031	51,421	-	51,421
-	21,556	-	21,556	47,353 ³	103,547	97,865	-	97,865
-	15,000	47,566	62,566	13,834	76,400	70,699	3,650	74,349
27,338	50,692	47,566	98,258	64,786	225,978	219,985	3,650	223,635
70,400	365,240	125,936	491,176	224,270	1,846,534	1,961,167	160,236	2,121,403
3,500	-	-	31,433	2,874	61,543	65,777	-	65,777
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81,200	130,490	-	130,490	26,300	334,657	372,952	12,794	385,746
155,100	495,730	125,936	653,099	253,444	2,242,734	2,399,896	173,030	2,572,926
1,613,533 ⁴	343,480	-	343,480	109,073	2,129,156	1,976,415	152,741	2,129,156
-	-	-	21,099	47,798	138,684	155,915	-	155,915
-	34,926	-	34,926	57,986	103,069	114,212	262,733	376,945
212,200	158,277	-	158,277	15,494	492,795	492,368	200,000	692,368
390,000	52,150	-	52,150	267,037	709,261	393,719	309,945	703,664
-	39,830	58,170	98,000	42,000	140,000	150,000	-	150,000
-	42,292	-	42,292	-	89,882	109,173	-	109,173
2,215,733	670,955	58,170	750,224	539,388	3,802,847	3,391,802	925,419	4,317,221
288,000 ⁵	136,805 ⁵	-	136,805 ⁵	107,995 ⁵	534,890 ⁵	579,059 ⁵	-	579,059 ⁵
745,310	26,828	-	26,828	10,310	783,878	612,710	203,193	815,903
414,868	64,434	-	64,434	266,742	774,779	790,934	-	790,934
462,500	113,204	-	113,204	11,555	598,173	570,149	35,691	605,840
4,308,849	1,701,364	247,672	2,098,152	1,507,710	9,619,503	9,062,855	1,663,686	10,726,541

15.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students in Arts and Pure Science, etc., by Academic Years¹ and Number of Degrees Conferred, 1924-25.

Universities.	Number of Students.									
	Pre-para- tory.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	Grad- uate.	Total arts, etc., by acad. years.	Total arts, etc., (under- grad- uate).	No. of 1st degrees (arts, etc.).	Total regis- tra- tion.
St. Dunstan's.....	50	16	29	28	20	—	93	93	10	165
King's College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	14	60
Dalhousie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447	60	797
Acadia.....	—	108	92	59	40	8	307	327	39	335
St. Francis Xavier.....	—	66	48	30	38	4	186	182	33	265
New Brunswick.....	—	27	35	15	14	—	91	91	14	177
Mount Allison.....	—	37	50	37	34	5	163	233	34	373
St. Joseph's College.....	243	15	22	16	6	2	61	59	6	304
McGill.....	—	295	230	126	114	—	765	872	110	4,045
Bishop's College.....	—	46	24	26	—	2	98	96	24	148
Laval.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,038	260	10,748
Montreal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,270	148	9,091
Toronto.....	—	714	495	504	416	337	2,466	2,470	403	7,347
Victoria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity.....	—	55	29	33	28	1	146	115	33	198
Western.....	—	166	119	83	72	8	448	440	67	690
Queen's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	617	136	3,147
Ottawa.....	3,222	126	64	48	48	3	289	573	33	4,015
McMaster.....	—	72	70	63	49	40	294	311	45	411
Manitoba.....	—	546	425	260	233	75	1,539	1,464	190	3,063
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575	84	1,416
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455	73	1,254
British Columbia.....	—	526	213	153	125	35	1,052	1,084	133	1,866
Total of 14 universities	—	2,769	1,921	1,455	1,237	518	7,990	8,314	1,150	23,397
Per 1,000 students by year....	—	351	243	184	157	65	1,000	—	—	—

Universities.	Number of Degrees Conferred.		
	Under-graduate.	Graduate.	Total.
St. Dunstan's.....	—	10	10
King's College.....	14	5	19
Dalhousie.....	151	6	157
Acadia.....	39	2	41
St. Francis Xavier.....	33	6	39
New Brunswick.....	23	2	25
Mount Allison.....	34	2	36
St. Joseph's College.....	6	2	8
McGill.....	419	51	470
Bishop's College.....	28	5	33
Laval.....	311	353	664
Montreal.....	376	548	924
Toronto.....	977	116	1,093
Victoria.....	—	—	—
Trinity.....	3	2	5
Western.....	88	7	95
Queen's.....	145	12	157
Ottawa.....	33	60	93
McMaster.....	50	6	56
Manitoba.....	321	23	344
Saskatchewan.....	127	10	137
Alberta.....	128	27	155
British Columbia.....	181	19	200
Total	3,487	1,274	4,761

¹ Academic years refer to Arts and Pure Science, Letters, etc., only. The terminology of each university is followed; "1st year", therefore, means a year in Arts or Pure Science after matriculation.

16.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

NOTE.—In addition to the colleges below there are 21 classical colleges and 2 agricultural colleges in the province of Quebec. The classical colleges, with the dates of their foundation, are as follows:—Chicoutimi (1873), Joliette (1846), L'Assomption (1832), Lévis (1853), Mont Laurier (1910), Montreal (Loyola) (1896), Montreal (Ste. Marie) (1848), Montreal (St. Sulpice) (1767), Nicolet (1803), Quebec Petit Séminaire (1663), Rigaud (1851), Rimouski (1855), St. Alexandre de la Gatineau (1911), Ste. Anne de la Pocatière (1827), St. Hyacinthe (1811), St. Jean (1911), St. Laurent (1847), Ste. Thérèse (1825), Sherbrooke (1875), Trois Rivières (1869), and Valleyfield (1893). The two agricultural colleges are the Institut d'Oka and the agricultural school at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Of the 9,321 pupils in the classical colleges in 1922, 706 were in primary courses, 2,585 in commercial courses and 6,030 in classical courses. Of the last mentioned, 269 were in colleges affiliated or annexed and 123 in colleges associated with Laval University. These were evidently doing work of university grade.

Name and Address.	Date of		University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
Prince of Wales' College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1836	1860	Practically all Canadian Universities.	Arts.	—
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	1820	—	Dalhousie.	Theology.	D.D., B.D.
College of Saint Anne, Church Point, N.S.	1890	1892	—	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A.
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	1907	—	Acadia, King's, St. Mary's, Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier.	Engineering.	B. Sc. in M.E., C.E., E.E., Mch. E.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	1888	1905	—	Agriculture.	Associate Diploma.
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	1894	1906	—	Theology, Philosophy.	T.B., T.L., D.D., Ph.D.
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Partial Course in Engineering.	B.A.
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	1907	—	McGill.	Agriculture, Household Science.	M.S.A., B.H.S., B.S.A., B. Sc. in Agr.
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	1907	1907	Laval.	Commerce.	L.S.C., C.L.
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	1872	1872	—	Arts, Commercial, Music.	Diploma.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1865	1865	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	1839	1889	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1873	1879	McGill.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1872	1879	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., S.T.D., D.D.
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	1879	1916	Toronto.	Theology.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1843	1858	Toronto.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	—	Toronto.	Arts.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D. ¹
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	1874	1874	Toronto.	Agriculture, Domestic Science, Manual Training.	B.S.A.
Ontario College of Art ² , Toronto, Ont.	1912	1912	—	—	Diploma.
Ontario Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	1871	1884	Toronto.	Pharmacy.	Phm. B. ³
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	1868	1911	Toronto.	Dentistry.	L.D.S. ⁴
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	1862	1908	Toronto.	Veterinary.	V.S. ⁵
Waterloo College, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	1911	1912	—	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A.

16.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of		University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
Huron College, London, Ont.	1863	1863	Western University.	Theology.	Diploma with title L. Th. ⁶
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	1864	1866	—	Arts, Scholastic Philosophy.	—
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	1875	—	—	—	Diploma and Diploma with Honours.
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	1899	—	McMaster.	Arts, Theology, Academic, Business, Music.	B.A. by McMaster University.
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	1914	—	Manitoba.	Law.	LL. B. by University.
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	Manitoba.	Arts, Theology, Matriculation.	B.D., D.D. ⁷
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	1871	—	Manitoba.	Theology.	B.D.
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	1903	—	Manitoba.	Agriculture, Home Economics.	B.S.A.
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	1866	—	Manitoba.	—	B.D.
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1879	1883	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1911	—	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	1907	—	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	—
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	1913	1913	Laval.	Preparatory, Commercial, Classical.	—
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.	1910	1916	Alberta.	Theology.	D.D.
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta.	1916	—	—	Technical Courses.	—
The Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	1892	1893	Toronto.	Academic, Music, Business.	Diplomas.
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	1911	—	—	—	Midshipman, R.C.N.
Victoria College, Victoria, B.C.	—	—	British Columbia.	Arts and pure Science.	—

¹Degrees conferred by the University of Toronto. ²Succeeding Ontario School of Art founded in 1876.

³The University of Toronto grants the degree Phm. B. ⁴The degree of D.D.S. is conferred by the University of Toronto. ⁵The degrees of B.V. Sc. and D.V. Sc. are conferred by the University of Toronto.

⁶Degrees in Arts and Theology are conferred by Western University. ⁷The degree of B.A. is conferred by the University of Manitoba.

17.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1924-25.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	10	2	12	65	27	92
College Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.	21	—	21	246	—	246
Holy Heart, Halifax, N.S.	8	—	8	71	—	71
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	4	—	4	20	—	20
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	13 ¹	—	13 ¹	160	—	160
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	14 ²	—	14 ²	883	195	1,078 ³
Congregational College, Montreal, Que.	2	—	2	13	—	13
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Comm., Montreal, Que.	25	—	25	526	37	563
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue	58	21	79	433	410	843 ⁴
Montreal Diocesan, Montreal, Que.	5	—	5	48	—	48
Oka Agricultural, Oka, Que.	47	—	47	111	—	111

17.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1924-25—concluded.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.....	6	—	6	40	—	40
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Coll., Que.....	36	—	36	219	—	219
Wesleyan Theo. Coll., Montreal, Que.....	4	—	4	126	1	127
Huron College, London, Ont.....	6	—	6	21	1	22
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.....	7	—	7	117	26	143
Ontario Agricultural Coll., Guelph, Ont.....	61	13	74	881	817	1,698
Ontario Coll. of Art, Toronto, Ont.....	14	12	26	211	493	704
Ontario Coll. of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.....	4	20	24	136	8	144
Ontario Law School, Toronto, Ont.....	6	—	6	325	14	339
Ontario Veterinary Coll., Guelph, Ont.....	16 ⁵	—	16 ⁵	62	1	63
Royal Coll. of Dental Surg., Toronto, Ont.....	7	—	7	167	—	167
Royal Military Coll., Kingston, Ont.....	82	2	84	473	7	480
St. Jerome's Coll., Kitchener, Ont.....	11	—	11	165	—	165
St. Michael's Coll., Toronto, Ont.....	34	—	34	455	116	571
Toronto Bible Coll., Ont.....	5	—	5	106	275	381
Waterloo Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Ont.....	13	—	13	73	—	73
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.....	7	1	8	80	—	80
Brandon College, Man.....	12	8	20	115	205	320
Man. Agric. College, Winnipeg, Man.....	47	10	57	583	501	1,084
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.....	5	1	6	38	7	45
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.....	8	—	8	47	1	48
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.....	15	3	18	152	146	298
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	5	—	5	39	—	39
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask.....	14	—	14	78	—	78
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	3	—	3	49	1	50
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.....	6	—	6	13	—	13
Alberta Coll., Edmonton, Alta.....	9	1	10	56	26	82
Edmonton Jesuit Coll., Edmonton.....	27	—	27	180	—	180
Inst. Technology and Art, Calgary, Alta.....	27	1	28	864	37	901 ⁶
Robertson College, Edmonton, Alta.....	3	—	3	12	1	13
Anglican Theol. College, Vancouver, B.C.....	4	—	4	21	—	21
Columbian Methodist Coll., New Westminster, B.C.	4	11	15	38	84	122
Classical Colleges of Quebec—						
Chicoutimi (Little Seminary).....	35	—	35	572	—	572
Joliette (Little Seminary).....	42	—	42	407	—	407
L'Assomption Classical College.....	39	—	39	335	—	335
Levis Classical College.....	53	—	53	765	—	765
Mont Laurier (Little Seminary).....	24	—	24	133	—	133
Montreal (Loyola) Classical College.....	28	—	28	391	—	391
Montreal (Ste-Marie) Classical College.....	56	—	56	775	—	775
Montreal (St. Sulpice) Classical College.....	36	—	36	400	—	400
Nicolet (Little Seminary).....	51	—	51	364	—	364
Quebec (Little Seminary).....	56	—	56	844	—	844
Rigaud Classical College.....	41	—	41	322	—	322
Rimouski (Little Seminary).....	42	—	42	335	—	335
St. Alexandre de la Gatineau Classical College...	15	—	15	150	—	150
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Classical College.....	54	—	54	639	—	639
St. Hyacinthe (Little Seminary).....	39	—	39	446	—	446
St. Jean Classical College.....	32	—	32	290	—	290
St. Laurent (Little Seminary).....	68	—	68	553	—	553
Ste. Thérèse (Little Seminary).....	43	—	43	358	—	358
Sherbrooke (Little Seminary).....	54	—	54	506	—	506
Trois Rivières (Little Seminary).....	41	—	41	483	—	483
Valleyfield Classical College.....	33	—	33	295	—	295
Nine independent non-subsidized classical institu- tions in Quebec.....	82	—	82	541	—	541
Eight independent non-subsidized institutions of superior instruction in Quebec.....	44	—	44	409	—	409
Grand Total.....	1,723	106	1,829	17,967	3,400	21,367

¹ Including 6 part-time professors. ² Including staff in regular courses only: 6 of these were part-time. There were 11 m. in short courses; 16 m. and 4 f. in correspondence courses and 98 m. and 69 f. in evening continuing schools on engineering and technical courses. It is not known how many of these different staffs were duplicates. ³ Not including 1,606 m. and 1,771 f. in coal-mining schools, etc. ⁴ In addition to these there were 34 graduate students in agriculture under Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University. It should be remembered that the above is the combined enrolment of agricultural and teachers' schools. The enrolment in the school for teachers was 16 m. and 239 f. ⁵ Including 6 part-time instructors. ⁶ Not added in the total.

18.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1924-25.

Name and Address.	Total Value of Property.	Total Income.	Total Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.....	391,105	30,363	30,363
College of Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.....	203,000	18,000	18,000
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.....	475,000	142,107	159,211
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.....	325,000	70,326	56,612
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.....	300,000	20,475	25,507
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.....	158,000	25,400	25,000
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	7,750,000	438,296	438,333
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.....	710,639	123,031	122,887
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.....	627,957	30,214	35,653
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.....	230,077	16,083	16,149
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.....	1,044,941	40,600	40,600
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.....	—	397,706	397,706
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.....	132,275	38,824	38,522
Ontario Law School, Toronto, Ont.....	—	76,534	50,538
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.....	92,677	15,927	15,865
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.....	475,000	135,199	135,199
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.....	285,000	55,285	48,000
Huron College, London, Ont.....	137,793	23,345	23,345
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.....	550,000	45,000	45,000
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.....	390,886	87,015	92,196
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.....	—	16,187	15,284
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.....	1,040,174	55,174	70,094
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.....	530,000	39,760	47,715
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	—	—	—
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	180,700	37,240	36,074
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.....	141,000	9,189	9,189
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask.....	146,063	22,195	22,195
Alberta College, Edmonton (South), Alta.....	207,000	12,875	15,200
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alta.....	185,000	39,314	38,000
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alta.....	92,151	11,255	8,669
Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.....	86,448	10,488	12,434
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.....	151,660	32,970	32,692
Total.....	22,666,197	2,928,560	2,928,142

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

1.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.

Prior to 1870, the basis of research in Canada was observation and record rather than experiment. Fifty years ago, laboratories, except elementary ones of scant accommodation, were non-existent. The courses in science in the universities did not, before 1878, involve any practical work beyond extremely simple demonstrations. The industries did not concern themselves with scientific investigation, and research was not regarded as an essential feature of the work of the Government Departments, except possibly in the Geological Survey.

Scientific research in Canada began in the 80's, with the institution in the universities of courses in experimental and practical science. Many of the investigators of Canadian origin who have distinguished themselves in the field of science within the last 30 years owe their incentive toward research to the outlook developed by these courses.

Since, 1890, Canadian universities have steadily increased their equipment for scientific teaching and research. While many of the teachers have had little time for research or for advanced courses, scientific investigators in Canadian universities have made valuable contributions to the literature of the sciences, and many of them have achieved high distinction.

Scientific societies, such as the Royal Canadian Institute, founded in 1849, and the Royal Society of Canada, founded in 1881, have also promoted research through the publication of papers giving the results of researches in the various departments of science and through the distinction conferred by membership in such societies.

Various Departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have maintained scientific laboratories. Some of these have been concerned merely with routine examination or analysis, but in many cases research was undertaken. The research activities of the Government Departments have, however, been inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Less than 7 years ago, it was estimated that the amount expended annually by Government laboratories for investigations of all kinds was less than \$325,000, of which less than \$100,000 was actually expended for research in Government laboratories.

Twenty years ago the value of research was not appreciated by Canadian industries. A number of firms had routine testing or assay laboratories, but until 1905 there were none which employed research for the improvement of their manufacturing processes or of their products. The example of foreign firms has to some extent altered public opinion in Canada on this question, but the number of Canadian firms which apply research to their industrial problems is still very small. In 1917 the Research Council of Canada issued a questionnaire to the industries, when replies received from 2,400 of the leading firms in Canada showed that only 37 had laboratories for research; 83 employed as many investigators and 276 assistants, but the great majority of these were engaged only in routine examinations. Apart from salaries, the total amount expended in 1916 for research by all firms listed did not exceed \$135,000.

With the growth of Canadian wealth and of the industries of the nation during the past decade, the scientific equipment of the leading Canadian universities has been greatly increased and scientific researches are now being prosecuted on a considerable scale, as a result of the research scholarships granted by the Research Council of Canada, or endowed by various wealthy benefactors in the leading universities of the country. An especially notable achievement is the discovery of insulin, a preparation which indefinitely prolongs the lives of those suffering from diabetes, by Dr. F. G. Banting and Mr. C. H. Best, working under the supervision of Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, Professor of Physiology in the University of Toronto. The Nobel prize in medicine for 1923 was awarded to Dr. Banting and Dr. Macleod for this discovery, and in the same year Parliament voted to Dr. Banting a life annuity of \$7,500, to enable him to devote himself entirely to medical research.

The importance of scientific and industrial research has been recognized in recent years by the creation of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, commonly known as the National Research Council. A brief account of the work carried on by the National Research Council is appended.

1.—The National Research Council.

(The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research).

A synopsis of the history of scientific and industrial research in Canada, also full information regarding the establishment, organization and activities of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, more commonly known under the short title of "The National Research Council", will be found

in previous editions of the Canada Year Book, notably on pp. 53-57 of the 1920 edition. It is therefore, only necessary to repeat that shortly after the outbreak of the Great War, a Committee of the Imperial Privy Council was appointed and under it an Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1915 by the British Government, to deal with the development of scientific and industrial research and its application to the problems of war and peace. The British Dominions were invited to establish similar organizations, in order to bring about co-operation of effort and co-ordination of research throughout the Empire. Acting on this suggestion, the Government of Canada in 1916 appointed a sub-committee of the Privy Council to devise and carry out measures to promote scientific and industrial research in Canada.

This sub-committee of the Privy Council decided to follow the organization adopted in Great Britain and appointed the National Research Council as an advisory body on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Canada. The Council was also given charge of all matters which might be assigned to it affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada.

The National Research Council now operates under the Research Council Act, 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 64), and in addition to the general powers conferred upon it by the above Act, the following specific duties have been assigned to it:—

To promote the utilization of the natural resources of Canada;

Researches with the object of improving the technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada, and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing or the development of new industries;

Researches with the view of utilizing the waste products of said industries;

The investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements, including length, volume, weight, mass, capacity, time, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and other forms of energy, and the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter;

The standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus and instruments for the Government service and for use in the industries of Canada; and the determination of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the Government service;

The investigation and standardization, at the request of any of the industries of Canada, of the materials which are or may be used in, or of the products of the industries making such a request;

Researches, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture.

The Council has also been given charge of and direction or supervision over the researches which may be undertaken, under conditions to be determined in each case, by or for single industrial firms or by such organizations or persons as may desire to avail themselves of the facilities offered for this purpose.

Detailed information regarding the recommendation of the National Research Council for the establishment in Canada of a National Research Institute, through which it would be possible for the Council to carry out effectively the duties which have been assigned to it, will also be found in previous editions of the Canada Year Book. It is obvious that until such provision has been made along the lines recommended in the final report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons which studied this question for two sessions of Parliament, it is quite impossible for the National Research Council to undertake many of the important duties outlined above. In the meantime, the Council is endeavouring to render the maximum possible service in three main directions:—(a) the training of research

workers; (b) the granting of financial assistance toward the prosecution of important approved researches; (c) the co-ordination and stimulation of research work on problems of national importance.

Training of Research Workers.—In order to develop in Canada a corps of highly trained research men for service not only in the universities and technical schools, but also in the industries and technical departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the Research Council has established three classes of scholarships which it awards under the titles of bursaries, studentships, and fellowships. These awards have a value, respectively, of \$750, \$1,000, and \$1,200, and are intended to enable students who have graduated with distinction from a university to continue their post-graduate training in science. These awards are given to the best qualified applicants therefor, the minimum qualifications for a bursary being graduation with distinction from an approved university; for a studentship, one year of post-graduate research experience; and for a fellowship, clearly demonstrated ability to carry on independent research.

During the 8 years ended Mar. 31, 1925, the National Research Council awarded 109 bursaries, 86 studentships, and 42 fellowships. These 237 awards were held by 151 persons in 13 departments of science at 16 universities. The result of these awards has been the publication of 295 papers by the grantees, of whom 134 have been enabled to secure the degree of M.A. or M.Sc. and 41 their Ph.D. degree.

It is of particular interest to note the present occupation of the persons who have completed their training under these awards. Of these, 34 persons are engaged in the teaching profession, 24 persons are employed in industry, and 22 have accepted positions in the technical branches of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, while the balance, so far as it has been possible to ascertain, are continuing their post-graduate studies under some other auspices.

Assisted Researches.—During the past 9 years the National Research Council has granted financial assistance to 92 distinct researches; of these investigations, 40 were completed before Apr. 1, 1925. During the year 1925-26 there were in progress, in 23 departments of science at 13 Canadian universities and in 12 Government or industrial laboratories, 52 researches to which financial assistance had been granted by the Council. The number of researches which were in progress in the various departments of science is as follows:—physics, 9; chemistry, 8; botany, 6; mining engineering, 5; biochemistry, 4; biology, zoology, field husbandry, and electrical engineering, 2 each; one in each of entomology, bacteriology, pathology, plant pathology, animal pathology, plant biochemistry, plant breeding, general agriculture, food chemistry, forestry, geology, general engineering, engineering standardization and civil engineering. University laboratories situated in every province of Canada where such facilities are available were utilized in the prosecution of these investigations.

During the past 9 years the Council has expended a total sum of \$366,600 in carrying on special researches, of which amount \$113,800 was awarded to assist researches in progress during the year 1925-26. Part of this sum had, of course, been expended in connection with researches which have been in progress for more than one year, but during the year above mentioned the Council actually expended the sum of \$61,932 in this service or 45 p.c. of the total appropriation provided for all phases of the work of the Council.

Associate Committees.—The National Research Council has succeeded in building up in Canada, with the co-operation of the associate committees which

it has appointed, an organization through which it is possible to carry out effectively a co-ordinated and concentrated attack on Canadian technical problems of national importance.

Up to the present time the Council has appointed 15 such committees, having a total membership of 178 eminent scientists and business men, all of whom serve without emolument. Broadly speaking, these committees may be divided into two main classes. In the first group are associate committees which have been appointed, one in each of the major departments of science, such as physics, chemistry, mining and metallurgy, biology, etc., the main function of which is to serve in an advisory capacity to the Council in the sciences which they represent. Research work may in some cases be carried out under the auspices of these committees. The second group of committees has been appointed for the specific purpose of undertaking the co-ordination, organization and prosecution of research work on some important national problem or group of problems, such as the associate committee on cereal grain rust, the associate committee on tuberculosis, etc. Of the 15 associate committees which had been appointed up to the close of the year 1925-26, 7 might be classed as advisory committees and 8 as research committees.

It is not possible to give here any adequate description of the importance and volume of the research work which is carried out under the auspices of these committees. Complete information on this point will be found in the annual reports of the National Research Council, which may be secured upon request to the secretary of the Council at Ottawa. It would be quite impossible for the Council with its present small financial resources to carry on the extremely valuable work which it has succeeded in organizing and establishing in Canada, were it not for the whole-hearted and unselfish co-operation which has so readily been given by the leaders in Canada in industry and science, who, like the members of the Council itself, give freely of their time and experience without remuneration for the co-ordination and prosecution of research work in Canada.

2.—The Royal Society of Canada.

An account of the origin, history and functions of the Royal Society of Canada, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, Past President of the Royal Society of Canada, appeared at p. 884 of the 1924 Year Book.

3.—The Royal Canadian Institute.

An account of the Royal Canadian Institute, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, appeared at pp. 885-6 of the 1924 Year Book.

2.—Public Libraries in Canada.

Under the above heading, a short article appeared on pp. 168-9 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. Because of the pressure upon the space of the Year Book it is not repeated here.

3.—Art in Canada.

A short article on this subject appeared at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book.

XII.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND BENEVOLENCE.

Greatly increased attention has been devoted in Canada during recent years to public health and its related subjects, the work embracing, in addition to the supervision of the general health of the community, the maintenance of hospitals and institutions for the care of needy and indigent persons. In general, the administration of public health activities and the establishment and maintenance of such institutions is in the hands of the various Provincial Governments, under the powers given them in sec. 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. Under their control, municipalities, societies and individuals generally initiate charitable and humane efforts, depending on the Government to some extent for financial aid and for competent, uniform inspection of methods and standards. Exercising particular jurisdiction over some phases of the general health of the people of the Dominion is the Department of Health of the Dominion Government, while the Dominion Council of Health acts as a clearing-house on many important questions related to the health of the people.

Public Health.—Considerable diversity in methods of administration of public health activities exists among the provinces. Apart, however, from the actual organization of provincial Health Departments and of the administrative bodies charged with the management of hospitals and other such institutions, it will be observed, in the summaries of provincial activities which follow, that particular attention is given to the same branches of public health work in all the provinces. Perhaps the most important of all, and reflecting most clearly the benefits accruing from such work, are the provisions for medical inspection of school children. This is carried out in some cases by the district or sub-district medical health officers, and in others by public health nurses whose activities are confined to it alone. In addition to the continual supervision exercised over the health of the children, expert advice and assistance are supplied freely to children, teachers and parents. In many cases, dental inspection is provided for. While this work has been carried on upon a considerable scale for but a few years, great benefits have already been realized from it, notably general improvement in health and sanitary conditions both in schools and homes, and in the control and prevention of epidemics.

In other directions also, governmental activities through Departments of Health have produced numerous evidences of their value, which may be illustrated by an examination of the death rates from various communicable and other diseases, such as are shown in the Population section of the present volume under the heading of "Vital Statistics". In Ontario the rate of deaths from tuberculosis decreased from 85.6 to 59 per 100,000 between 1913 and 1925, and that from typhoid fever from 19.4 to 4.4 per 100,000. While some other rates have increased, it may be noted that increases are not general in the case of communicable diseases and that, in respect of tuberculosis especially, the cities of the province show the lowest mortality rates. The reason for this is the fact that public health work is more advanced there than in the towns and rural areas.

Institutions.—The most familiar of all public institutions established to administer and foster the general health of the community and in which charitable effort is manifested is the general hospital, common to all cities and towns of any considerable population, and found also in the more modern and prosperous rural districts. Such hospitals are generally erected and supported by the municipality,

their actual administration being in the hands of a board of trustees, and their revenue, in addition to that provided by the municipality, being derived in the main from grants from the Provincial Governments, from donations from individuals and societies, and from patients' fees. Admission and treatment are free to all deserving persons who apply for it and whose resources are so limited as to prevent their otherwise receiving proper medical attention, while it is more or less generally expected of others that payments for services shall be made in proportion to costs and the ability of patients to defray them. Second in importance are the houses of refuge and orphanages, homes where destitute adults and homeless children are taken in, fed and clothed until they can support themselves or until homes for them are found elsewhere. Orphans' homes are found in practically every urban and rural community of any size, while refuges or homes for the aged are supported by the larger centres and by county municipalities. Asylums for the insane, also found in all the provinces, differ from the foregoing types in that they are in general owned, supported and administered entirely by the province. In Nova Scotia, however, the insane of each county together with the inmates of the refuge and orphanage are, in some instances, cared for in one institution. Other institutions supported by the public include isolation hospitals, maternity hospitals, homes for the deaf, dumb and blind, homes for incurables, infirmaries, homes for epileptics and for lepers, and tuberculosis sanatoria.

Throughout the Dominion many other more or less similar institutions exist whose nature is more independent than that of the types mentioned above.¹ Since these institutions do not receive Provincial Government grants and hence are not in all cases subject to inspection, no complete record showing their number, purpose and the number of inmates can be obtained.

But little historical information on the subject is available. No statistics of public benevolence had been presented in the Canada Year Book for some years before their inclusion in the 1922-23 edition. It seems, however, that until comparatively recently, the caring for needy and destitute persons, as we now recognize it, was largely in the hands of individuals, of whose humane efforts scanty evidence remains for present use. The inability of private effort to cope with a problem of such rapidly increasing dimensions has led to the present Government control of the majority of benevolent institutions.

In the exercise of the powers granted them at Confederation, the various Provincial Governments have enacted considerable legislation governing the regulation of public charities. In Ontario, for example, the Houses of Refuge Act, the Hospitals for the Insane Act, the Private Sanitarium Act, the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, and the Prisons and Public Charities Inspection Act have been passed, dealing with different phases of the subject. Similar legislation by other Provincial Governments also provides for the maintenance of hospitals, the carrying-on of charitable work, the provision of funds and inspection by competent officials.

Numbers and Types of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions in Canada.

—An attempt has been made to bring together in tabular form certain statistics of the number of institutions in the Dominion concerned with the health of the community or carried on as result of benevolent effort. It is, of course, highly desirable that not only the mere data of numbers but also those relating to inmates, staff, finances, etc., should be similarly collated for the country as a whole. This, however,

¹For information regarding Dominion Government hospitals for returned soldiers, see sub-section "Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment," p. 941, also pp. 20-29 of the 1920 Year Book.

is for the present impossible, owing, in some cases, to the incomparability of statistics published by the various provinces and in others to the scarcity or absence of published information. The matter made available, however, is given in as complete and concise a form as possible under the provincial headings below.

Table 1 is designed to show the numbers of institutions in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1924 or 1925.

1.—Number of Public Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions in Canada, 1924 or 1925.

NOTE.—The latest available figures are given. The fiscal years of the various provinces are as follows:—Prince Edward Island and Alberta, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; Nova Scotia, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30; New Brunswick and Ontario, Nov. 1 to Oct. 31; Quebec, July 1 to June 30; Saskatchewan and Manitoba, May 1 to April 30; and British Columbia, April 1 to Mar. 31.

Types.	P.E. Island. ¹	Nova Scotia. ¹	New Brunswick. ²	Que- bec. ¹	On- tario. ¹	Mani- toba. ⁴	Saskat- che- wan. ¹	Al- berta. ⁵	British Colum- bia. ¹
General Hospitals.....	3	18	14	61	124	—	42	58	64
Maternity ".....	—	1	2		4	—		1	
Private ".....	—	—	—		51	—		—	
Isolation ".....	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	4	1
Tuberculosis Sanatoria.....	—	1	2		10	—		—	
Hospitals for the Insane.....	1	21 ³	1		12	3		2	
Homes for Epileptics.....	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	3	3
Homes for Infirm.....	1	—	—		—	—		—	
Homes for Incurables.....	—	—	—		4	1		—	
Leprosy Stations.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orphanages.....	2	15 ⁵	1		—	—		—	
Houses of Refuge.....	—	20 ⁵	2		30	—		—	
	—	—	—	76	—	—	1	—	—

¹ 1925. ² 1924. ³ Refugees and orphanages are also maintained as hospitals for the insane in some cases. ⁴ 1922. ⁵ 1923.

Hospitals for Mental Defectives.—It is only in the case of hospitals for mental defectives that comparable statistics of institutions throughout the nine provinces are available. Table 2 brings their more important data together and may be taken as giving a general idea of the situation throughout the Dominion.

2.—Statistics of Hospitals for Mentally Defective Persons in the Nine Provinces of Canada.

Items.	P. E. Island. ¹	Nova Scotia. ²	New Brunswick. ³	Quebec. ⁴	Ontario. ⁵
Number of institutions.....	1	21	1	6	12
Inmates (beginning of year).....	312	1,466	703	6,511	9,144
Admissions.....	62	466	190	1,751	2,299
Discharges and deaths.....	61	440	15	1,586	1,919
Improved or cured.....	40	—	81	661	833
Inmates (end of year).....	301	1,511	736	6,676	9,524
Staff—Doctors.....	1	—	—	35	33
Nurses.....	—	—	—	1,095	1,575
Revenue—Government grants.....	—	—	—	1,166,357	—
Fees.....	—	—	29,534	314,051	557,566
Total.....	11,049	—	99,079	1,952,292	758,841
Expenditure—Salaries.....	—	—	50,865	39,357	1,213,251
Buildings and equipment.....	—	—	25,030	226,663	849,731
Total.....	103,441	—	196,321	1,960,421	3,056,135

¹ For the year ended Dec. 31, 1925.

² For the year ended Sept. 30, 1925.

³ For the year ended Oct. 31, 1925.

⁴ For the year ended Dec. 31, 1925.

⁵ For the year ended Oct. 31, 1924. The number of institutions includes one under governmental inspection only. Remaining figures are for 11 institutions.

2.—Statistics of Hospitals for Mentally Defective Persons in the Nine Provinces of Canada—concluded.

Items.	Man- itoba. ¹	Saskat- chewan. ²	Alberta. ³	British Colum- bia. ⁴
Number of institutions.....	3	2	3	3
Inmates (beginning of year).....	1,201	1,557	968	1,884
Admissions.....	211	517	350	475
Discharges and deaths.....	159	393	277	439
Improved or cured.....	—	—	131	118
Inmates (end of year).....	1,343	1,681	1,047	1,995
Staff—Doctors.....	268	7	—	9
Nurses.....	—	308	—	—
Revenue—Government grants.....	\$ —	—	45,890	530,946
Fees.....	\$ 52,038	146,000	7,452	105,820
Total.....	\$ 90,322	—	55,154	636,766
Expenditure—Salaries.....	\$ 196,347	226,000	16,000	267,958
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ —	422,000	—	137,088
Total.....	\$ 274,804	648,000	30,484	676,766

¹ Year (10 months) ended Aug. 31, 1922.

² Year ended Dec. 31, 1925.

³ Year ended Dec. 31, 1923. One institution for the care of mentally defective children is included. Figures of revenue and expenditure apply to this institution only.

⁴ Year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

The Dominion Council of Health.—The decentralization of public health control, advantageous in many respects, had the one great disadvantage of isolation. Each of the provinces worked independently of the others; none knew what the others were doing; there was overlapping, wasted effort, perpetuation of obsolete methods, and progress was thus indefinitely delayed.

To enable the health officers of the provinces and the Dominion to meet on common ground, discuss common problems, correlate their work, co-ordinate their efforts and remedy the defects of isolation, there was created, by Act of Parliament of 1919, a Dominion Council of Health (9-10 Geo. V, c. 24). Under the Act, this Dominion Council of Health consists of the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health of each province, the Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Health and 5 other persons appointed by the Governor in Council for a period of 3 years. Of these 5 appointed members, 4 represent respectively agriculture, labour, rural women's work and social service and child welfare. The fifth member is a scientific advisor on public health matters.

The Dominion Council of Health meets in Ottawa twice a year to discuss common health problems and, when feasible, uniform methods of procedure and standard measures are adopted. As an indication of the nature of the agenda of these meetings, the following may be mentioned:—interprovincial relations in regard to tuberculosis patients and others who may have been recently removed from one province to another; standardization of venereal diseases treatment; workmen's compensation; maternal and child welfare; hospital standardization; industrial hygiene; rural hygiene; medical examination of immigrants; quarantine; vital statistics; pasteurization of milk; purification of water; pollution of streams; sanitation of railway, steamboat and other public conveyances; publicity and public health propaganda; protection of health of Indians and Eskimos; and drug addiction.

Health problems affecting each province have been discussed, resulting in the clearing up of many anomalies which previously existed. Co-operation has also been obtained in the reporting of morbidity and mortality in the provinces. This has helped considerably in the work of the vital statistics division of the Bureau of Statistics.

Regulations governing quarantine for contagious diseases previously differed in each province. These have been standardized by the Dominion Department of Health, discussed at the meetings of the Council and subsequently adopted.

A uniform standard for ice cream was settled through discussion at the Council and, by common consent, is now observed in each province.

The good work accomplished through the Dominion Council of Health cannot be over-estimated. It is a clearing-house between the Dominion and Provincial Governments for questions of vital importance which cannot be settled except by open discussion among its members. Each of the provinces has reaped inestimable benefit. Where before there was doubt and misunderstanding there is now mutual understanding, progressive administration and uniformity of procedure. Public health has made great strides in Canada during the 6 years that the Dominion Council of Health has been functioning.

1.—DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The activities of the Dominion Department of Health for the fiscal year 1926 may be classified under the following 13 headings:—Quarantine Service (including Leper Stations), Immigration Medical Service, Marine Hospitals Service, Venereal Diseases Control, Public Works Health Act, Hospitalization and Sanitation, Opium and Narcotic Drugs, Proprietary or Patent Medicines, Child Welfare, Food and Drug Laboratories, Laboratory of Hygiene, Pollution of Boundary Waters, and Finance.

Quarantine Service.—Organized quarantine stations were maintained during the year at Grosse Isle, Quebec and Montreal, in Quebec, Halifax, Lawlor's Island, Sydney, North Sydney and Point Edward, in Nova Scotia, Saint John and Partridge Island, in New Brunswick, and Victoria, William Head and Vancouver, in British Columbia. The total number of vessels reporting at the above stations was 2,737 and that of individuals examined 40,888. A total of 84 persons was distributed to quarantine hospitals and detention buildings. Of these, 24 were actually sick; the remainder were "contacts" and persons accompanying the sick. Diseases treated in the quarantine hospitals numbered 10; 9 of the total number of cases were of measles, 4 of chicken pox, and 4 of smallpox, the remaining diseases occurring in 1 case each.

The service has under its supervision two leper stations, one at Tracadie, N.B., and the other at Pentinck island, B.C. Ten patients were under treatment at the Tracadie lazaretto, six males and four females. There was one admission and one death. Ten patients were cared for during the year at the Pentinck Island lazaretto, an increase of one over the previous year.

Immigration Medical Service.—For the purpose of detecting physical or mental defects in immigrants, as provided by the Immigration Act, 89,199 immigrant passengers were examined (this number including 2,069 persons *en route* to Canada *via* United States ports, who were examined by officers of the United States public health service); of this number, 638 were found to be of the prohibited classes (mental defectives, those afflicted with loathsome or contagious disease and physically defective persons), while in addition, 132 other passengers (immigrant and non-immigrant) were detained for medical or surgical treatment previous to certification. An additional 241 were detained for medical or surgical treatment until cured, while 703 cases of minor defects were recorded. This is in addition to the revision of 24,832 medical certificates in the British Isles and Europe, and rejections under the Immigration Act totalling 1,929.

Marine Hospitals Service.—The Department operates two marine hospitals at Sydney and Lunenburg, N.S., revenues for the purpose being collected on the tonnage of vessels arriving at ports in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. Gratuitous treatment is accorded all needy mariners from vessels paying such dues. In addition to the two hospitals maintained by the Government, treatment was provided during the year at 61 town and city hospitals in the 5 provinces for 3,782 injured and distressed mariners.

Venereal Disease Control.—The annual grant by the Dominion Government to aid in the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases was reduced from \$150,000 to \$125,000 in the year 1925-26. The campaign carried on throughout the country by the various governments may be divided roughly into 5 main activities:—treatment, education, social service, law enforcement and the collection of statistics. There are 56 clinics in operation throughout the Dominion at which free treatment may be obtained, while free hospital examination and accommodation is given where necessary. Both the Dominion and the Provincial Governments have issued pamphlets and circulars designed to prevent the spread of the diseases.

Hospitalization and Sanitation.—Considerable information has been prepared and supplied, both in answer to enquiries and to the public, relating to the construction, equipment and management of hospitals, principally as required in smaller communities. The division has also prepared data relating to buildings for the institutional care of mental defectives, special attention having been paid to the preparation of standard plans. Numerous enquiries regarding water supplies and sewage treatment and disposal have been answered and several publications on these subjects distributed during the year.

Opium and Narcotic Drugs.—During the year, the Department issued 298 import licenses, 43 export licenses, 108 wholesale druggists' licenses, and 30 licenses to retail manufacturing druggists. Narcotics imported into Canada were as follows:—cocaine, 2,633 oz., morphine 8,651 oz. and crude opium 810 lb.

Close supervision is maintained on all exports and imports of narcotics, and the licensing system enables the Department to know at all times the amount of these drugs received by every druggist, veterinary surgeon, dentist or physician in Canada. By this system it is possible for the Department to check up the disposition of these drugs, and to make reasonably certain that the use being made of them does not contravene the Act. Statistics of offences against the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the judicial year ended September 30, 1925, show a total of 835 convictions.

Proprietary or Patent Medicines.—New medicinal preparations registered and licensed under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act during the year 1925-26 numbered 603. In accordance with the Act, which has as its fundamental principle the requirement that all such articles shall be on the market in a way which permits the ordinary layman to understand what he is buying, many articles were rejected as absolute frauds and dangerous to health. Samples of various medicines are obtained periodically in the open market and are sent to the laboratory for the purpose of confirming and approving the ingredients of each.

Child Welfare.—General co-operation in matters relating to child and maternal welfare has been continued or established with the various Departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and with voluntary societies through-

out the country. An exhaustive study of maternal mortality is being undertaken, following a resolution of the conference on medical services in Canada. A total of 313,717 copies of the "Little Blue Books" was distributed during the year, including 73,246 copies of the "Canadian Mother's Book".

Food and Drugs Division.—A total of 10,170 samples of foods and drugs were examined during the year in the laboratories of the Department at Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, to determine their purity or degree of adulteration. Prosecutions totalling 39 were made under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and the Maple Products Act, where goods not conforming with the law had been offered for sale. These resulted in 10 convictions, 27 voluntary payments and 2 unfinished or otherwise terminated.

Laboratory of Hygiene.—During the course of the year the laboratory has carried out a considerable number of bacteriological investigations of canned foods, sausages and cheese on behalf of the food and drugs laboratory. An extensive sanitary survey of the oyster beds in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, combined with laboratory examinations, was carried out during the year. Several water supplies have been examined, and research work relating to the isolation and identification of typhoid bacilli from certain sources and to the potency of certain drugs has also been prosecuted.

Pollution of the Inland Waters of Canada.—An intensive investigation of the qualities of water in the Great Lakes and its uses by vessels plying on the lake routes has been carried on during the year. It has comprised, in addition, an examination of the water supply systems on many of the larger passenger and freight vessels, and the preparation of reports, analyses and plans designed to improve the systems at present in use. Several investigations have also been made into the water supply of various municipalities with harbours on the several lakes. A considerable decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever resulting from the consumption of polluted water, and the installation of improved water supply systems on many of the vessels plying on the Great Lakes, have resulted from the year's activities.

Expenditure and Revenue.—A net expenditure of \$884,112 is recorded, in which the largest items are:—quarantine, \$176,207; venereal diseases, \$119,519; salaries, \$153,504; and marine hospitals, \$139,999. Net revenues amounted to \$237,936, of which sick mariners' dues totalled \$190,572.

II.—PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1.—Prince Edward Island.

There is no Department of Public Health in Prince Edward Island. The supervision of public health matters is, however, in the hands of the Government of the province, which operates the Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary, in addition to making money grants to other similar institutions.

In the report of the trustees of the Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary for the year ended December 31, 1925, a total of 308 patients was shown as resident on this date, compared with a total of 313 at the beginning of the year. During the year, 63 patients had been admitted, while discharges and deaths totalled 68. Expenditure for maintenance and repair of the institution amounted to \$103,441, while revenues from fees and other sources were \$11,049.

Government grants to other provincial institutions were as follows:—St. Vincent's Orphanage \$500, P.E.I. Orphanages \$500, Charlottetown Hospital \$500, P.E.I. Hospital \$500 and Prince Co. Hospital \$500. In addition the Red Cross Society received a grant of \$2,500 and the Free Dispensary \$200.

2.—Nova Scotia.

The report of the Provincial Health Officer for the year ended September 30, 1925, includes the reports of the Department of Public Health and of the Deputy Registrar-General. Under recent legislation the Provincial Health Officer of the province was made Deputy Registrar-General as well, thus bringing the two Departments into closer co-operation.

There has been a marked reduction in the general death rate in recent years, while the infant mortality rate has also markedly improved, reaching in the year in question the lowest figure on record, a low figure never before attained, under 80 per 1,000.

While diphtheria and scarlet fever have both been present in the province to an extent somewhat more noticeable than in former years, the case rates and the losses from these diseases are extremely low, as was also the case with the diarrhoeal diseases, including typhoid fever.

Educational work was carried on through reports to local health officers and municipal and town clerks; special publications distributed among the medical profession and the newspapers of the province; special articles dealing with various health matters for publication in the newspapers; the exhibition of models or other public health exhibits, and the distribution of literature at the fall or other fairs and special lectures at the normal school or other educational gatherings in various portions of the province.

In connection with the anti-tuberculosis work carried on in the province, the examiner reported 1,123 persons examined by him during the year. Among these there were found to be 232 positive cases of tuberculosis, of whom 136 were referred to the Nova Scotia Sanatorium for treatment. The report emphasized the necessity for more adequate provision for the tuberculous poor of the province.

The Superintendent of Nursing Services reported that 18,555 pupils were examined by the county public health nurses under the supervision of the Department, while over 18,000 were examined by school nurses under the direction of local educational authorities. Since the issue of the preceding report 2,826 pupils had procured the treatment suggested to them by the nurse and advised by their family physician.

The laboratory reported a total of 8,753 specimens examined during the year, an increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. over 1924.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—The latest available statistics of hospitals and benevolent institutions in Nova Scotia, as contained in the Report of the Inspector of Humane Institutions for the year ended September 30, 1925, are given in tabular form in Table 3. It should be stated that while in Table 1 of this section, the province is shown to maintain 21 mental hospitals, 15 orphanages and 20 houses of refuge, some of these institutions, numbering 25 in all, are classed under two or more of the three types specified. The statistics are those of government-inspected institutions only. This applies also to tuberculosis sanatoria, of which only one is inspected by provincial officials.

3.—Hospitals, etc., in Nova Scotia, 1925.

Items.	General, Isolation, and Private Hospitals.	Maternity Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Con- sumptives.	Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane and Poor.
Number of institutions.....	18	1	1	25
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	704	59	126	2,097
Admissions and births.....	15,314	868	277	813
Total under treatment.....	17,028	927	403	—
Discharges, etc.....	16,358	881	280	769
Number of patients (end of year).....	670	46	123	2,141
Staff—Doctors.....	147	8	4	—
Nurses, etc.....	595	37	—	—
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	150,199	1,400	102,669	—
Fees.....\$	405,885	19,581	131,353	—
Total ¹\$	726,229	34,312	236,307	—
Expenditures—Salaries.....\$	213,435	9,734	88,637	—
Buildings and equipment.....\$	381,734	13,991	64,360	—
Total ²\$	788,885	34,028	236,307	—

¹ Includes other receipts. ² Includes other expenditures.

The number of hospital days afforded to patients in general hospitals during the year amounted to 253,180, those to patients in maternity hospitals 15,818 and to patients in sanatoria 71,163. The numbers of operations performed in general and maternity hospitals were respectively 8,768 and 25. The total government grants of \$150,199 to general and maternity hospitals comprised grants of \$117,874 by the province and \$32,325 by municipalities.

3.—New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Department of Health includes in its activities general sanitation, water-supply and drainage, the abatement of communicable disease, medical inspection of schools, vital statistics, the provincial pathological and public health laboratory, and the general supervision of the 16 health sub-districts into which the province is divided.

The Department is administered by the Minister of Health from a governmental standpoint and is under the immediate direction of a Chief Medical Officer. His staff, which with the Minister forms the Bureau of Health, consists of the chief of laboratories, 3 district medical health officers, 6 medical inspectors of schools, a director of nursing and a director of venereal clinics.

The Chief Medical Officer, in his eighth annual report, summarizes the chief activities of the Department during the year ending October 31, 1925, under the headings already given.

During that year (provisional report) the births numbered 10,929, the marriages 2,906 and the deaths 4,955. The corresponding rates per 1,000 population would be 27.1, 7.2 and 12.3. The infantile mortality was 100.3 and the maternal mortality 4.7 per 1,000 living births. The death-rate from all causes fell gradually from 15.6 in 1920 to 12.3 in 1925. The infantile mortality decreased from 134.9 in 1920 to 100.3 in 1925.

The birth-rate (27.1) was the highest in the registration area of Canada, the mean for the whole of that area being 22.6.

In the school year 1924-25, 58,530 pupils were medically examined and 13,329 were successfully vaccinated (those entering school for the first time). Of those examined, 318 were found unable to pursue their studies with ordinary success on account of mental deficiency. Six special schools for such deficient have already been established. Of the total number examined (58,530), 29,119 were reported in normal physical and mental condition.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—The hospitals and benevolent institutions making annual reports include the Provincial Hospital at Saint John (insane) and the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium (tuberculosis) at River Glade, both provincial institutions; also the Victoria Public Hospital at Fredericton, and the Moncton Hospital. (For statistics of hospitals see Table 4). The latest report of the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium announces the receipt of an endowment of approximately \$100,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Jordan.

4.—Hospitals, etc., in New Brunswick, 1924.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane. ⁴	Orphanages, Refuges, etc.
Number of institutions.....	16	2	1	3
Number of patients, beginning of year.....	121 ¹	—	703	183
Admissions and births.....	11,830	313	190	114
Discharges, etc.....	10,378	318	85	105
Number of patients, end of year.....	356	162	736	192
Staff—Doctors.....	144	5	—	7
Nurses.....	278	26	—	29
Receipts—Government and municipal grants.....	\$ 53,104	66,623	—	16,081
Fees.....	\$ 261,380	83,905	29,534	6,920
Total ²	\$ 373,139	153,931	99,079	46,690
Expenditures—Salaries, etc.....	\$ 177,514	75,167	50,865	11,925
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ 78,069	8,196	26,030	5,971
Total ³	\$ 551,201	198,942	196,328	53,192

¹Number of patients at beginning of year very incomplete. ²Includes other receipts. ³Includes other expenditures. ⁴Year ended Oct. 31, 1925.

4.—Quebec.

The Provincial Bureau of Health, in charge of the Provincial Secretary, administers the provisions of the Public Health Act. Twenty inspectors are appointed for the 20 public health districts, their duties being divided generally between education of the public and municipal public health organization. In addition, their services are given in case of consultations, public lectures, maintenance of records of municipalities and medical and sanitary investigations. In addition to the district officers, the Bureau maintains an administrative division, a laboratory division, a division of sanitary engineering, a division of venereal diseases and a division of vital statistics. The energies of the Bureau are being directed mainly toward the prevention, by organized campaigns, of epidemics, more particularly tuberculosis and the more important causes of infant mortality. To this end the Provincial Bureau of Health has already established 18 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and 70 baby clinics, including those receiving Government grants. Some evidence of the effect of this work may be seen in the reduction of the rate of infant mortality per 1,000 living births from 131 in 1923 to 118 in 1924 and 115 in 1925.

During the year 1925, in the 18 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries, 20,681 persons have applied for examination, 32,908 consultations have been given, X-Ray examinations to the number of 12,611 have been performed, as well as 3,035 sputum examinations.

The visiting public health nurses have paid 23,288 visits in 6,500 different families. Copies of public health literature numbering 80,500 have also been distributed during the year.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—Below are given the latest statistics of benevolent institutions in the province, compiled from the exhaustive report published by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. In brief explanation of the table, it may be said that the 61 general hospitals include 4 maternities and 3 *crèches*. In addition, 27 dispensaries are maintained, where the principal services are those of medicine, surgery and ophthalmology. The number of days passed in these institutions by patients during 1925 was 1,536,401; the accommodation available was 5,616 beds; the average cost per patient per day varied from \$0.31 to \$4.18.

The refuges and orphanages provide accommodation of 14,222 beds. During the year 1925, the total number of days passed in these institutions by needy persons was 4,808,428. In addition 86,843 indigents were given help during the year.

5.—Hospitals and Philanthropic Institutions in Quebec, 1925.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Sanatoria and Hospitals for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	61	5	6	115
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	3,842	274	6,511	12,986
Admissions.....	65,226	604	1,751	6,359
Discharges, deaths, etc.....	64,737	519	1,586	6,208
Number of patients (end of year).....	4,331	324	6,676	13,317
Staff—Doctors.....	523	178	35	3,647
Nurses and other employees.....	3,924		1,095	
Receipts—Government grants ¹	\$ 1,248,313	137,553	1,166,357	414,355
Fees.....	\$ 1,556,682	27,381	314,051	769,717
Sundries.....	\$ 1,872,378	62,644	471,885	2,046,229
Total.....	\$ 4,677,373	227,578	1,952,293	3,230,301
Expenditure—Salaries, etc.....	\$ 1,219,609	46,990	389,357	452,354
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ 2,099,840	23,571	293,663	940,996
Sundries.....	\$ 2,577,533	120,395	1,274,401	1,964,598
Total.....	\$ 4,677,373	190,956	1,960,421	3,357,948

¹ Provincial and municipal.

5.—Ontario.

The Department of Health of Ontario is under a Minister of the Government, who also has charge of the vital statistics of the Province. It includes Divisions of Sanitary Engineering, Laboratories, Preventable Diseases, Maternal and Child Hygiene, Medical and Dental Inspection of Schools, Industrial Hygiene and Public Health Education.

There are eight district health officers and some 25 public health nurses in the field, and the appropriation for the work is upwards of \$750,000.

The local health work is carried on by a board of health and a medical officer of health in each of the 900 or more municipalities. Eight cities have whole-time health officers, and the total local expenditure reaches nearly \$1,500,000.

Provision for the training of medical officers and of public health nurses is made by the universities of the province. A new school of hygiene in connection with the University of Toronto is in course of erection. The Connaught laboratories, which are to be housed in the school of hygiene, afford ample supplies of the various biological products used in the prevention and cure of disease. These are supplied at low cost to the Government, which in turn distributes them free to the public.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—The principal statistics of hospitals and similar institutions in Ontario are found in the Report on Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, containing data relative to government-aided hospitals, orphan asylums and houses of refuge, and in the Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, relating to the provincially-operated institutions for the care of mental defectives.

The number of general and maternity hospitals given in Table 6 is exclusive of 57 private hospitals which are not required to make detailed returns to the inspector of prisons and public charities. The number of refuges and orphanages, 106 in all, is made up of 42 refuges in cities and towns, 30 orphanages, 3 convalescent homes and 31 county houses of refuge.

Money grants to hospitals in the province coming under the supervision of the Department of the Provincial Secretary are made as follows:—

1. A grant is made for all patients in a hospital during the first 10 years of its existence at the rate of 50c. per day, irrespective of what sum is contributed by the patients themselves.

2. After a hospital has been in existence for 10 years, the grant is paid only for patients for whose maintenance \$10.50 per week or less is contributed.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days, and if the patients remain in the hospital longer than that period the refuge rate of 10c. per day is allowed.

4. No allowance is made for infants born in hospital.

Sanatoria for consumptives may receive a grant of \$4,000 on the erection and satisfactory equipment of the necessary buildings and an amount of 75c. per day for the maintenance of each indigent patient.

6.—Hospitals in Ontario, year ended Sept. 30, 1925.

Items.	General, Maternity and Isolation Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane. ¹	Orphanages, Refuges, etc. ²
Number of institutions.....	124	10	12	75
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	5,725	1,318	9,144	5,372
Admissions, births, etc.....	147,023	1,917	2,299	5,084
Total number receiving treatment.....	152,748	3,235	11,443	10,456
Discharges, etc.....	146,226	1,801	1,919	4,946
Number of patients (end of year).....	6,522	1,434	9,524	5,510
Staff—Doctors.....	—	—	33	—
Nurses, etc.....	—	—	1,515	—
Receipts—Government grants (provincial and municipal).....	\$ 2,177,803	769,369	3	688,735
Fees, etc.....	\$ 5,401,456	468,410	557,566	919,179
Total.....	\$ 7,579,259	1,237,779	758,841	1,607,914
Expenditure—Salaries, etc.....	\$ —	—	1,213,251	—
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ —	—	849,731	—
Total.....	\$ 7,556,409	1,352,392	3,056,135	1,528,498

¹ Year ended Oct. 31, 1924. ² Exclusive of 31 county houses of refuge which received government grants totalling \$32,768 during the year. ³ These institutions are government-owned and hence do not receive the statutory grants made to other hospitals.

In addition to the statistics shown above it may be said that the total number of days' stay in hospitals and sanatoria during the year amounted to 2,754,355, at an average cost per patient per day of \$3.12. The total number of deaths was 7,404, a percentage to the total number of patients under treatment (155,983) of 4.77. The average stay of each patient was 17.6 days, this period, however, being considerably less if general hospitals alone are considered. The provincial government grants of \$1,156,732 formed 12.9 p.c. of the total expenditure for maintenance.

With regard to the hospitals for the insane, the average daily population of the 12 institutions during 1924 was 8,710. Discharges, totalling 1,133, included 390 recoveries and 543 cases of improved condition. The institution population of insane increased, however, from 9,743 in 1923 to 10,260 in 1924, or by 5.3 p.c.

6.—Manitoba.

The various divisions of the Provincial Board of Health include those of public health nursing, food inspection, venereal disease prevention, vital statistics, the recording and prevention of communicable diseases. Under the superintendent of provincial public health nurses, a large amount of work is carried on in the fields of education, medical school inspection, child welfare, public service nursing, and in the distribution of literature. The work of other divisions is more or less of a routine nature.

The principal regulations made by the Board, in its administration of the Public Health Act, have relation to:—(1) the occupation of portions of buildings contained below street level, (2) the use of common towels in public places, (3) the use of common drinking cups, (4) barber shops and hair-dressing parlours, (5) the use of hydrocyanic acid, (6) the sterilization of wiping rags, etc., and the sale thereof, (7) the notification of infectious and contagious diseases, (8) the prevention of venereal diseases and the establishment of dispensaries for the treatment thereof, (9) slaughter houses, (10) bottling plants, (11) places where food is sold on the premises, (12) the sanitation of summer camps and beaches, (13) the sanitary control of mining, lumber and other similar camps.

No more recent information than that published on pp. 921-922 of the 1922-23 Year Book is available regarding the activities of hospitals and charitable institutions.

7.—Saskatchewan.

On March 22, 1923, by An Act to amend the Public Health Act, the Bureau of Public Health was made a Department of Public Health, with a Minister and Deputy Minister in charge.

The following Acts are administered by the Department:—Public Health Act; Vital Statistics Act; Union Hospital Act; An Act to Regulate the Public Aid to Hospitals; Venereal Disease Act.

Six divisions, with a director in charge of each, carry out the work of the Department, as follows:—the division of child welfare and hospital management supervises the making of maternity grants, baby clinics, home nursing, relief and hospital management; the division of communicable diseases deals with the control of these diseases and distributes serums and vaccines; the division of sanitation supervises food, water, milk and ice supplies, sewage systems, urban and rural sanitation and union hospital organization; the division of laboratories includes in its work bacter-

iology, pathology, chemical analyses and medico-legal work; the division of vital statistics compiles records of births, marriages and deaths, etc.; the division of venereal diseases supervises the dispensaries and free examination and treatment.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—In addition to the hospitals which Saskatchewan has in common with the other provinces, mention may be made of a system known as the union hospital scheme, designed to furnish necessary hospital accommodation in rural districts. Under the provisions of the scheme, two or more municipalities may co-operate in arranging to build, equip and maintain a hospital in their district and for their residents. These smaller hospitals are not intended, of course, to furnish extensive accommodation, but they do furnish splendid accommodation for emergency or maternity cases.

7.—Hospitals, etc., in Saskatchewan, calendar year 1925.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages, and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	52 ²	2	2	1
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	—	—	1,557	86
Admissions.....	—	—	517	27
Discharges.....	—	—	393	34
Total treatments.....	36,025	1,479	2,074	113
Number of patients (end of year).....	—	—	1,681	79
Staff—Doctors.....	—	—	7	1
Nurses, etc.....	761	66	308	17
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	233,247	133,857	—	—
Fees, etc.....\$	1,692,169	302,291	146,000	22,180
Total.....\$	1,925,416	436,148	—	—
Expenditure—Salaries.....\$	538,482	148,418	226,000	12,271
Buildings and equipment.....\$	874,202	246,759	422,000	21,414
Total ¹\$	1,412,684	395,177	648,000	33,685

¹ Expenditures are maintenance totals and do not include capital expenditures.

² Includes 10 Red Cross nursing outposts.

8.—Alberta.

The Department of Public Health in Alberta was established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1918, and all Acts having reference in any way to the health of the people were placed under its administration. To-day it includes the following branches:—preventive medicine; sanitary engineering and sanitation; public health nursing; approved, municipal and private hospitals; social hygiene; vital statistics; institutions—(a) tuberculosis hospital, (b) mental hospitals, (c) training school for mental defectives.

The preventive medicine branch of the department is conducting an intensive campaign against infectious diseases, special attention being given to the foreign-

born people of the province. In co-operation therewith the sanitary engineering branch aims to see that provision is made for good housing, good air, good water and the safe and quick removal of all deleterious substances.

The nurses in the public health nursing branch hold clinics of various kinds—prenatal, infant, pre-school and school—in many parts of the province, main clinics being maintained in cities and large towns; rural clinics are sent out from them. Public lectures, cinemas and pamphlets are used to arouse public interest. District nurses, chosen for their resourcefulness and knowledge of maternal nursing, are maintained in remote districts.

Under the Municipal Hospital Act, on the vote of the people of a district a hospital suitable for their needs can be erected, in which patients are received at the rate of \$1.00 per day. The cost to ratepayers is approximately 3c. per acre. There are now 15 such hospitals in Alberta.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the principal cities, and excellent work is being done in the actual treatment of these diseases as well as in the education of the public both by lectures and cinemas. All inmates of public institutions are examined and treatment provided for those who need it.

For statistics of the numbers of hospitals and similar institutions and of the hospitals for the insane, see Tables 1 and 2 of this section.

9.—British Columbia.

The Provincial Board of Health, responsible to the Provincial Secretary, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia. Its branches comprise the following:—sanitation, venereal clinics, laboratories, tuberculosis, infectious diseases and public health nursing. The sanitation branch has directed numerous recent efforts to the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases by touring motorists, and to the control of campers and squatters along the coast. The laboratories department in addition to the analysis of specimens distributes annually various vaccines and antitoxins. The tuberculosis branch has lately been augmented by a travelling diagnostician in tuberculosis and the addition of a portable X-ray machine. The infectious diseases and public health nursing branches are charged respectively with the control of such diseases and with the numerous duties included in public health nursing, principally nursing service, child welfare, school service and dental clinics.

The Board of Health collects and publishes annually, in connection with its report, the vital statistics of the province.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—Table 8 contains a summary of the more important hospital statistics of the years ended Mar. 31, 1925, for general and related hospitals and sanatoria, and 1926 for hospitals for the insane. No data are available at present with respect to refugees and orphanages, except those of the provincial industrial school for boys, which had on Mar. 31, 1925, a total of 135 inmates, largely made up of boys punished for theft and incorrigibility. The three mental hospitals showed an average daily population during the year 1925-26 of 1,928, maintained at a net per capita yearly cost of \$296.02, or a daily cost of \$0.81. In contrast with records of hospitals for the insane in other provinces, showing a very equal distribution of inmates between the two sexes, these institutions in British Columbia showed, on Mar. 31, 1926, a population of 1,396 males and 599

females, this proportion being noticeably greater than that existing between the sexes in the total population of the province. A further classification, moreover, of inmates according to country of birth, on the same date, shows that 33.7 p.c. were Canadian-born, 34.9 p.c. were British-born,, and 31.4 p.c. were born elsewhere. The percentage of British-born (other than Canadian-born) is unusually large.

8.—Hospitals, etc., in British Columbia, March 31, 1925.

Items.	General and Maternity Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane. ¹	Homes, Orphanages and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	64	1	3	—
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	—	226	1,884	—
Admissions.....	—	181	475	—
Discharges.....	—	172	439	—
Total number of persons treated.....	54,801	407	2,434	—
Total days' treatment.....	789,049	80,753	—	—
Number of patients (end of year).....	—	235	1,995	—
Staff—Doctors.....	46	7	9	—
Nurses, etc.....	1,849	—	—	—
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	1,094,942	200,039	530,946	—
Fees, etc.....\$	1,466,174	100,311	105,820	—
Total ²\$	2,689,723	300,350	636,766	—
Expenditure—Salaries.....\$	1,105,594	103,420	267,958	—
Buildings and equipment.....\$	397,561	20,132	137,088	—
Total ³\$	2,631,663	300,350	676,766	—

¹ Mar. 31, 1926. ² Includes other receipts. ³ Includes other expenditure.

III.—OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1.—The Canadian Red Cross Society.

A brief description of the organization and activities of the Red Cross Society in Canada appeared on page 923 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23.

2.—The Victorian Order of Nurses.

The activities of the Victorian Order of Nurses since its inception in 1897 are summarized in the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, page 923.

3.—Mothers' Allowances.

Five of the nine provinces of Canada provide for the payment of allowances to mothers who are widowed or without adequate means of support. The province of Manitoba was the first to take up the work in 1916, and the example has been followed by the other western provinces and by Ontario.

A statement regarding Mothers' Allowances, showing the numbers of beneficiaries and the scales of payments and methods of administration, was published at pp. 935-6 of the 1925 Year Book; to it the reader is referred.

XIII.—ADMINISTRATION.

I.—PUBLIC LANDS.

1.—Dominion Public Lands.

The Crown lands of the Dominion of Canada are situated (a) in the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), (b) in the belt of 20 miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia, and (c) in a block in northern British Columbia, containing 3,500,000 acres, known as the "Peace River block". Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of 18 years and is a British subject, or declares his intention to become a British subject, is entitled to apply for entry for a homestead. The lands are laid out in townships of 36 sections. Each section contains 640 acres and is divided into quarter-sections of 160 acres. A quarter-section of 160 acres may be obtained as a homestead on payment of an entry fee of \$10 and fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and cultivation. To qualify for the issue of the patent, a settler must have resided upon his homestead for at least 6 months in each of 3 years, must have erected a habitable house thereon, and must have at least 30 acres of his holding broken, of which 20 acres must be cropped. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation should be performed in each of the 3 years. A reduction may be made in the area of breaking where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone. Provision is made on certain conditions for residence in the vicinity, in which case the area of cultivation must be increased.

Lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta, south of township 16, are not open for homestead entry, except by actual residents in the vicinity of the land applied for, but such lands may be secured under grazing lease.

Disposal of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

—According to figures supplied by the Department of the Interior, a total of 127,803,740 acres, equal to 5,547 townships or 199,693 square miles, has been disposed of. The total number of acres within the surveyed area at Jan. 1, 1926, was 199,130,280, of which 24,774,000 were available for homestead entry. Table 1 shows the distribution of the surveyed area for each of the three Prairie Provinces as at Jan. 1, 1926. In addition to the surveyed area, there are large tracts of land in the northern part of these provinces which have as yet been only very little explored. The total area of this unsurveyed tract is 286,512,591 acres, of which 22,396,060 acres are water-covered.

Maps showing the disposition of Dominion lands and lands available for entry, and reports on the resources and development of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, have been issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. Some of these are as follows:—Land Maps of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Southern and Northern Alberta, respectively; small Land Map of the Prairie Provinces; Cereal Map of Alberta; Manitoba, its Development and Opportunities; Agricultural Loans; the Peace River District of Alberta; Description of the Resources and Possibilities of the Province of Saskatchewan, etc. Similar reports have been issued with regard to other parts of Canada such as:—Natural Resources of Nova Scotia; Natural Resources of Quebec; the Province of New

Brunswick; and Central British Columbia. With the object of assisting in the settlement and development of the idle lands in Canada, this Service also publishes lists of unoccupied lands in the Prairie and Maritime Provinces, giving a short description of the properties, the prices and terms of sale or lease and the owners' names and addresses, thus giving prospective landseekers an opportunity of selecting lands suitable to their means and requirements, and affording them an easy means of getting into direct touch with the owners thereof.

1.—Disposition of the Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Jan. 1, 1926.

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under Homestead (including Military Homesteads).....	8,000,600	28,545,000	18,846,900	55,392,500
Area under Pre-emption, Purchased Homesteads, Sales, Half-breed Scrip, Bounty Grants, Special Grants, etc.....	4,240,200	6,969,500	3,660,000	14,889,700
Area granted to Railway Companies.....	3,566,997	15,177,063	13,120,014	31,864,074
Area granted to Hudson's Bay Company.....	1,266,100	3,316,400	2,288,000	6,870,500
Area of School Lands Endowment ($\frac{1}{4}$ s of area surveyed in sections).....	1,637,700	3,943,800	3,759,800	9,341,300
Area sold subject to reclamation by drainage.....	89,642	50,916	37,250	177,808
Area sold under irrigation system.....	—	77,000	987,440	1,064,440
Area under Timber Berths (leased).....	1,025,300	574,500	1,255,900	2,855,700
Area under Grazing Leases.....	44,600	2,899,700	2,777,600	5,721,900
Area of Forest Reserves and Parks.....	2,500,000	5,928,300	16,833,400	25,261,700
Area reserved for forestry purposes (inside surveyed tract).....	875,000	1,293,500	2,085,000	4,253,500
Area of road allowances.....	977,168	1,468,486	1,288,574	3,734,228
Area of parish and river lots.....	506,207	84,055	121,220	711,482
Area of Indian Reserves.....	473,276	1,113,666	1,350,048	2,936,990
Area of Indian Reserves surrendered.....	88,089	410,536	322,093	820,718
Area of water-covered lands (inside surveyed tract)...	4,259,831	1,903,874	2,296,035	8,459,740
Area undisposed of.....	3,840,000	4,134,000	16,800,000	24,774,000
Total area within surveyed tract.....	33,390,710	77,910,296	87,829,274	199,130,280

Homestead Entries.—Table 2 gives the number of homestead entries and cancellations in the fiscal years from 1874 to 1926, providing a record of the growth of settlement in the Prairie Provinces. From 7,426 in 1900 the number of entries rose rapidly to 41,869 in 1906, declined to 21,647 in 1907, and rose again to more than twice that number in 1911. The largest number of "net" entries was made in 1906, when new entries exceeded cancellations by over 30,000. The record number of 44,479 entries in 1911 was offset by 22,122 cancellations, leaving "net" entries of 22,357.

The number of grants made to soldiers from 1919 to 1926 was 1,643, 5,981, 2,892, 1,655, 1,212, 710, 584 and 576 respectively. Entries by soldiers cancelled in the years 1919 to 1923 were included with those given in Table 2. Such cancellations in 1924, 1925 and 1926 numbered 630, 615 and 510 respectively.

2.—Number of Homestead Entries and Number of Homestead Cancellations from 1874 to Mar. 31, 1926.

NOTE.—From 1874 to 1894 the departmental years ended Oct. 31; from 1895 to 1899, Dec. 31; from 1900 to 1906, June 30; from 1907, Mar. 31.

Years.	Homesteads.		Years.	Homesteads.		Years.	Homesteads.	
	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.		Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.		Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.
1874.....	1,376	889	1892.....	4,840	1,322	1910.....	41,568	16,832
1875.....	499	303	1893.....	4,067	899	1911.....	44,479	22,122
1876.....	347	153	1894.....	3,209	648	1912.....	39,151	18,486
1877.....	845	457	1895.....	2,394	683	1913.....	33,699	17,101
1878.....	1,788	1,377	1896.....	1,857	301	1914.....	31,829	15,854
1879.....	4,068	2,045	1897.....	2,384	1,090	1915.....	24,088	12,351
1880.....	2,074	679	1898.....	4,848	1,546	1916.....	17,030	10,070
1881.....	2,753	937	1899.....	6,689	1,746	1917.....	11,199	9,570
1882.....	7,483	3,485	1900.....	7,426	1,096	1918.....	8,319	6,314
1883.....	6,063	1,818	1901.....	8,167	1,682	1919.....	4,227	4,115
1884.....	3,753	1,330	1902.....	14,633	3,296	1920.....	6,732	7,891
1885.....	1,858	597	1903.....	31,383	5,208	1921.....	5,389	7,336
1886.....	2,657	812	1904.....	26,073	8,702	1922.....	7,349	7,806
1887.....	2,036	459	1905.....	30,819	11,296	1923.....	5,343	7,061
1888.....	2,655	668	1906.....	41,869	14,637	1924.....	3,843	4,187
1889.....	4,416	639	1907.....	21,647	14,110	1925.....	3,653	4,171
1890.....	2,955	794	1908.....	30,424	15,668	1926.....	4,685	3,400
1891.....	3,523	934	1909.....	39,081	14,677			

Table 3 is a statement of the homestead entries on Dominion lands for the years 1917 to 1926. Statistics of the origin of those making homestead entries in the fiscal years ended 1920 to 1926 are given in Table 4, and financial statistics of receipts from Dominion lands in Table 5.

The privilege of making pre-emptions or purchased homestead entries was withdrawn by Order in Council as from Mar. 20, 1918, confirmed by c. 19 of the Statutes of 1918, assented to May 24, 1918.

3.—Homestead Entries on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, fiscal years 1917-1926.

Provinces.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manitoba.....	2,276	1,593	813	1,232	725	1,488	879	632	464	616
Saskatchewan....	4,105	2,741	1,191	1,918	1,670	2,733	2,104	1,699	1,804	2,363
Alberta.....	4,550	3,808	2,169	3,448	2,874	2,928	2,207	1,347	1,192	1,556
British Columbia	268	177	54	134	120	200	153	165	193	150
Total.....	11,199	8,319	4,227	6,732	5,398	7,349	5,343	3,843	3,653	4,685

4.—Homestead Entries made in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, by Nationalities, during the fiscal years 1921-1926.

Nationalities.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canadians from Ontario.....	665	786	589	453	377	424
“ Quebec.....	270	313	198	136	127	160
“ Nova Scotia.....	78	83	71	42	43	31
“ New Brunswick.....	52	54	38	26	17	37
“ Prince Edward Island.....	37	47	31	14	38	13
“ Manitoba.....	237	398	299	304	263	341
“ Saskatchewan.....	105	201	187	146	138	229
“ Alberta.....	134	220	193	115	92	117
“ British Columbia.....	27	55	40	40	29	29
Persons who had previous entry.....	871	946	844	590	636	696
Newfoundlanders.....	8	4	6	3	3	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	3	3	3	—	—	—
Americans.....	1,072	1,505	1,019	639	627	842
English.....	821	762	575	415	321	388
Scotch.....	242	229	133	104	113	113
Irish.....	114	92	70	34	45	52
French.....	32	63	21	23	12	18
Belgians.....	36	37	24	9	11	18
Swiss.....	18	17	18	12	20	18
Italians.....	19	22	10	5	10	20
Rumanians.....	12	48	11	14	12	40
Syrians.....	1	2	3	—	1	3
Germans.....	22	40	33	29	41	72
Austro-Hungarians.....	170	712	420	303	267	359
Hollanders.....	9	23	16	15	10	13
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	46	44	33	20	30	37
Icelanders.....	14	19	15	8	18	12
Swedes.....	71	173	107	93	80	93
Norwegians.....	84	159	113	67	82	92
Russians (other than Finns).....	91	168	96	86	133	192
Finns.....	—	40	30	26	15	36
Chinese.....	—	2	1	—	—	—
Hungarians.....	—	—	—	—	—	74
Australians.....	2	2	1	1	—	—
New Zealanders.....	1	3	2	1	—	1
Greeks.....	2	3	2	2	3	14
Hindus.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Poles.....	—	65	78	52	31	75
Bulgarians.....	—	—	—	—	2	5
Jugo-Slavs.....	—	—	—	—	—	5
South Americans.....	—	2	2	—	—	2
Czechoslovakians.....	—	—	—	—	—	7
South Africans.....	—	1	7	6	—	3
Armenians.....	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mexicans.....	—	—	1	6	—	—
Other nationalities.....	23	—	—	—	5	3
Total.....	5,889	7,349	5,343	3,843	3,653	4,685

5.—Receipts from Patents and Homestead Entries in the fiscal years 1920-1926.

Sources of Receipts.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Homestead fees.....	67,460	53,880	73,540	53,460	38,640	36,500	46,900
Cash sales.....	2,799,605	1,721,172	761,850	414,279	404,952	410,222	467,601
Scrap sales.....	80	—	—	909	160	612	—
Timber dues.....	589,780	705,314	683,491	825,465	847,773	981,400	1,098,692
Hay permits, mining, stone quarries, etc., cash.....	896,414	1,234,558	1,071,306	823,183	723,763	639,749	793,358
All other receipts.....	385,582	371,152	328,253	314,480	338,559	425,384	473,646
Gross revenue.....	4,738,921	4,086,076	2,918,530	2,431,767	2,353,847	2,493,867	2,880,197
Refunds.....	116,249	130,751	119,080	83,152	71,983	102,881	76,684
Net revenue.....	4,622,672	3,955,325	2,799,450	2,348,615	2,281,864	2,390,986	2,803,513
Total revenue, 1872 to date.	67,456,191	71,411,516	74,210,966	76,559,581	78,841,445	81,232,431	84,035,944
Letters patent for Dominion lands.....	17,732	17,947	13,116	6,973	5,317	4,304	5,484
Homestead entries.....	6,732	5,389	7,349	5,343	3,843	3,653	4,685

Railway Lands.—In the early stages of the settlement of the North West, large grants of wild lands were made to the railway companies as subsidies (see Table 12 of the Transportation section for details), while the Hudson's Bay Co., under the contract by which the North West Territories passed to the Dominion, retained one-twentieth of the lands of the fertile belt. Statistics have been compiled of the sales of land by these companies and the prices at which lands were sold, for the fiscal years since 1893, the figures given in Table 6 throwing considerable light on the ups and downs in the settlement of the West. The maximum acreage sold was in 1903, and the maximum amount was received in 1918. It is noteworthy that the sales reached a low point for recent years in 1923, and in 1926 were more than treble those for 1923. Details of sales by the different companies are given for the three latest fiscal years in Table 7.

6.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company, fiscal years 1893-1926.

Years.	Total sales.		Average price per acre.	Years.	Total sales.		Average price per acre.
	Acres.	Amount.			Acres.	Amount.	
		\$	\$			\$	\$
1893.....	120,211	352,847	2-93	1910.....	1,184,790	15,835,228	13-36
1894.....	68,668	207,856	3-02	1911.....	1,406,651	19,122,937	13-59
1895.....	114,713	222,489	1-94	1912.....	1,329,390	18,224,419	13-70
1896.....	108,016	361,338	3-34	1913.....	707,149	9,867,155	13-95
1897.....	222,225	719,016	3-23	1914.....	501,575	7,398,191	14-75
1898.....	448,623	1,431,774	3-18	1915.....	192,801	3,279,031	17-01
1899.....	462,494	1,520,792	3-28	1916.....	354,886	5,435,949	15-32
1900.....	648,379	2,125,146	3-27	1917.....	755,154	12,357,377	16-35
1901.....	621,027	2,088,269	3-36	1918.....	1,116,237	20,887,600	18-71
1902.....	2,201,795	7,746,958	3-56	1919.....	1,038,657	18,148,736	17-47
1903.....	4,229,011	14,651,757	3-46	1920.....	1,026,157	19,188,225	18-69
1904.....	1,267,187	5,564,240	4-39	1921.....	553,630	10,860,756	19-61
1905.....	990,005	5,046,572	5-09	1922.....	155,239	2,633,572	16-96
1906.....	1,642,684	9,871,241	6-01	1923.....	123,303	1,864,364	15-12
1907 ¹	1,237,759	7,697,930	6-02	1924.....	159,795	2,460,057	15-39
1908.....	346,693	3,052,461	8-80	1925.....	247,405	3,700,938	14-95
1909.....	109,373	2,211,885	11-08	1926.....	457,822	5,954,216	13-01

¹Nine months to Mar. 31.

7.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants, and by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the fiscal years 1924-1926.

Companies.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$
Hudson's Bay Co.....	33,434	456,386	84,758	1,117,618	184,595	2,276,129
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	45,911	775,205	91,295	1,602,524	168,988	2,263,919
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.....	637	3,822	1,701	13,890	3,723	31,043
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	6,242	92,145	1,925	28,571	7,623	115,603
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	1,283	14,144	8,499	132,504	10,145	93,642
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	71,489	1,103,421	56,981	770,680	79,088	1,127,973
Great Northern Central Railway Co.....	799	14,934	2,246	35,151	3,660	45,907
Total.....	159,795	2,460,057	247,405	3,700,938	457,822	5,954,216

2.—Provincial Public Lands.¹

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the public lands are administered by the Provincial Governments. In Prince Edward Island, all the land is settled.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia there are no free grants of land; but, under conditions prescribed by the Lands and Forests Act of the Legislature (c. 4 Acts 1926), Crown lands, not exceeding in each case 150 acres, may be granted for agricultural or grazing purposes to applicants of not less than 18 years of age, at the price of \$1 per acre, in addition to the expenses of survey. Every such holder must build a house within 2 years from the date of the grant, and if he has resided on the land for 3 successive years and cultivated at least 10 acres shall be entitled to a grant of the land. Leases and grants of Crown lands may also be obtained upon conditions prescribed. The total area of the Crown lands in Nova Scotia is approximately 798,368 acres.

New Brunswick.—The area of New Brunswick is about 17,863,000 acres. Of this, the Crown holds about 7,500,000 acres, most of which is timber land. The province is essentially a wooded country, and will in all probability always derive a large part of its revenue from forest industries. Practically all the Crown timber lands are held by license for the cutting of timber, most of these licenses expiring in 1933, subject to a renewal for an additional 10 years. While it may safely be said that the bulk of the Crown lands are better suited to lumbering than agriculture, yet there are still some Crown lands well suited to mixed farming, which may be taken up by prospective settlers. The maximum allowed to any one settler is 100 acres and he is required to reside on the land and cultivate 10 acres of the same for 3 years before obtaining a grant. For some of the best lands there is a charge of \$1 per acre, in addition to the settlement duties already referred to. The Crown controls the right to hunt and fish within the province. Hunting of migratory birds and fishing in tidal waters are, however, under the control of the Dominion Government.

Quebec.—In Quebec the area of public lands subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1924, was 8,170,185 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1925, 238,977 acres were surveyed; 77,683 acres reverted to the Crown; 166,598 acres were granted for agricultural and industrial purposes, etc.; adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1924, the area surveyed and the areas that reverted, and deducting sales and grants, there remained, subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1925, 8,320,247 acres. Agricultural lands in 100-acre lots are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions, at 60 cents per acre, on application to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

Ontario.—In Ontario the public lands which are open for disposal are chiefly situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. In Northern Ontario, which comprises the territory lying north and west of the Ottawa and French rivers, the townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and a half-lot or quarter-section of 160 acres is allowed

¹For copies of the detailed regulations governing the disposal of provincial Crown lands, application should be made as follows:—Nova Scotia, to the Secretary for Industries and Immigration, Halifax; New Brunswick, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton; Quebec, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Ontario, to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; British Columbia, to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria.

to each applicant at the price of 50 cents per acre, payable one-fourth cash and the balance in 3 annual instalments, with interest at 6 p.c. The applicant must be male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of purchase require actual occupation by the purchaser, the erection of a house, the clearance and cultivation of at least 10 p.c. of the area, and 3 years' residence. Proxy regulations enable an individual to purchase a half lot of 160 acres and place an agent in residence, but the duties to be performed before issue of patent are double those required in ordinary purchases. In the Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming a unit of 80 acres, more or less, is the limit to which one individual is entitled; the residence duties are the same as in other parts of the Province but the area to be cleared and put under cultivation amounts to 15 acres. After a purchaser has 50 acres cleared and under cultivation on his lot he may purchase an adjacent 80 acres upon which he is required to clear at least 30 acres before the issue of patent, but on this second parcel no buildings or residence are required.

Free grants are available on lands within the districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Rainy River and Kenora, and between the Ottawa river and Georgian bay, comprising portions of the counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Haliburton and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Grants of 160 acres are made to either single or married men in free grant territories where the land is subdivided in lots of 320 acres. In the Huron and Ottawa territory an allowance for waste lands may increase the grant of a single man to an area not exceeding 200 acres, while heads of families may secure 200 acres free and purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents an acre. The settlement duties are as follows:—(a) at least 15 acres to be cleared and brought under cultivation, of which 2 acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually; (b) a habitable house to be built, at least 16 by 20 feet in size; (c) actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location, and thence to the issue of the patent. The mines and minerals and all timber other than pine are covered by the patent.

Returned soldiers who enlisted and rendered overseas service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces are each entitled to an allocation of 160 acres free (except in the districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming, where only 80 acres are allowed), in any township regularly open for sale, subject nevertheless to the performance of settlement duties.

Ranching lands may be obtained on reasonable terms in waste and wooded areas, the valley of the Trent river, lying between lake Ontario and Georgian bay, affording good opportunities for cattle and sheep raising. The maximum annual rental is 5 cents an acre, on easy stocking conditions. Leases may be issued on condition that there be regularly maintained on the land such number of head of stock as may be consistent with the resources of the area covered.

Ontario includes 234,000,000 acres of land, of which only 14,500,000 acres are under cultivation. More than 20,000,000 acres of the very finest arable land await the plough. Ontario is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the British Isles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as Texas, and almost twice the size of France or Germany. From east to west its borders are 1,000 miles apart, and from north to south 1,075 miles. Recent extensive colonization road building has made accessible vast tracts of untilled farm land and virgin forests in Northern Ontario.

Loans are made to settlers in the northern and northwestern districts, the maximum amount of any loan being \$500, with interest at 6 p.c. per annum, upon such

terms and conditions as the Loan Commissioner may approve. The Government is anxious that all *bona fide* settlers shall take full advantage of this opportunity to secure any needed loan, and full information respecting it may be secured on application to the various crown lands agents, or direct from the Settlers' Loan Commissioner, Toronto.

Sites for summer cottages under reasonable terms and conditions may be acquired by lease in Algonquin and Rondeau Provincial Park, and by purchase in certain other sections of the province. Islands in Timagami are leased without building conditions, but islands elsewhere are sold in 5-acre parcels, subject in each case to the erection within 18 months of a building to the value of \$500. The minimum price of mainland is \$10 per acre and of islands \$20 per acre.¹

Manitoba.—The Provincial Government of Manitoba has control of over 250,000 acres of unsold lands. Part of these consist of areas transferred by the Dominion Government many years ago as "swamp lands" and have now been reclaimed, and the remainder are selected railway lands from the grant of the former Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company.

As most of these lands are located in some of the best farming districts of Manitoba and well within the southern half of the province, they present a particularly attractive proposition to intending actual settlers. Railway shipping facilities are excellent, while graded roads are, generally speaking, close at hand and schools are within easy reach.

Intending settlers and others are afforded the choice of selecting from this unsold area lands suitable for grain growing, mixed farming or stock-raising, and for the purpose of placing them within easy reach of all, very reasonable prices have been placed upon them. The terms of sale are one-twentieth of the purchase price in cash, the balance being payable in 15 equal annual payments with interest at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum.²

British Columbia.—In British Columbia there are large areas of free grant lands. Any British subject, being the head of a family, a widow, a *femme sole* who is over 18 years of age and self-supporting, a woman deserted by her husband or whose husband has not contributed to her support for 2 years, a bachelor over 18 years of age, or any alien on making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may pre-empt free 160 acres of unoccupied and unreserved surveyed Crown lands, not being an Indian settlement and not carrying more than 8,000 feet per acre of milling timber west of, and 5,000 feet per acre east of the Cascade range. Fees payable include \$2 for recording, \$2 for certificate of improvement and \$10 for Crown grant. Residence and improvement conditions are imposed, and land can only be pre-empted for agricultural purposes. After occupation for 5 years and making improvements to the value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, the pre-emptor may obtain certificate of improvement and Crown grant. The fact that an applicant has previously homesteaded in another province does not preclude him from pre-empting in British Columbia. Unsurveyed lands cannot be pre-empted.

Homesite leases of an area not exceeding 20 acres, surveyed or unsurveyed, may be obtained for occupation and cultivation—this being a provision to enable fishermen, miners or others to obtain homesites—at a small rental, under improve-

¹Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

²For further particulars apply to the Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

ment conditions, including the building of a dwelling in the first year, title being procurable after 5 years' occupation and completion of survey.

Under the Land Act, vacant and unreserved Crown lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, may be purchased in quantities not exceeding 640 acres for agricultural purposes on improvement conditions. The Minister may require improvements to the value of \$5 per acre within 4 years of allowance of the sale, and Crown grant may be withheld until it is certified that improvements are made. The price of first class (agricultural) lands is \$5 per acre; second class (grazing) lands \$2.50 per acre.

Crown lands are leased, subject to covenants and agreements deemed advisable, for agricultural or industrial purposes—for hay-cutting up to 10 years; for other purposes, except timber-cutting, up to 21 years; for any industrial or other special purpose, with approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for not over 99 years.

The Land Settlement Board has selected a number of land settlement areas contiguous to the Canadian National railways. Lands within these areas are sold on easy terms for farming purposes, conditional upon development, prices being usually from \$3 to \$10 an acre, a small cash payment being required and the balance spread over a term of years to suit the purchaser. Returned British Columbia soldiers are entitled to abatement of \$500 on purchase price. The Board has power to enforce orders on those owning land within an area to improve it, and to levy a penalty tax for failure, also power to procure compulsory sale of undeveloped land. To establish settlers, loans of from \$250 to \$10,000 are made by the Board for development purposes, not exceeding 60 p.c. of the improved value of the land offered as security.

Timber-cutting rights are acquired by timber-sale. The applicant locates the timber, and, application being made, the area is cruised, surveyed if necessary, and advertised for sale by tender. All particulars are obtainable from the Forest Branch, Department of Lands. Information regarding water-rights for power, irrigation, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Water Rights Branch, Department of Lands.

The area of land administered by the province is 223,639,920 acres, of which 197,229,640 acres are vacant and unreserved; 6,488,137 acres are included in Indian, park, game, forest and other reserves, and 7,244,251 acres in timber, pulp, coal, grazing and other leases or licenses. The total area of surveys at Dec. 31, 1924, was 33,051,652 acres, including 22,823,718 acres of land surveys, 9,069,214 acres of timber, 667,409 acres of coal lands and 491,311 acres of mineral claims. The area included in cities is 56,390 acres, in district municipalities 888,876 acres, and in village municipalities 3,415 acres.

The land area of the province is 226,186,240 acres, of which 92,800,000 acres is above timberline and 91,432,100 acres is forested—39,352,000 acres carrying over 1,000 ft. per acre and 17,281,600 acres from 5,000 to 30,000 ft. per acre. The area suitable for agriculture is estimated at 22,618,000 acres. On Vancouver island, an area of 2,110,054 acres is included in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry. land grant, embracing the southeastern portion of the island, and applications for lands in this area are to made to the land agent of that railway at Victoria.

II.—PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Before the outbreak of the war, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on Mar. 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. After the outbreak of the war on Aug. 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms were recruited, equipped, trained and despatched by the Canadian Government to Great Britain for active service. When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.¹

Organization.—Prior to 1922, three Departments of the Canadian Government were concerned with the defence of Canada, *viz.*:—the Department of Militia and Defence; the Department of Marine and Naval Service; the Air Board.

During the session of 1922, the National Defence Act was passed, consolidating the Naval Service, the Air Board and the Department of Militia and Defence into the Department of National Defence. This Act became effective by proclamation on Jan. 1, 1923. Under it there is a Minister of National Defence and a Deputy Minister of National Defence. To advise the Minister, there has been constituted, by Order in Council, a Defence Council, consisting of:—a president (the Minister), a vice-president (the Deputy Minister) and the following members:—the Chief of Staff, the Director of Naval Service, together with the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Director, Royal Canadian Air Force, as associate members. There is also a Secretary of the Council.

1.—Military Forces.

The Militia of Canada is constituted by the Militia Act. The Active Militia is divided into the Permanent and the Non-Permanent Militia.

Permanent Militia.—The Permanent Force consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.—The Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

Artillery.—The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade ("A," "B" and "C" Batteries); Royal Canadian Artillery (Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 Heavy Batteries and No. 3 Medium Battery).

Engineers.—Royal Canadian Engineers (13 detachments).

Signals.—The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

Infantry.—The Royal Canadian Regiment; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; The Royal 22nd Regiment (a French-Canadian regiment).

Army Service Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (12 detachments).

Medical Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps (12 detachments).

Veterinary Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (8 detachments).

Ordnance Corps.—The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (12 detachments).

Pay Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps (12 detachments).

Military Clerks.—The Corps of Military Staff Clerks (12 detachments).

The strength of the Permanent Militia is limited by the amending Act of 1919 to 10,000, but at present the authorized establishment is less than 3,600.

Schools of Instruction.—The Canadian Small Arms School.—This is the only school which is an independent unit of the Permanent Force, but at all stations of the Permanent Force in Canada there are conducted Royal Schools of Instruction.

¹For the detailed expenditures of the Canadian Government on account of war appropriations in the years 1915-1921, see the Canada Year Book, 1921, p. 798.

Non-Permanent Militia.—The Non-Permanent Militia consists of:—

- 34 Regiments of Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.
- 62 Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 12 Medium Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 11 Heavy Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 3 Anti-Aircraft Sections, Canadian Artillery.
- 15 Field Companies of Engineers.
- 2 Fortress Companies of Engineers.
- 7 Field Troops of Engineers.
- 19 Signal Companies.
- 2 Fortress Signal Companies.
- 7 Signal Troops.
- 12 Companies of Cyclists.
- 40 Companies of Canadian Officers Training Corps.
- 122 Battalions of Infantry.
- 15 Machine Gun Units.
- 11 Divisional Trains, Canadian Army Service Corps.
- 60 Units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.
- 11 Detachments and 1 Mobile Veterinary Section of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.
- 11 Detachments of the Canadian Dental Corps.
- 11 Detachments of the Canadian Ordnance Corps.
- 13 Detachments of the Canadian Postal Corps.

The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Militia is 10,240 officers and 117,273 other ranks, as shown in the following table.

8.—Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in Canada, 1926.

Arms of Service.	Permanent Active Militia.		Non-Permanent Active Militia.	
	Personnel.	Horses.	Personnel.	Horses.
Staff and General List.....	47	—	—	—
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.....	424	305	14,567	8,010
Field Artillery.....	414	227	9,102	6,510
Medium Artillery.....	49	22	1,561	993
Heavy Artillery and A.A. Sections.....	238	9	1,237	45
Engineers.....	264	28	3,421	812
Signals.....	145	—	4,533	1,615
Cyclist Companies.....	—	—	1,416	24
Infantry.....	824	32	71,030	84
Officers Training Corps.....	—	—	5,097	—
Machine Gun Corps.....	—	—	6,502	744
Army Service Corps.....	268	60	1,221	286
Non-Combatants.....	889	—	7,826	696
Total.....	3,562	683	127,513	19,819

Reserve Militia.—In addition to the Active Militia, there is also the Reserve Militia, a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organization. Drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

The reserve formations of the Active Militia, as distinguished from the Reserve Militia mentioned above, comprise:—

- The Reserve of Officers (general list).
- A reserve unit for each active unit.
- Reserve Regimental and Corps Depots.

The reserve units of the Active Militia are intended for the purpose of providing for the organization of the officers and men who have completed their service in the Active Militia or who have otherwise received a military training.

On completion of service in the Active Militia men are not posted automatically to reserve units. These units are recruited by specific enlistment.

Military Districts.—For the command, training and administration of the Canadian militia, Canada is divided into 11 military districts, each under a commander, assisted by a district staff.

Militia Appropriations.—The Militia Appropriations for the six fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-27, are shown in Table 9.

9.—Money Voted by Parliament for the Militia, for Fiscal Years ended Mar. 31, 1922-27.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administration.....	372,000	342,000	327,000	301,000	301,000	301,000
Cadet Services.....	450,000	350,000	450,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Contingencies.....	70,000	55,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Engineer Services and Works	566,720	531,000	544,210	500,000	566,000	566,000
General Stores.....	527,400	493,500	491,600	390,000	390,000	390,000
Manufacturing Establish- ments.....	736,880	442,900	457,890	420,000	420,000	420,000
Non-Permanent Active Mil- itia.....	2,325,000	1,770,000	1,883,000	1,610,000	1,710,000	1,660,000
Permanent Force.....	6,255,000	5,500,000	5,290,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
Royal Military College.....	405,000	369,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
Topographic Survey.....	45,000	45,000	45,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Transport and Freight.....	200,000	200,000	185,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Total	11,953,000	10,098,400	10,068,700	9,011,000	9,177,000	9,127,000
Civil Government.....	673,751	620,737	764,681 ¹	744,555 ¹	726,701 ¹	753,889 ¹
Grand Total	12,626,751	10,719,137	10,833,381	9,755,555	9,903,701	9,880,889

¹Department of National Defence.**2.—The Naval Service.**

The Department of Naval Service was amalgamated with the Department of Militia and Defence and the Canadian Air Board, to form the Department of National Defence, in 1922.

The Royal Canadian Navy and its Reserve Forces are under the direction of the Director of Naval Service, who is a member of the Defence Council. The Service consists of:—

1. Headquarters at Ottawa (permanent);
2. Royal Canadian Navy (permanent);
3. Royal Canadian Naval Reserve (non-permanent);
4. Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (non-permanent).

Royal Canadian Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is composed of 74 officers and 423 ratings. A large majority of the men of the R.C.N. are serving under 7-years' engagements. A small proportion consist of specialist gunnery, torpedo, and engine room ratings, lent from the Royal Navy, and a small proportion are ex-Royal Navy petty officers and men serving under special service engagements of from 2 to 5 years.

A proportion of the officers of the Royal Canadian Navy serve periodically in ships of the Royal Navy, to acquire experience in capital ships, light cruisers, etc., and training courses are arranged for selected officers at the instructional schools of the Royal Navy, to qualify in war staff, gunnery, torpedo, wireless, etc., duties. Courses for selected men in the gunnery, torpedo and mechanical training schools of the Royal Navy are similarly arranged.

The ships of the Royal Canadian Navy are:—

- H.M.C.S. Aurora (cruiser—in reserve);
- H.M.C.S. Patriot (destroyer—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Patrician (destroyer—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Thiepval (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Armentières (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Festubert (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Ypres (minesweeper—in commission);
- Submarines C.H. 14 and 15 (in reserve).

Naval training establishments, comprising naval barracks, gunnery drill shed, with all modern appliances for teaching gun-laying, sight-setting, etc., and parade ground, are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt. Naval dockyards, with workshops, etc., for refitting and supplying necessary stores to H.M.C. ships, are also maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 70 officers and 430 men recruited from amongst sea-faring personnel. Officers have been appointed to act as registrars at Halifax, Lunenburg, Charlottetown, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Victoria and Vancouver.

Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve attend naval training at Halifax and Esquimalt for 42 days for the first year of enrolment and for 14 days annually subsequently. They are permitted to volunteer for service afloat up to a maximum of 6 months during each period of enrolment. The period of enrolment in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 5 years.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve is 70 officers and 930 men, distributed as follows: Halifax (half company); Saint John (company); Charlottetown (half company); Quebec (half company); Montreal (English half company and French half company); Ottawa (half company); Toronto (half company); Hamilton (half company); Winnipeg (company); Saskatoon (half company); Regina (half company); Edmonton (half company); Calgary (half company); Vancouver (half company); Prince Rupert (half company).

Each company or half company is under the immediate command of an officer of the R.C.N.V.R., appointed as company commanding officer. The company commanding officer is assisted by two or more commissioned officers of the force.

A petty officer instructor (a highly qualified ex-petty officer of the Royal Navy or of the Royal Canadian Navy) is employed at each company headquarters to give instruction to men of the company in gunnery, seamanship and other naval subjects.

Each officer and man of the R.C.N.V.R. performs annually a minimum of 30 drills of one hour's duration at company headquarters. In actual practice 40 to 50 drills have been performed annually by each member of the company. Officers and men also attend from 2 to 3 weeks' naval training annually at the naval bases at Halifax or Esquimalt.

Officers and men who can obtain the necessary leave of absence are permitted to perform a maximum of 4 months' voluntary service during the period of enrolment, and a large number have availed themselves of this opportunity of gaining extended naval experience under sea-going conditions. The period of enrolment in the R.C.N.V.R. is 3 years.

3.—Royal Canadian Air Force.

Under the provisions of the National Defence Act, 1922, the powers, duties and functions given the Air Board under the Air Board Act of 1919 are vested in the Minister of National Defence.

The executive duties previously carried out by the Air Board are now performed by the Royal Canadian Air Force. The Air Force includes a directorate in the Chief of Staff's Branch of the Department of National Defence, headquarters at Ottawa and units at the following stations:—Vancouver, B.C., with sub-base at Prince Rupert, B.C.; High River, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man., with operating bases at Lac du Bonnet, Norway House and Cormorant Lake; Camp Borden, Ont., the

main training base of the Royal Canadian Air Force; Ottawa, Ont.; and Dartmouth, N.S. The main technical and stores depot is at Ottawa, Ont.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force, permanent service, was, on Mar. 31, 1926, 75 officers and 375 other ranks. Its functions are:—

(a) Air Force training and operations.—The main training base of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Camp Borden, Ont., provides training in Air Force duties for officers and men of the Permanent and Non-Permanent R.C.A.F., and also summer training for provisional pilot officers. The training covers flying and ground subjects, co-operation with military services and such other courses of instruction as may be necessary.

(b) The control of commercial flying.—This branch is charged with the inspection and licensing of aircraft for airworthiness, the examination of pilots, air engineers and air navigators for competency, the licensing of air harbours and the supervision of commercial operations generally.

(c) The conduct of flying operations for civil branches of the Government service.—This work includes forest fire prevention patrols on a large scale in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, aerial photography for many services, including the Topographical and Geodetic Surveys, the Water Powers Branch, and the Department of Public Works, fishery protection patrols on the Pacific coast, transportation in the remoter parts of the country for many branches, and special flights for the customs and immigration authorities, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, etc.

The sum included in the estimates for 1926-27 for the Royal Canadian Air Force was \$2,190,000.

4.—The Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation, 1,768 gentlemen cadets have been enrolled; of this number 159 are now in attendance and approximately 179, though their names appear on the college roll as having been admitted, either did not actually do so, or if they did join, were only at the college a very short time.

The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the war. Of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who served, 353 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view of obtaining commissions; 138 ex-cadets were reported as killed in action, died of wounds, or missing. Ex-cadets of the College won the following honours and decorations:—1 Victoria Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 Distinguished Service Orders, 109 Military Crosses, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other British decorations, 42 foreign decorations. Three Canadian and one Australian divisions were commanded by graduates of the College. The graduates who served in the war included 1 lieutenant-general, 8 major-generals and 26 brigadier-generals.

The establishment of the College, as stated in the Act of 1874 (37 Vict., c. 36), was "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering and general scientific knowledge in the subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and staff appointments". In addition to the foregoing, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thorough practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics and chemistry, English

and French. Strict discipline, combined with physical training, riding, drill and outdoor games, forms part of the curriculum.

The College is situated on a beautiful peninsula, one mile from Kingston, with the Cataraqui river on the one side, emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its junction with lake Ontario, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds include about 500 acres. The buildings of the College proper are situated on the above-mentioned peninsula, comprising 60 acres. The remainder of the grounds, on which stands the historic Fort Henry, are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the College peninsula is situated Fort Frederick, built in 1837 when Kingston became the capital of Canada, the fort comprising a portion of the defences of Kingston. The College is under the supervision of Militia Headquarters, which appoints annually an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens, both civil and military. The staff is composed of a commandant and a staff-adjudant, assisted by a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

A four years' course leads to a "diploma with honours" or "diploma" and "certificate of discharge." A number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force, as well as commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and other branches of the regular British Army are annually offered to graduates. To those graduates joining the British Army, the privilege of one year's seniority is granted in the British or Indian Armies. This has been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of Woolwich or Sandhurst, since the course at the latter institutions is shorter than the Canadian. Positions in the Public Works Department, hydrographic surveys, etc., may also be obtained by graduates. Several Canadian universities admit graduates to the third years of arts and science courses.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Since Confederation and before, the Department of Public Works has been known as the constructing Department. In 1879 the railways and canals were placed under control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of Militia and Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, *viz.*, the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch conducts the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works, the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging, the construction, maintenance and operation of government dredging plant, the construction and maintenance of graving docks, the construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of national importance in the Northwest Territories, the maintenance of military roads, also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of some precise levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates, river gaugings and metering, the testing of cements and materials of construction, the licensing of international and interprovincial ferries, and the control of works constructed in or over navigable waters by authority of the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch builds and maintains Government buildings, post offices, customs houses, examining warehouses, and constructs quarantine, immigration and experimental farm buildings, armouries, military hospitals and drill halls, land offices and telegraph offices.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control over the construction, repair and maintenance of all Government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

Graving Docks.—There are 5 graving or dry docks built and owned by the Canadian Government. The dimensions of these docks are shown in Table 10. The dock at Kingston, Ontario, is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The dock at Lauzon, Quebec, east of the old dock, is 1,150 feet long, divided into two parts (650 and 500 feet respectively), and 120 feet wide with depth at high water of 40 feet. It cost about \$3,850,000. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910, (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17), several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 or 3½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown by Table 11.

10.—Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government.

Locations.	Length.	Width at			Depth of water on sill.	Rise of tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom.	Entrance.		Spring.	Neap.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Lévis, Que. "Lorne".....	600.3	100	59.3	67.6	25.8	18	13.3
Esquimalt, B.C.	450.7	90	41	65	26.7	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C. "Songhees".....	1,150	135	126	135	40	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.	308.6	79	47	55	14.5 & 16.5	—	—
Lauzon, Que. "Champlain".....	1,150	144	105	120	40 H.W.	18	13.3

11.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Locations.	Length.	Width.	Depth over sill.	Total cost.	Subsidy.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	\$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont.	515.1	59.8	14.8	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Collingwood No. 2, Ont.	413.2	95	19.2	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.	708.3	77.6	16.7	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que. Floating Dock, "Duke of Connaught".....	601	100	27.5	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C. (Floating Dock).....	600	100	28	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 25 years.
Saint John, N.B.	1,150	133	42	5,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.
North Vancouver, B.C. (Floating Dock)....	556.5	100	28	2,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table 12 shows the expenditure and revenue, for the fiscal years 1921-26, of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government. For the fiscal year 1926 the expenditure was \$17,830,121, as compared with \$18,639,894 in 1925, a decrease of \$809,773, accounted for by decreased expenditure in nearly all services.

12.—Expenditure and Revenue of the Public Works Department for the fiscal years ended 1921-1926.

EXPENDITURE (exclusive of Civil Government Appropriations).

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Harbour and river works.....	7,541,668	6,142,157	5,042,747	5,772,800	6,529,466	6,296,293
Dredging plant, etc.....	1,456,243	1,211,582	1,380,902	2,004,433	2,043,635	2,350,225
Roads and bridges.....	196,209	596,193	84,367	43,234	59,997	304,074
Public Buildings.....	8,443,892	7,401,222	6,221,186	7,223,545	8,507,795	7,778,324
Telegraphs.....	1,083,242	1,024,116	959,889	940,677	905,519	856,144
Miscellaneous.....	1,031,528	765,697	593,988	606,407	593,482	245,061
Total.....	19,752,782	17,140,957	14,283,079	16,591,099	18,639,894	17,830,121
From War Appropriation for Military Hospitals.....	1,217,892	798,527	—	—	—	—
Grand Total.....	20,970,674	17,939,494	14,283,079	16,591,099	18,639,894	17,830,121

REVENUE.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Graving Docks.....	64,918	112,194	105,337	117,562	92,831	85,382
Rents.....	128,148	111,111	139,118	102,808	122,588	130,594
Telegraph Lines.....	330,470	290,131	286,037	284,328	294,735	294,181
Casual revenue.....	199,583	180,691	251,696	174,100	80,895	154,535
Ferries.....	2,010	2,093	2,343	709	1,860	4,543
Total.....	725,129	696,220	784,531	679,509	592,909	669,235

IV.—THE INDIANS OF CANADA.¹

The Indians of Canada number about 105,000, their numbers varying but slightly from year to year. A small yearly increase is evident, however, and the popular notion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with facts. Before they were subjected to the degenerating effects of European civilization and the devastating results of the many colonial wars, the numbers of both the Indians and Eskimos were undoubtedly larger, but any reliable information as to the aboriginal population during either the French or the early British *régime* is non-existent, and there is no adequate basis for a comparison between the past and present aboriginal populations.

Administration.—Indians are minors under the law, and their affairs are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs under the authority of the Indian Act. This Department is the oldest governmental organization in the Dominion, dating back to the time of the conquest. It was originally under the military authorities, and did not become a part of the civil administrative machinery until 1845. By section 5 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Indians of Canada and the lands reserved for them came under the control of the Dominion Government, and in 1873 an Act of the Canadian Parliament (R.S., c. 81) provided that the Minister of the Interior should be Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and as such have the control and management of the lands and property of the

¹The letter-press under this heading is taken in the main from the article contributed by the Department of Indian Affairs to the 1921 edition. Paragraphs on the linguistic stock and tribal origin of the Indian population, their industries and occupations, their health, sanitation and dwellings, appearing on pp. 786-789 of the 1921 edition, are not reprinted.

Indians in Canada. The aim of the Department of Indian Affairs is the advancement of the Indians in the arts of civilization, and agents have been appointed to encourage the Indians under their charge to settle on the reserves and to engage in industrial pursuits.

The system of reserves, whereby particular areas of land have been set apart solely for the use of Indians, has been established in Canada from the earliest times. It was designed in order to protect the Indians from encroachment, and to provide a sort of sanctuary where they could develop unmolested until advancing civilization had made possible their absorption into the general body of the citizens.

Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department, as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their funds and legal transactions and the general supervision of their welfare.

The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 114. The number of bands included in an agency varies from 1 to more than 30. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies. Expenditures upon destitute Indians are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from the tribal funds of the Indians themselves.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised he ceases to be an Indian under the law, and acquires the full status of citizenship. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the Government in administering this problem, as Indians who become enfranchised lose the special protection attached to their wardship, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

Treaties.—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, the situation has been different. There the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians, whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession, the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stockraising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children, and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose and as new territories were opened up. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

Government Expenditure.—On Mar. 31, 1926, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$12,124,389, had increased to \$12,418,461. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were

as follows:—voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$3,673,969, annuities by statute, \$217,031.

Statistics.—Statistical tables of population, school attendance, income and agricultural activities of the Indians in Canada are appended. The figures in Table 13 are compiled from reports of the various censuses since Confederation, while the remaining tables contain data from the latest annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs.

13.—Indian Population of Canada, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871 ¹ .	1881 ¹ .	1891 ² .	1901 ³ .	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	323	281	314	258	248	235
Nova Scotia.....	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048
New Brunswick.....	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331
Quebec.....	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566
Ontario.....	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436
British Columbia.....	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377
Manitoba.....				16,277	7,876	13,869
Saskatchewan.....					{11,718	12,914
Alberta.....	56,000	56,239	51,249	26,304	{11,630	14,557
Yukon Territory.....				3,322	1,489	1,390
Northwest Territories.....				14,921	15,904	3,873 ⁴
Total.....	102,358	108,547	120,638	127,941	105,492	110,596

¹Census figures in the organized provinces and estimates for the rest of Canada

²Racial origin not taken in 1891: the figures have been taken from the report of the Department of Indian Affairs of that year.

³Includes 34,481 "half breeds."

⁴The smaller Indian population of the Northwest Territories in 1921 is to be ascribed to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba in 1912, which also accounts for the increase in their 1921 Indian populations.

Indian Education.—The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, a total of 344 schools were in operation, including 74 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 6,327, and 270 day schools for Indians (including 16 schools attended by both white and Indian pupils), with an enrolment of 8,455 Indian pupils. The total enrolment in the Indian schools has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 14,782 in 1925-26 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 10,598, or from 63.1 p.c. to 71.7 p.c. of the enrolment. Continuation and high school work is now being taught in several of the day and residential schools. The amount spent on Indian education in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was \$1,918,442.

14.—Enrolment and Average Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-26.

Fiscal Year ended March 31.	Residential Schools.		Day Schools.		Total		Percentage of attendance.
	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	
1916.....	4,661	4,029	8,138	4,051	12,799	8,080	63.13
1917.....	4,520	4,149	7,658	4,136	12,178	8,285	68.03
1918.....	4,692	4,081	7,721	3,797	12,413	7,878	63.46
1919.....	4,640	4,014	7,312	3,587	11,952	7,601	63.59
1920.....	4,719	4,133	7,477	3,516	12,196	7,649	62.71
1921.....	4,783	4,143	7,775	3,931	12,558	8,074	64.29
1922.....	5,031	4,360	7,990	4,308	13,021	8,668	66.56
1923.....	5,347	4,695	8,376	4,411	13,723	9,106	66.35
1924.....	5,673	4,856	8,199	4,332	13,872	9,188	66.23
1925.....	6,031	5,278	8,191	4,601	14,222	9,879	69.46
1926.....	6,327	5,658	8,455	4,940	14,782	10,598	71.69

Economic Advancement of the Indians in the Past Decade.—The Indians of Canada have made steady if rather slow progress in economic status during the past decade. When the fact is kept in mind that the Indians, unlike the whites, are not increasing rapidly in numbers, the significance of the figures which follow will be better appreciated. The area of the land under cultivation by Indians was in 1926 224,896 acres as compared with 173,198 acres in 1916. Their live stock in 1926 included 43,585 horses and 54,930 cattle, as compared with 35,315 horses and 37,188 cattle in 1916. The total income of the Indians was \$10,189,696 in 1926, as compared with \$6,241,497 in 1916. If the Department's annual estimate of the number of Indians is used, the per capita figure of income is \$97 in 1926 as compared with \$59 in 1916. Information showing the acreage and value of Indian lands in 1926, the crops raised in 1925, the live stock owned by Indians in 1926, the sources and values of the income of Indians in 1925, is given by provinces in Tables 15 to 18.

15.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, 1926.

Provinces.	Total acreage of reserves.	Land cleared but not under cultivation.	Land under cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,527	404	397	20,000
Nova Scotia.....	21,926	3,590	995	110,410
New Brunswick.....	34,507	1,056	375	70,708
Quebec.....	175,820	17,317	10,266	1,439,345
Ontario.....	1,017,014	76,021	63,294	4,880,918
Manitoba.....	462,487	114,227	13,587	3,047,989
Saskatchewan.....	1,280,949	793,765	45,465	14,537,019
Alberta.....	1,297,578	848,340	64,779	18,170,092
British Columbia.....	734,419	248,014	25,738	14,300,550
Total.....	5,026,227	2,102,724	224,896	56,527,031

16.—Area and Yield of Principal Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, 1926.¹

Provinces.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grain.	
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.
Prince Edward Island.....	11	85	43	705	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	1	23	52	825	3	50
New Brunswick.....	11	133	124	1,925	24	295
Quebec.....	247	3,552	2,222	33,726	562	5,969
Ontario.....	2,682	42,063	12,614	354,973	3,755	85,708
Manitoba.....	1,806	28,182	3,101	74,661	3,553	61,973
Saskatchewan.....	13,989	243,466	13,196	256,681	1,429	27,264
Alberta.....	15,849	198,366	10,203	169,210	1,231	22,313
British Columbia.....	1,910	35,955	3,682	86,755	415	7,710
Total.....	36,506	551,825	45,237	979,461	10,972	211,282

Provinces.	Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Hay and Fodder.
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	18	1,800	1	25	105
Nova Scotia.....	15	98	104	3,793	17	548	504
New Brunswick.....	8	105	70	6,595	14	1,535	560
Quebec.....	153	2,400	987	26,589	69	2,839	4,315
Ontario.....	651	11,394	2,195	96,136	1,231	31,005	29,522
Manitoba.....	88	1,152	355	26,017	35	1,821	19,846
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	213	12,470	60	1,749	31,797
Alberta.....	—	—	255	21,763	89	5,140	21,627
British Columbia.....	728	19,987	2,397	248,274	956	58,689	26,813
Total.....	1,643	35,136	6,594	443,437	2,472	103,351	135,089

¹Season of 1925.

17.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Values, by Provinces, 1926.

Provinces.	Horses.	Cattle.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	No.	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	17	40	120	2,300
Nova Scotia.....	60	242	693	12,765
New Brunswick.....	35	60	408	6,510
Quebec.....	889	4,118	13,873	156,462
Ontario.....	4,210	13,583	73,268	666,676
Manitoba.....	2,126	4,898	4,234	245,093
Saskatchewan.....	6,121	8,133	9,731	626,561
Alberta.....	17,206	8,903	5,575	757,269
British Columbia.....	12,922	14,953	30,444	860,280
Total.....	43,585	54,930	139,501	3,391,666²

¹Includes 1,155 in N.W.T. ²Includes Live Stock and Poultry in N.W.T. valued at \$57,750.

18.—Sources and Values of Income of Indians, 1925.

Provinces.	Value of			Re- ceived from land rentals.	Earned by			Total Income of Indians. ¹
	Farm products, including hay.	Beef sold or used for food.	Wages earned.		Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.	Other Indus- tries.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,150	10	890	—	750	50	4,750	8,900
Nova Scotia.....	13,548	2,930	52,400	175	3,730	7,765	25,625	108,132
New Brunswick.....	10,215	135	35,600	100	5,075	4,155	4,875	62,239
Quebec.....	92,732	24,455	400,454	11,926	6,718	275,665	100,659	952,405
Ontario.....	730,168	96,812	781,825	23,234	220,945	378,975	245,445	2,906,491
Manitoba.....	206,258	13,111	139,450	4,102	72,420	312,261	55,689	876,538
Saskatchewan.....	562,485	47,298	125,410	7,725	22,675	166,757	74,993	1,158,393
Alberta.....	438,331	45,315	149,244	74,836	14,941	365,541	59,529	1,292,533
British Columbia.....	652,929	72,245	653,200	17,973	511,662	401,526	286,383	2,702,565
Total.....	2,708,816	302,611	2,344,973²	140,071	858,916	2,027,695³	857,948	10,189,696⁴

¹Includes income received from timber and annuities earned as interest on Indian trust funds.

²Includes \$6,500 in N.W.T. ³Includes \$115,000 in N.W.T. ⁴Includes \$121,500 in N.W.T.

Eskimos.—Under an amendment to the Indian Act passed in 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 47), the Eskimos of Canada have been brought under the Department of Indian Affairs. These people, according to the best available information, number over 6,000, widely scattered across the northern part of Canada, in the Mackenzie delta, along the shores of the Arctic ocean, in Baffin land, and on both sides of Hudson bay. A review of the condition of the Eskimos of Canada will be found in the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

V.—DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Three organizations are associated together in dealing with the care, treatment, pensions and rehabilitation of former members of the forces, namely, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is responsible for the medical treatment, vocational training and care of all returned soldiers requiring its assistance; it is also responsible for the payment of all pensions and allowances to which these men may be entitled. The Board of Pension Commissioners is responsible for the adjudication and award of pensions. The Federal Appeal Board, which was created by an amendment to the Pension Act in 1923, is authorized to hear appeals against decisions of the other two bodies

in respect to ineligibility for treatment or pension on the ground that the disability from which the man may be suffering is not attributable to or incurred during military service.

The development and activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment have been set forth at length in previous issues of the Year Book. (See especially the 1920 Year Book, pp. 21-40). The work reached its peak in 1920, when the total number of employees, apart from those employed by the Board of Pension Commissioners, was 8,791. The staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners at that time was upwards of 1,000. In 1921 the two staffs were amalgamated, with the exception of a small number of doctors and assistants who were attached to the Board. The number of employees on Mar. 31, 1926, was 2,157, a large majority of whom had seen service in France. This was a reduction of 291 from the previous year.

The Department is operating 8 hospitals, with a total bed capacity of 2,519. It is also utilizing a large number of civilian general treatment hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria and mental institutions. The number of soldier in-patients at Mar. 31, 1926, was 3,039.

The Department is continuing to assume responsibility for workmen's compensation in the case of pensioners of 20 p.c. and upwards; this provision is assisting materially in the placement of disabled men in industry, as not only are the premiums paid to the various Workmen's Compensation Boards returnable to the employers, but the Department reimburses these Boards the amount of compensation payable, less any premiums returned. The number of accident claims dealt with to Mar. 31, 1926, was 761, involving an expenditure of \$138,883, of which 261, involving expenditure of \$74,997, occurred during the fiscal year.

A measure of relief to pensioners has been continued by the Department. The method adopted is to issue orders on grocers, landlords, coal-dealers, etc. Such expenditure during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was \$337,402. Relief was granted in 32,722 cases, but to only 3,121 different individuals.

The Department is operating, directly or in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, "sheltered employment" workshops at Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria. On Dec. 31, 1925, 310 men were employed in these workshops.

The total expenditure by the Department for the years ended Mar. 31, 1925, and 1926, was as follows:—

	1925.	1926.
Direct payments to men and dependants in cash, consisting of pensions, pay and allowances, relief, etc.....	\$ 43,158,981	\$ 45,678,808
Payments for services to men and dependants, including hospital treatment, orthopaedic appliances, transportation of patients and pensioners, funeral expenses and sheltered employment under the control of Department, and employers' liability compensation.....	5,073,080	4,839,702
Payments to outside organizations not under the direct control of the Department, such as the Last Post Fund, Canadian Red Cross for sheltered employment, Royal Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment and Federal Appeal Board.....	317,456	263,324
Capital expenditure.....	10,340	8,675
Recoverable expenditure and casual revenue.....	1,558,248	1,599,815
Total payments apart from administration.....	\$ 50,118,105	\$ 52,390,324
Administration, including salaries, telephones, telegrams, transportation, stationery, rent, light, heat, etc.....	1,946,184	1,613,135
Total.....	\$ 52,064,289	\$ 54,003,459

The cost of administration in respect of the above expenditure and of the collection of premiums under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act was 3.086 p.c.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance.—The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act of 1920 (10-11 George V, c. 54), was placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada. The Board confines itself, however, to supervision and adjudication on claims. All collections and payments are made by the Department. No applications under the statute could be received after Sept. 1, 1923.

The total number of policies in force on Mar. 31, 1926, was 26,898, representing an insurance of \$59,447,420. During the fiscal year, the premium income was \$1,546,165, interest added Mar. 31, 1926, \$134,192; total, \$1,680,357. Expenditure during the year in respect of death claims, cancelled insurance and surrendered policies, amounted to \$665,443. The total number of death claims to Mar. 31, 1926, was 1,279, amounting to \$3,785,400. The balance in hand as at Mar. 31, 1926, was \$4,231,207.

Disposal of Canteen Funds.—An Act was passed at the 1925 session of Parliament (15-16 Geo. V, c. 34), providing for the disposal of the canteen funds accumulated out of canteen profits during the war, which had been held by the Government for some time. At the end of 1925 the amount with interest was \$2,302,586. Payments in accordance with the Act had already been made as follows:—

To be held by the Receiver-General for the payment of outstanding accounts or claims in respect of the units the funds of which were included in the canteen funds	\$20,000
To Disablement Fund, in reimbursement of loan made to the Dominion Veterans' Alliance.....	15,000
To American Red Cross for benefit of Canadian ex-soldiers in the United States.....	50,000
To the United Services Fund of Great Britain for the benefit of Canadian ex-soldiers in the United Kingdom.....	50,000
Total.....	\$ 135,000

Boards of trustees have now been appointed in the various provinces and in the Yukon Territory, and the residue has been distributed in the following manner, in accordance with the provisions of the Act:—

	Per cent	\$
Ontario.....	41.237	949,517.42
Quebec.....	11.622	267,606.54
British Columbia.....	10.944	251,995.03
Manitoba.....	10.654	245,317.52
Alberta.....	7.752	178,496.47
Saskatchewan.....	7.162	164,911.22
Nova Scotia.....	5.549	127,770.51
New Brunswick.....	4.072	93,761.31
Prince Edward Island.....	0.739	17,016.11
Yukon.....	0.269	6,193.95
	100.000	2,302,586.08

Board of Pension Commissioners.—A Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, consisting of 3 members, was created by Order in Council of June 3, 1916 (P.C. 1334), with exclusive jurisdiction and authority to deal with the granting and payment of naval and military pensions and other allowances to persons in the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to their dependants.

Brief statistics are appended to illustrate the growth of the activities of the Board of Pension Commissioners. The total number of pensions in force increased from 25,823 to 66,390 during the fiscal years 1918 to 1926, and the total liability from \$7,273,728, or an average of \$282 per pension, to \$33,065,471, or an average of \$498 per pension. While pensions paid to dependants during the 8-year period practically doubled in number, those paid on account of disabilities showed an increase of more than threefold. Liability under dependant pensions during the same period showed practically a threefold increase, while disability pensions had increased in 1926 to nearly seven times their 1918 total.

19.—Pensions in Force as at Mar. 31, 1918-1926.

Years.	Dependants.		Disabilities.		Total.	
	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.
		\$		\$		\$
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602	15,335	3,105,126	25,823	7,273,728
1919.....	16,753	9,593,056	42,932	7,470,729	59,685	17,063,785
1920.....	17,823	10,841,170	69,203	14,335,118	87,026	25,176,288
1921.....	19,209	12,954,141	51,452	18,230,697	70,661	31,184,838
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237	45,133	17,991,535	64,739	30,678,772
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621	43,263	18,142,145	63,057	30,421,766
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843	43,300	18,787,206	63,271	30,825,049
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825	44,598	19,816,380	64,613	31,621,205
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530	46,385	21,456,941	66,390	33,065,471

The following figures of disability and dependant pensions of persons who are beneficiaries under the Pension Act are, as at Mar. 31, 1926:—

Total number of disability pensions, temporary.....	31,225
Total number of disability pensions, permanent.....	15,160
Total.....	46,385
Total number of dependent pensioners—	
Widows.....	7,811
Others.....	12,194
Total.....	20,005

Number of persons in receipt of benefits under the Pension Act as at March 31, 1926:—

Disability pensioners.....	46,385
Disability pensioners' wives.....	33,563
Disability pensioners' children.....	53,228
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	1,033
Dependent pensioners.....	20,005
Dependent pensioners' children.....	10,314
Other relatives in addition to main dependant.....	2,026
Total.....	166,554

Scale of Pensions.—The scale of pensions paid to dependent and disability pensioners has been several times revised. Before the Great War the pension for total disability in the case of a private had been \$150 per annum. Since 1920 the total disability pension in the case of a private has been \$900, one-third of this being paid as a bonus during the 5 years from Sept. 1, 1921. This bonus was later

incorporated into the ordinary pension under c. 49 of the Statutes of 1925, with the result that the permanent total disability pension for lieutenants and all ranks below is now \$900 for an unmarried person, with an addition of \$300 for wife, \$180 for first child, \$144 for second child and \$120 for each additional child. Rates of pensions for all ranks were published in tables on pp. 960-962 of the 1925 Year Book, to which the reader is referred.

Federal Appeal Board.—Under c. 62 of the Statutes of 1923, a Federal Appeal Board of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members was constituted, to hear appeals from the decisions of the Board of Pension Commissioners. As amended by c. 49 of 1925, the provision is as follows:—

“Upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave their decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners on the ground that the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service.”

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

1.—The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada.

At the end of the calendar year 1926 the amount advanced to soldier settlers under the Soldier Settlement Act was \$107,812,933. From the inception of the scheme to Dec. 31, 1926, loans have been granted to 24,428 settlers, and 6,562 other settlers are on free government lands without financial assistance from the Board, making a total of 30,990 returned men established under the Act.

During the calendar year only 92 new loans were granted; these were to men who had made application for the benefits of the Act prior to Mar. 31, 1924, but who, owing to different circumstances, had been unable to complete their arrangements for taking up land until 1926.

The 24,428 loans granted were for the following purposes:—

Purchase of land.....	\$60,359,019
Removal of encumbrances.....	2,694,998
Permanent improvements.....	11,335,457
Stock and equipment.....	32,987,110
	<hr/>
Indian soldier settlement.....	\$107,406,584
	406,349
Total loaned to settlers.....	<hr/>
	\$107,812,933

In the calendar year 1926, \$4,328,287 was returned to the Treasury on account of loans, including loans repaid in full, prepayments, payments due, etc., making a total of \$28,124,042 paid into the Dominion Treasury on account of soldier settlement.

The last collection period will serve to illustrate the manner in which a large majority of the settlers who remained on the land are meeting their obligations. The total amount due at the close of the period (June 30, 1926) was \$4,306,828, and of this amount the settlers paid \$2,983,797 or 69·3 p.c.; in addition, prepayments were made of \$802,169, bringing the total amount repaid up to \$3,785,966. Of 17,281 settlers who had payments to meet, 15,359 or 89 p.c. did so in full or in part, while 4,541 made prepayments. The 1926-27 collection period is opening,

and the early returns indicate that the settlers are meeting their obligations in the same manner as a year ago. Nine hundred and twenty settlers have repaid their whole indebtedness to the Board, of whom 519 are continuing to operate their farms, while the remaining 401 have bought other farms or gone into other lines of business.

During the 1925 session of Parliament, the Soldier Settlement Act was amended to provide for a reduction of 40 p.c. in the case of the settler who had purchased live stock under the Act prior to October, 1920, and 20 p.c. in the case of the settler who had bought live stock under the Act after Oct. 1, 1920, and before Oct. 1, 1921. The Act provided that these reductions should be credited to the settlers' accounts, and final figures show that the following reductions were effected:—

On live stock purchased prior to Oct. 1, 1920.....	\$2,548,330
On live stock purchased prior to Oct. 1, 1921.....	355,327
	<hr/> \$2,903,657

In the session of 1926 Parliament took up the question of the revaluation of soldier settlers' lands, and a Bill was introduced by the Government. As passed by the House of Commons, it provided for the appointment by the Minister of district arbitration committees having jurisdiction in each soldier settlement district, each committee to consist of three members—one a judge of the county or district court as chairman of the committee, one a representative of the Soldier Settlement Board and a third a representative of a settlers' organization, if any such existed in the district.

The depreciation in the value of the settler's property was declared to be the diminution not due to neglect or mismanagement on the part of the settler in the present market value of the land and the improvements sold to the settler, as compared with the price at which the settler purchased the land and improvements from the board. The improvements made by the settler were not to be included. These were the main features of the Bill that went up to the Senate on May 26. The Senate, however, amended the Bill by providing that the Soldier Settlement Board should determine depreciation in value; and if any applicant were dissatisfied with the decision of the board he should have the right to appeal to the Exchequer Court, whose decision in the matter would be final.

As amended, the Bill was sent back to the House of Commons, but it was not finally disposed of before the dissolution of the Fifteenth Parliament.

General Land Settlement.¹—The Land Settlement Branch is a development of the soldier settlement project under which over 30,000 returned soldiers were assisted in becoming established on farm lands. In 1923, it was recognized that the Department of Immigration and Colonization possessed no field colonization staff and that with open free lands gone, increased permanent land settlement and development could not take place without such a staff. The Soldier Settlement Board was therefore transferred from the Minister of the Interior to the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and has since functioned as the Land Settlement Branch of that department. The Board's chairman was designated by the Minister as Superintendent of the Branch.

In 1924 an agreement was negotiated with the British Government providing for settling of 3,000 British families on Canadian Government-owned land within three years. Up to the end of 1926 the number of families approved by agents of

¹ See also pp. 182-3 of this volume.

the Department in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 2,076, of whom 388 have cancelled their applications, leaving a net total of 1,688. These families numbered 9,367 individuals, including, besides the heads of families, 1,335 dependants of working age. In the first year 459 families arrived, and in the second 1,039.

In 1925 the Minister of Immigration and Colonization negotiated with the British Government a further agreement providing for cheap passage rates for British farm workers, and undertaking to give the settlers brought out under this agreement five years' after-care through the service of its rural field land settlement staff. Up to Dec. 31, 1926, the Board had been instructed by the Department to give after-care to 2,486 persons who have come out under the agreement, and had undertaken to place 10,000 more of these assisted passage migrants in 1927, and to give them after-care for five years.

To Dec. 31, 1926, the Land Settlement Branch had also placed in farm employment 22,335 farm labourers. In the calendar year 1926 there have been placed 5,027 labourers and dependants numbering 4,163, also 260 domestics.

From time to time the Board, at the instance of the Department, has investigated applications made by residents in Canada for the admission of foreign Europeans from non-preferred countries. These investigations have necessitated long trips into the country to visit the person making the application and to ascertain the *bona fides* of the same. Applications which have been personally and individually investigated number 19,270.

The staff of the Soldier Settlement Board numbered 492 on Dec. 1, 1926, a reduction of 69 p.c. since June, 1920, when the high water mark of soldier settlement activities necessitated personnel numbering 1,579.

2.—Department of the Secretary of State.

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously-existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the Provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Governor-General, as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between the two being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal, as well as the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar-General, registering all proclamations, commissions, charters, land patents and other instruments issued under the Great Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Naturalization Act, the Board of Trade and Trade Unions Acts, the Ticket of Leave Act and the War Charities Act. The following information on these subjects has been secured in the course of administration.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the fiscal year 1925-26 was 801, with a total capitalization of \$353,342,800. Supplementary letters patent were granted to 183 companies during the year, 48 of which increased their capital stock by the aggregate amount of \$33,303,500; 47 decreased their capital stock by \$43,797,780.50; the remaining 88 were granted supplementary letters patent for various purposes, such as changing names, extending powers, etc. The total capitalization of new companies plus the increase of capital of existing companies amounted to \$386,646,300.

In Table 20 will be found the number and capitalization of companies incorporated during the years 1900-1926.

20.—Number and Capitalization of Companies Incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the calendar years 1900-1907, and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1908-1926.

Years.	New Companies.		Old Companies.		Gross Increase in Capitalization.	Old Companies.		Net Increase of Capitalization.
	Number.	Capitalization.	Number.	Increase in Capital.		Number.	Decrease in Capital.	
		\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1900.....	53	9,558,900	—	3,351,000	12,909,900	—	—	12,909,900
1901.....	55	7,662,552	—	3,420,000	11,082,552	—	—	11,082,552
1902.....	126	51,182,850	—	5,055,000	56,237,850	—	—	56,237,850
1903.....	187	83,405,340	—	5,854,520	89,259,340	—	—	89,259,340
1904.....	206	80,597,752	—	3,366,000	83,963,752	—	—	83,963,752
1905.....	293	99,910,900	—	9,685,000	109,595,900	—	—	109,595,900
1906.....	374	180,173,075	—	32,403,000	212,576,075	—	—	212,576,075
1907.....	378	132,686,300	—	19,091,900	151,778,200	—	—	151,778,200
1908 (3 mos.)	64	13,299,000	—	865,000	14,164,000	—	—	14,164,000
1909.....	366	121,624,875	—	72,293,000	193,917,875	—	—	193,917,875
1910.....	420	301,788,300	44	46,589,500	348,377,800	4	670,600	347,707,200
1911.....	454	458,415,800	45	24,715,600	483,131,400	4	10,650,000	472,481,400
1912.....	575	447,626,999	44	42,939,000	490,565,999	7	17,880,800	472,685,199
1913.....	835	625,212,309	54	55,549,900	680,962,200	5	11,861,381	669,100,819
1914.....	647	361,708,567	61	63,599,003	425,307,570	3	3,290,000	422,017,570
1915.....	461	208,283,633	34	26,650,000	234,933,633	4	6,840,000	228,093,633
1916.....	534	157,342,800	28	68,996,000	226,338,800	11	4,811,700	221,527,100
1917.....	606	207,967,810	36	26,540,000	234,507,810	3	5,050,000	229,457,810
1918.....	574	335,982,400	41	69,321,400	405,303,800	4	1,884,300	403,419,500
1919.....	512	214,326,000	69	67,583,625	281,909,625	11	2,115,985	279,793,640
1920.....	991	603,210,850	88	85,187,750	688,398,600	10	19,530,000	668,868,600
1921.....	852	752,062,683	135	79,803,000	831,865,683	17	7,698,300	824,167,383
1922.....	875	351,555,900	43	18,275,000	369,830,900	13	5,121,450	364,709,450
1923.....	752	314,603,050	45	46,108,500	360,711,550	30	10,751,123	349,960,427
1924.....	604	204,646,283	58	15,352,755	219,999,038	27	57,944,410	262,054,628
1925.....	663	231,044,800	47	15,549,573	246,594,373	28	43,863,633	202,730,740
1926.....	801	353,342,800	48	33,303,500	386,646,300	47	43,797,780	342,848,520

Naturalizations.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S. 1906, c. 77) for the calendar years 1908-1917 inclusive, were given on page 594 of the Year Book for 1919. Since Jan. 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1915. This Act was known under the title of the Naturalization Act, 1914, until July 7, 1919, when it was repealed and the Naturalization Act, 1919, came into force. On July 1, 1920, the Naturalization Act, 1919, was repealed, and the Naturalization Act, 1914, was revived and amended under the title of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. This latter Act is the one now in force. By an amendment passed by Parliament in 1923, the restriction by which persons of alien enemy birth were ineligible to receive certificates of naturalization for a period of 10 years after the termination of the war was removed, and at the present time any alien may apply for naturalization, regardless of his nationality.

Table 22 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1917 to 1925. The total number of persons naturalized during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, including the wives and minor children of those to whom naturalization certificates were issued, was 15,403.

21.—Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920, during the calendar years 1917-1925.

Nationalities.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Albanians.....	—	—	—	1	3	4	5	3	12
Americans.....	58	11	37	3,553	2,521	1,600	989	888	927
Arabians.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Argentiniens.....	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1
Austrians.....	—	—	—	15	182	89	606	1,108	1,021
Austro-Hungarians.....	—	—	—	3	25	5	10	15	9
Austrians (Ukrainians).....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Belgians.....	1	8	65	102	137	132	129	157	192
Bohemians.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivians.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Brazilians.....	—	—	—	2	2	5	4	—	1
British in Canada.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgarians.....	—	—	—	3	5	3	32	74	76
Chilians.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chinese.....	4	2	21	20	25	14	10	60	50
Czechoslovaks.....	—	—	1	102	145	99	64	115	60
Danes.....	12	16	115	133	171	125	93	79	108
Dutch.....	4	18	80	99	94	65	51	85	67
Dutch East Indians.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egyptians.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Finns.....	—	7	17	111	152	115	74	152	184
French.....	3	—	128	127	158	124	96	105	107
Germans.....	—	1	—	112	257	195	144	346	246
Germans (Alsace-Lorraine).....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Greeks.....	—	4	30	161	224	260	268	384	292
Greeks (Turk).....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hungarians.....	—	—	—	7	28	31	24	112	71
Icelanders.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
Italians.....	1	5	156	181	432	665	886	1,366	1,258
Japanese.....	31	15	82	125	135	95	29	92	53
Jugo-Slavs.....	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Luxembourgers.....	—	1	1	6	7	3	5	—	5
Mexicans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Montenegrins.....	—	—	1	4	4	—	1	1	2
Nationality undetermined.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1
No Nationality.....	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	1	—
Norwegians.....	4	34	210	366	301	209	151	207	183
Palestinians.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	—
Persians.....	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	4	5
Persians (Armenian).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poles.....	—	—	58	1,194	1,939	1,088	654	926	749
Poles (Russian).....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Poles (Ukrainian).....	—	—	—	7	287	302	12	—	—
Portuguese.....	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
Re-Admission.....	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanians.....	2	6	55	384	873	585	475	620	561
Russians.....	5	9	687	1,303	2,027	1,715	1,206	1,240	989
Serb-Croat-Slovenes.....	—	—	—	22	123	99	80	119	117
Serbians.....	—	3	3	24	4	3	—	—	—
Spaniards.....	—	3	4	5	3	8	5	10	8
Subjects of Allied Powers.....	—	—	—	28	77	120	188	—	—
Swedes.....	8	37	236	384	437	276	226	284	262
Swiss.....	1	10	39	51	69	49	43	42	48
Turks.....	—	—	—	2	10	7	8	22	25
Turks (Armenian).....	—	—	1	39	67	86	79	69	35
Turks (Assyrian).....	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Turks (Bulgarian).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turks (Greek).....	—	—	—	3	15	7	7	2	12
Turks (Macedonian).....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Turks (Mesopotamian).....	—	—	—	4	2	5	2	—	1
Turks (Palestinian).....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Turks (Syrian).....	—	—	11	79	134	136	125	137	118
Venezuelans.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Section 4 ¹	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	1
Section 11, s.s. (c), c. 38, Nat. Act, 1919 ²	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	135	195	2,051	8,776	11,098	8,344	6,795	8,843	7,873

¹ Under Section 4 of the Naturalization Act, 1914, the Secretary of State is authorized in his discretion to grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with regard to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.

² Resumption of British nationality by wife of alien being a subject of state at war with His Majesty.

Canada Temperance Act.—Under Parts I and II of this Act, provision is made for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in counties and cities.

No votes, however, have been taken since July 31, 1923, the date of the plebiscite in the county of Stanstead, Quebec. Part III of the Act relates to penalties and prosecutions, while Part IV relates to the prohibition of the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors into and from the provinces. All the provinces except Quebec and British Columbia have carried plebiscites in favour of the prohibition of importation of liquors. Exportation is prohibited from the provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

3.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal Northwest Mounted Police) are distributed throughout the Dominion, with headquarters at Ottawa. The operations of the force for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, are described in the Commissioners' Report for that year, which shows that during the year the Royal Canadian Mounted Police discharged numerous and varied functions, in several instances aiding Provincial Governments in the maintenance of law and order, assisting the Dominion Department of Health in putting down the illicit traffic in narcotics, the Secretary of State in inquiring into the suitability for citizenship of applicants for naturalization, the Department of Finance in protecting Government moneys, the Department of Customs and Excise in the repression of smuggling, the Department of Marine and Fisheries in protecting property in cases of wrecks and in enforcing fisheries regulations, the Post Office Department in tracking down mail robbers, the Department of the Interior in enforcing law and order in the national parks, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in taking the census of outlying communities, and the Department of Indian Affairs in the enforcement of the Indian Act, while important patrol work has been done in the Arctic regions. On Sept. 30, 1926, the strength of the force was 53 officers and 910 non-commissioned officers and constables, with 314 horses and 281 dogs.

In recent years there have been considerable reductions in the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, resulting in a progressive decline from 1,680 in 1921 to 963 in 1926—a total reduction of 43 p.c. The details are shown in Table 22.

22.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on Sept. 30, 1926, with totals for 1920-26.

Schedule.	Headquarters Staff.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Northwest Territories.	Baffin Land.	Ellesmere Island.	North Devon Island.	On loan to Customs Dept.	Canada.
Commissioner.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Commissioners.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Superintendents.....	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	11
Inspectors.....	2	1	1	6	3	4	5	9	2	4	-	-	-	-	37
Surgeon.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Veterinary Surgeon.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Staff Sergeants.....	7	1	1	5	2	6	6	3	3	1	-	1	-	3	39
Sergeants.....	9	1	2	18	5	24	13	11	1	4	-	-	-	12	100
Corporals.....	11	2	9	30	7	30	19	14	6	6	1	-	-	2	137
Constables.....	23	23	21	201	26	90	47	46	17	33	6	2	3	9	547
Special Constables.....	11	-	3	14	4	14	21	9	3	8	-	-	-	-	87
Total Personnel..... 1926	66	28	37	276	47	173	113	93	34	56	7	3	3	27	963
“..... 1925	72	30	27	294	52	182	116	94	37	49	8	3	3	10	977
“..... 1924	72	32	27	295	51	192	128	109	40	52	7	2	3	10	1,020
“..... 1923	72	32	31	317	64	253	152	143	42	29	4	9	-	-	1,148
“..... 1922	79	37	41	288	71	274	173	175	51	27	4	7	-	-	1,227
“..... 1921	79	32	26	440	162	329	266	265	52	28	1	-	-	-	1,680
“..... 1920	72	25	9	384	160	400	300	257	48	16	-	-	-	-	1,671

4.—Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics.

The collection and publication of criminal statistics was first authorized by an Act of 1876 (39 Vict., c. 13), and the results have been published upon a comparable basis in an annual report from that time to the present and are now collected and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act (8-9 Geo V, c. 43), which provides for the receipt of an annual return by the Bureau from every court or tribunal administering criminal justice. The statistics as published show for each judicial district (155 in number) the offences that have been committed, analysed to indicate the nature of the offence, the age, sex, occupation and social condition, birthplace, etc., of the convicted, and the sentences imposed. The Act also provides for the collection of the statistics of penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories and gaols, as complementary to the preceding.

1.—General Tables.

The statistics relate to years ending Sept. 30, the latest report being for 1925. Beginning with the report for 1922, an enlargement of the classification of offences has been adopted, by which offences of juvenile offenders are compiled separately from those of adults. The term "indictable" applies to offences of adults only, similar offences committed by juveniles being termed "major" offences; similarly, "non-indictable" offences of adults are termed "minor" offences when attributed to juveniles. All current tables have been worked out for 1921 and subsequent years in accordance with the new classification, but a comparative historical table, giving the totals for different classes of criminal offences and minor offences, including juvenile delinquents, from 1876 to 1925, is here published (Table 23), together with a more detailed table for recent years (Table 24). In the consideration of the former it should be remembered that while the criminal code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures of summary convictions depend very much upon the changes in the customs of the people, and are apt to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. The most significant column of Table 23 is the figure of criminal offences per 100,000 of population. Attention may be drawn to the increase in the proportion of both criminal offences and minor offences to population in the past year, convictions for criminal offences having risen from 277 per 100,000 population in 1924 to 289 per 100,000 population in 1925, and convictions for minor offences from 1,535 per 100,000 in 1924 to 1,610 per 100,000 in 1925.

It should be understood that the classification of offences in these general tables is irrespective of the more technical classification into "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences under the Criminal Code. The object here is to show a broad historical record of criminal and minor offences respectively.

23.—Convictions, by Groups of Criminal Offences, and Total Convictions for Minor Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1876-1925, with Proportions to Population.

Years.	Criminal Offences.							Minor Offences.			Total Criminal and Minor Offences.
	Offences against			Other felonies and misdemeanours.	Total of Criminal Offences.						
	the person.	property with violence.	property without violence.								
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	p.c. of all offences.	Per 100,000 pop.	No.	p.c. of all offences.	
1876...	4,959	201	2,870	121	8,151	28.9	206	20,064	71.1	508	28,215
1877...	5,253	229	3,316	114	8,912	29.4	222	21,388	70.6	533	30,300
1878...	5,376	222	3,612	129	9,339	28.3	229	23,666	71.7	580	33,005
1879...	4,815	238	3,043	75	8,168	28.4	197	20,568	71.6	496	28,736
1880...	5,694	176	3,018	202	9,090	32.2	215	19,119	67.8	454	28,209
1881...	4,353	144	2,593	288	7,378	25.2	170	21,847	74.8	504	29,225
1882...	4,667	173	2,845	106	7,791	24.9	178	23,514	75.1	536	31,305
1883...	4,868	132	2,587	128	7,715	22.9	174	25,857	77.1	583	33,572
1884...	4,288	228	3,547	167	8,230	27.6	183	21,563	72.4	481	29,793
1885...	5,057	222	3,157	289	8,725	25.6	192	25,317	74.4	558	34,042
1886...	5,202	255	2,943	224	8,624	25.2	188	25,581	74.8	557	34,205
1887...	4,902	208	2,519	224	7,873	22.7	170	26,772	77.3	577	34,645
1888...	4,790	225	3,442	162	8,619	22.8	184	29,173	77.2	622	37,792
1889...	5,284	283	3,456	164	9,187	23.8	194	29,421	76.2	621	38,608
1890...	5,093	276	3,267	164	8,800	22.7	184	29,906	77.3	624	38,706
1891...	4,788	283	3,369	160	8,600	22.9	178	29,017	77.1	599	37,617
1892...	4,903	251	3,232	173	8,559	24.3	175	26,734	75.7	547	35,293
1893...	4,689	362	3,574	181	8,806	24.7	178	26,847	75.3	544	35,653
1894...	4,599	450	4,155	200	9,404	26.0	189	26,761	74.0	537	36,165
1895...	4,652	462	4,199	295	9,608	25.6	191	27,977	74.4	556	37,585
1896...	4,544	408	4,104	301	9,357	25.1	184	27,921	74.9	549	37,278
1897...	4,418	475	4,431	409	9,733	25.6	189	28,245	74.4	550	37,978
1898...	4,594	540	4,594	335	10,063	26.3	193	28,143	73.7	514	38,206
1899...	4,227	444	4,541	339	9,551	24.7	181	29,159	75.3	554	38,710
1900...	4,598	413	4,571	411	9,993	24.0	188	31,661	76.0	595	41,655
1901...	4,698	451	4,441	384	9,974	23.7	184	32,174	76.3	596	42,148
1902...	4,773	413	4,541	363	10,090	23.1	182	33,446	76.9	605	43,536
1903...	5,480	543	4,944	505	11,472	22.8	202	38,911	77.2	686	50,383
1904...	5,919	552	5,295	528	12,294	22.4	211	42,652	77.6	732	54,946
1905...	5,694	656	5,711	812	12,873	20.6	215	49,686	79.4	829	62,559
1906...	6,215	645	6,425	1,078	14,363	20.3	233	56,540	79.7	916	70,903
1907...	6,651	681	6,907	807	15,046	19.0	239	64,124	81.0	1,017	79,170
1908...	7,379	893	7,973	1,069	17,314	19.5	266	71,320	80.5	1,099	88,633
1909...	6,586	848	7,771	1,332	16,537	18.4	247	73,415	81.6	1,096	89,952
1910...	7,793	943	8,191	1,131	18,058	17.5	263	84,845	82.5	1,227	102,903
1911...	8,352	977	9,024	1,194	19,547	17.3	273	93,713	82.7	1,309	113,260
1912...	9,371	1,195	10,626	1,540	22,732	15.5	309	123,795	84.5	1,686	146,527
1913...	11,444	1,472	12,721	1,724	27,361	15.8	363	145,777	84.2	1,936	173,138
1914...	12,136	1,810	14,645	1,952	30,543	16.7	397	152,492	83.3	1,982	183,035
1915...	10,664	2,234	14,269	1,525	28,692	18.7	373	124,363	81.3	1,619	153,055
1916...	9,327	1,478	11,018	1,459	23,282	18.8	289	100,509	81.2	1,251	123,791
1917...	6,852	1,321	9,886	1,271	19,330	16.9	236	94,681	83.1	1,157	114,011
1918...	7,292	2,049	10,743	1,390	21,474	17.4	258	101,795	82.6	1,222	123,269
1919...	7,731	2,606	11,508	1,656	23,501	18.1	277	106,518	81.9	1,256	130,019
1920...	8,281	2,310	11,634	2,059	24,284	14.9	281	138,424	85.1	1,604	162,708
1921...	8,197	2,609	12,059	2,081	24,946	14.2	284	152,227	85.9	1,731	177,173
1922...	7,291	2,783	11,607	2,610	24,291	15.3	271	134,049	84.7	1,498	158,340
1923...	7,550	2,076	11,482	3,075	24,183	15.1	266	135,069	84.8	1,487	159,252
1924...	7,595	2,536	12,790	2,635	25,556	15.3	277	141,663	84.7	1,535	167,219
1925...	7,826	2,749	13,892	2,644	27,111	15.3	289	150,672	84.7	1,610	177,783

24.—Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences by Classes of Offence, years ended Sept. 30, 1921-1925 (including Juveniles).

A.—NUMBERS.

Classes of Offences.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the person.....	8,197	7,291	7,550	7,595	7,826
Offences against property with violence.....	2,609	2,783	2,076	2,536	2,749
Offences against property without violence.....	12,059	11,607	11,482	12,790	13,892
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	2,081	2,610	3,075	2,635	2,644
Total for criminal offences.....	24,946	24,291	24,183	25,556	27,111
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws.....	74,459	69,297	69,445	72,389	76,619
Breach of liquor laws.....	10,460	8,519	10,090	10,449	11,636
Drunkenness.....	34,362	25,051	25,565	27,345	26,754
Vagrancy.....	5,561	4,796	3,969	4,596	5,830
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	5,560	5,468	5,026	4,974	5,946
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	4,051	3,918	4,438	4,658	4,495
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	17,774	17,000	16,536	17,252	19,392
Total for minor offences.....	152,227	134,049	135,069	141,663	150,672
Grand Total.....	177,173	158,340	159,252	167,219	177,783

B.—RATIOS PER CENT OF TOTAL AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Classes of Offences.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.
Offences against the person.....	4.6	93	4.6	81	4.7	83	4.5	82	4.4	84
Offences against property with violence.....	1.5	30	1.7	31	1.3	23	1.5	27	1.6	29
Offences against property without violence.....	6.8	137	7.3	130	7.2	126	7.7	139	7.8	148
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	1.2	24	1.7	29	2.0	34	1.6	29	1.5	28
Total for criminal offences.....	14.1	284	15.3	271	15.2	266	15.3	277	15.3	289
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws.....	42.1	847	43.8	775	43.6	765	43.3	785	43.1	818
Breach of liquor laws.....	5.9	119	5.4	95	6.3	111	6.3	113	6.6	124
Drunkenness.....	19.4	391	15.8	282	16.0	281	16.4	296	15.0	286
Vagrancy.....	3.1	63	3.0	53	2.5	44	2.7	50	3.3	62
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	3.1	63	3.5	61	3.1	55	2.9	54	3.3	64
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	2.3	46	2.5	44	2.8	49	2.8	50	2.5	48
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	10.0	202	10.7	190	10.4	182	10.3	187	10.9	208
Total for minor offences.....	85.9	1,731	84.7	1,500	84.7	1,487	84.7	1,535	84.7	1,610
Grand Total.....	100	2,015	100	1,771	100	1,753	100	1,812	100	1,899

The recent trend of total convictions, including those of juveniles, and of sentences imposed, is shown by provinces for the years 1919 to 1925 in Table 25. A satisfactory feature shown in this table is the decline of penitentiary sentences in Canada from 1,614 in 1921 to 1,536 in 1925, as indicating a decline in the number of serious crimes. Death sentences, which numbered 28 in 1919 and 26 in 1920, fell to 15 in 1923, rose to 22 in 1924, and dropped to 18 in 1925.

25.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1919-1925².

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—							
Convictions.....	130,019	162,708	177,173	158,340	159,252	167,219	177,783
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	1,214	1,125	1,614	1,599	1,174	1,389	1,536
Gaol or fine.....	105,747	135,288	146,278	126,621	147,919	131,795	144,960
Reformatory.....	678	615	502	519	531	791	1,033
Death.....	28	26	17	19	15	22	18
Other sentences.....	22,352	25,654	28,762	29,582	9,613	33,222	30,236
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions.....	267	359	397	341	344	257	256
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	2	1	3	4	1	4	1
Gaol or fine.....	240	342	383	327	328	243	202
Reformatory.....	6	—	1	1	—	—	6
Death.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sentences.....	19	16	10	9	15	10	47
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions.....	6,300	6,503	5,572	4,279	3,762	3,950	3,830
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	108	122	137	165	99	67	119
Gaol or fine.....	5,471	5,818	4,708	3,511	3,258	3,444	2,953
Reformatory.....	44	38	42	33	82	3	98
Death.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Other sentences.....	677	525	684	568	323	436	659
New Brunswick—							
Convictions.....	2,780	3,839	3,070	2,655	2,387	2,723	2,766
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	53	77	83	106	36	39	54
Gaol or fine.....	2,477	3,531	2,749	2,371	2,252	2,559	2,305
Reformatory.....	21	19	20	11	12	1	23
Death.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Other sentences.....	228	212	213	166	87	124	382
Quebec—							
Convictions.....	34,801	44,089	49,106	35,605	31,710	25,532	30,150
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	355	258	274	312	252	290	395
Gaol or fine.....	28,135	36,835	42,777	28,807	29,645	21,911	24,469
Reformatory.....	185	241	110	134	91	5	223
Death.....	7	7	3	4	2	10	3
Other sentences.....	6,119	6,748	5,942	6,348	1,720	3,316	5,060
Ontario—							
Convictions.....	53,215	63,463	74,127	72,787	74,207	80,948	91,107
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	389	404	659	559	417	516	515
Gaol or fine.....	41,211	49,677	57,070	55,599	68,846	62,385	73,260
Reformatory.....	323	252	245	218	218	87	470
Death.....	8	11	6	6	4	6	3
Other sentences.....	11,284	13,119	16,147	16,405	4,722	17,954	16,859
Manitoba—							
Convictions.....	9,514	12,516	11,610	11,840	13,547	12,349	13,605
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	87	76	144	171	110	135	142
Gaol or fine.....	7,387	9,949	8,520	8,737	12,239	9,763	9,749
Reformatory.....	64	39	65	54	72	31	134
Death.....	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Other sentences.....	1,976	2,451	2,881	2,877	1,126	2,419	3,579
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions.....	7,315	7,991	7,384	8,504	10,069	8,921	9,986
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	63	40	53	54	57	50	54
Gaol or fine.....	6,636	7,251	6,624	7,501	9,579	8,461	9,032
Reformatory.....	—	—	—	23	15	—	22
Death.....	8	4	2	—	3	2	—
Other sentences.....	608	696	705	926	415	408	878

25.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1919-1925²—concluded.

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta—							
Convictions.....	7,001	8,459	9,847	9,201	10,067	9,765	9,368
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	76	67	67	99	77	83	86
Gaol or fine.....	6,401	7,756	8,809	7,907	9,384	8,442	7,630
Reformatory.....	1	4	4	19	10	4	8
Death.....	3	3	2	2	4	1	2
Other sentences.....	520	629	965	1,174	592	1,235	1,642
British Columbia—							
Convictions.....	8,789	15,434	16,020	13,066	13,115	14,773	16,620
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	81	80	194	129	123	204	170
Gaol or fine.....	7,768	14,084	14,617	11,822	12,349	13,757	15,332
Reformatory.....	34	22	15	26	31	18	49
Death.....	1	—	3	3	—	2	6
Other sentences.....	905	1,248	1,191	1,086	612	792	1,063
The Territories¹—							
Convictions.....	37	55	40	62	44	39	95
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Gaol or fine.....	21	45	21	39	39	33	28
Reformatory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other sentences.....	16	10	19	23	1	5	67

¹Yukon Territory only for 1919-22.²Years ended Sept. 30.**2.—Indictable Offences.**

The progress of a community, from the moral point of view, is often judged by the number of convictions for indictable offences, as these are less affected than non-indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and the varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. However, in the study of such statistics it is important to have comparable figures over a period of years, and these are set out by provinces for the latest 11 years available in Table 26. Again, in Table 27 are shown the number of charges and convictions and the percentage of acquittals for the 3 years ended Sept. 30, 1923-25, the figures indicating a decreasing percentage of acquittals in the latest year, though this percentage was itself somewhat higher than in the years 1918 to 1920.

While the number of convictions in 1925 was greater than in any other year since 1915, it should be remembered that the population of Canada has grown by something like 20 p.c. in the period covered by Table 26.

26.—Convictions of Persons 16 years of age and upwards for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1915-1925.

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	Total.
1915.....	12	840	206	2,427	7,112	1,362	1,993	2,082	1,517	24	17,575
1916.....	11	519	241	3,166	6,023	914	1,711	1,895	1,503	20	16,003
1917.....	21	427	228	2,667	4,824	755	1,057	894	1,058	22	11,953
1918.....	12	563	230	2,916	6,111	811	1,067	886	659	11	13,266
1919.....	14	663	241	2,960	6,605	919	1,134	1,028	951	5	14,520
1920.....	4	580	375	2,517	6,707	987	1,467	1,233	1,212	6	15,088
1921.....	15	712	313	2,654	7,548	1,159	1,220	1,263	1,282	3	16,169
1922.....	27	701	322	2,885	7,021	1,188	1,391	1,171	1,004	10	15,720
1923.....	13	400	148	2,655	6,886	1,094	1,446	1,424	1,116	1	15,188 ¹
1924.....	25	595	224	2,729	7,180	1,160	1,647	1,423	1,265	9	16,258 ²
1925.....	3	624	244	3,084	7,751	1,215	1,654	1,254	1,385	5	17,219 ³

¹Includes 5 in Northwest Territories. ²Includes 1 in Northwest Territories. ³Includes 3 in Northwest Territories.

27.—Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1923-1925.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Provinces.	1923.			1924.			1925.		
	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	18	13	27.8	29	25	13.8	10	3	70.0
Nova Scotia.....	636	400	36.9	789	595	24.6	827	624	24.6
New Brunswick.....	206	148	28.1	261	224	14.2	296	244	17.5
Quebec.....	3,501	2,655	24.1	3,440	2,729	20.7	4,233	3,084	27.1
Ontario.....	9,185	6,886	24.9	9,409	7,180	23.7	9,838	7,751	21.2
Manitoba.....	1,419	1,094	22.9	1,405	1,160	17.4	1,445	1,215	15.9
Saskatchewan.....	1,587	1,446	8.8	1,849	1,647	10.9	1,791	1,654	71.7
Alberta.....	1,753	1,424	18.6	1,887	1,423	24.6	1,571	1,254	20.2
British Columbia.....	1,443	1,116	22.5	1,588	1,265	20.3	1,669	1,384	17.0
Yukon.....	2	1	—	9	9	—	2	2	—
N.W. Territories.....	9	5	44.4	1	1	—	3	3	—
Canada.....	19,759	15,188	23.0	23,667	16,758	21.3	21,685	17,219	25.9

Classes of Indictable Offences.—Indictable offences are divided under the Canadian system into 6 main classes, as follows:—offences against the person, offences against property with violence, offences against property without violence, malicious offences against property, forgery and other offences against the currency, and other indictable offences. Convictions in the first, third, fourth and sixth classes show an increase between 1923 and 1925, but convictions for offences against property (with violence) and for forgery and other offences against the currency show a decline in the two years. Especially noteworthy is the increase of convictions for “illicit stills” from 220 in 1921 to 1,068 in 1923, 955 in 1924 and 548 in 1925. Details by offences are given in Table 28 and the details of the disposition of the charges in Table 29, which shows, among other information, that convictions of females numbered 2,035 in 1925 as against 1,826 in 1924, 1,609 in 1923, 1,609 in 1922, and 1,765 in 1921. Details as to the occupations, conjugal condition, educational status, ages, use of liquors, birthplaces and religions of those convicted of indictable offences are given in Table 30.

28.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, during the years ended Sept. 30, 1923-1925.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Classes and Offences.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
Murder.....	47	15	61	22	54	18
Murder, attempt to commit.....	30	15	30	12	26	11
Manslaughter.....	79	38	86	25	76	37
Abortion and concealing birth of infants.....	23	12	39	20	31	20
Rape and other crimes against decency.....	624	365	639	385	639	395
Procuracion.....	35	19	29	14	44	21
Bigamy.....	77	56	65	49	41	34
Shooting, stabbing and wounding.....	249	157	236	148	222	128
Assault on females and wife.....	93	63	87	65	90	66
Aggravated assault.....	615	382	579	388	608	414
Assault on police officer.....	245	217	487	442	489	439
Assault and battery.....	1,208	920	1,315	1,052	1,213	996
Refusal to support family.....	271	212	250	201	283	237
Wife desertion.....	9	7	13	11	15	15
Various other offences against the person.....	155	97	148	95	110	77
Total.....	3,760	2,575	4,064	2,929	3,941	2,908

**28.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, during the years ended Sept. 30,
1923-1925—concluded.**

Classes and Offences.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.						
Burglary, house, warehouse and shop breaking.....	1,399	1,175	1,781	1,558	1,977	1,705
Robbery and demanding with menaces..	195	132	240	146	310	200
Highway robbery.....	15	14	20	14	33	29
Total.....	1,609	1,321	2,041	1,718	2,320	1,934
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	3	2	6	5	4	4
Embezzlement.....	28	14	7	4	9	8
False pretences.....	820	577	864	677	1,025	805
Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	542	333	564	376	608	403
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud.....	732	472	791	550	940	667
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	40	18	80	57	69	44
Theft.....	7,472	5,865	7,834	6,164	8,262	6,610
Theft of mail.....	24	22	45	34	37	33
Theft of automobile.....	—	—	299	280	263	222
Total.....	9,661	7,393	10,490	8,147	11,217	8,796
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
Arson.....	105	58	82	45	69	34
Malicious injury to horses and cattle, and other wilful damage to property.....	330	217	255	189	233	161
Total.....	435	275	337	234	302	195
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.						
Offences against currency.....	21	10	6	4	7	3
Forgery and uttering forged documents..	359	301	381	324	457	405
Total.....	380	311	387	328	464	408
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.						
Breach of the Trade Marks Act.....	42	41	34	31	83	83
Attempt to commit suicide.....	36	27	41	30	78	61
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	161	141	92	87	108	89
Criminal negligence.....	86	45	90	45	79	44
Conspiracy.....	69	30	49	21	88	39
Driving automobile while drunk.....	354	353	1	1	1	1
Forcible entry.....	7	4	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals.....	174	149	101	85	203	179
Intimidation.....	25	8	13	9	—	—
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	782	666	761	701	1,030	942
Offences against gambling and lottery acts.....	500	434	429	348	515	450
Offences against revenue laws.....	37	33	248	241	125	120
Illicit stills.....	1,106	1,068	990	955	560	548
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....	110	53	144	78	125	60
Prison breach and escape from prison....	145	134	129	123	151	142
Riot and affray.....	143	127	75	52	87	70
Sedition.....	2	1	—	—	—	—
Sodomy and bestiality.....	70	52	74	49	71	58
Various other misdemeanours.....	65	37	78	47	138	93
Total.....	3,914	3,403	3,348	2,902	3,441	2,978
Grand Total.....	19,759	15,188	20,667	16,258	21,685	17,219

¹ Transferred to summary convictions.

29.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1918-1925.

Charges and Sentences.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921. ¹	1922. ¹	1923. ¹	1924. ¹	1925. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges.....	21,747	23,021	23,213	21,478	21,032	19,759	20,667	21,685
Acquittals ²	4,356	4,592	4,746	4,775	4,896	4,550	4,389	4,441
Persons detained for lunacy.....	21	33	24	30	27	21	20	26
Convictions.....	17,370	18,396	18,443	16,169	15,720	15,188	16,258	17,219
Males.....	14,871	16,101	16,722	14,404	14,111	13,579	14,432	15,184
Females.....	2,499	2,235	1,721	1,765	1,609	1,609	1,826	2,035
First conviction.....	14,310	15,118	15,096	12,589	13,022	12,686	13,109	14,172
Second conviction.....	1,551	1,641	1,668	1,845	1,335	1,212	1,329	1,345
Reiterated conviction.....	1,509	1,637	1,679	1,762	1,363	1,290	1,820	1,702
Sentences—								
Option of a fine.....	5,106	5,053	5,447	4,900	4,430	4,916	5,142	4,712
Under one year in gaol.....	3,284	3,455	3,750	3,912	3,982	3,601	3,702	4,385
One year and over in gaol.....	783	921	886	1,260	1,531	1,057	1,461	1,336
Two years and under five in penitentiary.....	701	978	873	1,122	1,153	949	1,054	1,244
Five years and over in penitentiary.....	185	229	245	481	435	223	330	278
For life in penitentiary.....	4	7	7	9	11	2	5	14
Death.....	20	28	26	17	19	15	22	18
Committed to reformatories.....	678	678	615	126	89	105	149	370
Other sentences.....	6,609	7,047	6,594	4,342	4,070	4,320	4,393	4,862

¹ Juvenile delinquents not included.

² Includes cases where proceedings were stayed, disagreement of jury, etc.

30.—Occupations, etc., of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1919-1925¹.

Items.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922. ¹	1923. ¹	1924. ¹	1925. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupations—							
Agricultural.....	966	898	1,034	1,248	1,408	965	1,247
Commercial.....	1,963	2,406	2,648	2,426	2,479	2,171	2,324
Domestic.....	1,608	1,354	999	1,280	1,092	1,725	1,766
Industrial.....	1,424	1,483	1,522	1,445	1,156	1,235	1,316
Professional.....	315	168	194	89	90	79	96
Labourer.....	5,232	5,347	5,914	6,105	4,771	4,911	5,425
Not given.....	6,888	6,787	7,085	3,127	4,192	5,172	5,045
Conjugal condition—							
Married.....	4,472	4,434	4,811	5,200	5,245	5,284	5,777
Single.....	11,081	10,760	11,643	7,952	6,709	7,596	8,445
Widowed.....	315	196	182	218	171	228	263
Not given.....	2,528	3,053	2,760	2,350	3,063	3,150	2,734
Educational status—							
Unable to read or write.....	843	925	904	672	512	446	528
Elementary.....	14,408	14,179	15,598	12,636	11,330	13,279	13,506
Superior.....	282	258	245	326	218	199	201
Not given.....	2,863	3,081	2,649	2,086	3,128	2,334	2,984
Ages—							
Under 16 years.....	3,876	3,355	3,227	—	—	—	—
16 years and under 21.....	3,846	3,288	3,289	3,169	2,641	3,103	3,464
21 years and under 40.....	6,446	7,216	7,898	8,205	7,277	7,631	8,238
40 years and over.....	1,795	1,795	1,932	2,182	2,559	2,535	2,544
Not given.....	2,433	2,789	3,050	2,164	2,711	2,989	2,973
Use of liquors—							
Moderate.....	10,726	11,000	11,331	8,990	8,509	9,013	9,518
Immoderate.....	1,276	1,232	1,322	1,197	1,015	944	1,330
Not given.....	6,394	6,211	6,743	5,533	5,664	6,301	6,371
Birthplace—							
England and Wales.....	1,329	1,489	1,659	1,342	1,190	1,308	1,310
Ireland.....	193	247	268	240	179	207	256
Scotland.....	381	462	458	359	390	440	389
Canada.....	10,157	9,570	10,638	8,607	7,802	8,384	9,494
Other British Possessions.....	90	106	124	63	73	100	85
United States.....	990	1,148	1,113	992	766	767	789
Other foreign countries.....	2,780	2,589	2,511	2,188	1,969	1,738	1,897
Not given.....	2,476	2,832	2,625	1,929	2,819	3,314	2,999

¹ Juveniles were first excluded from statistics of indictable offences in 1922. This exclusion was carried back to 1921 in the case of charges, sentences, etc., (Table 29), but this could not be done in the case of occupations, etc., (Table 30).

30.—Occupations, etc., of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1919-1925²
—concluded.

Items.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922 ¹ .	1923. ¹	1924 ¹ .	1925 ¹ .
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Religion—							
Baptist.....	383	447	449	344	318	319	435
Roman Catholic.....	6,896	6,093	6,461	5,077	4,620	4,171	5,057
Church of England.....	2,186	2,234	2,527	2,223	1,784	2,123	2,429
Methodist.....	1,589	1,503	1,500	1,358	1,027	1,101	1,100
Presbyterian.....	1,432	1,621	1,603	1,409	1,391	1,565	1,752
Other Protestant.....	1,683	1,671	2,381	1,623	1,737	1,388	1,596
Jews.....	—	519	564	407	340	408	354
Other denominations.....	1,438	802	854	815	674	857	899
Not given.....	2,789	3,553	3,057	2,464	3,297	4,326	3,597
Residence—							
Cities and towns.....	16,305	16,178	16,120	12,404	11,886	12,806	13,917
Rural districts.....	2,051	2,111	3,074	2,940	2,941	2,762	2,941
Not given.....	40	154	202	376	361	690	361

¹Figures for 1922 to 1925 do not include juveniles.

²Years ended Sept. 30.

3.—Summary Convictions.

The following statistics relate to “non-indictable” offences committed by adults (persons 16 years of age or over) and disposed of by police magistrates or other justices of the peace, under authority of the Summary Convictions Act. Such convictions numbered 151,825 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1925, as compared with 142,999 in 1924, 137,493 in 1923, 136,322 in 1922 and 155,376 in 1921, an increase of 8,826 over 1924. There were 142,940 convictions of males, as against 134,603 in 1924, and 8,885 of females, as against 8,391 in 1924.

Details of summary convictions are given by provinces and by offences in Table 31 for the past four years from 1922 to 1925. Particularly notable in these figures is the increase of convictions for offences against liquor, prohibition and temperance Acts from 8,519 in 1922 to 11,636 in 1925, and the decline in convictions for offences against the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, from 1,858 in 1922 to 1,297 in 1923, 996 in 1924, and 823 in 1925.

31.—Summary Convictions by Provinces and by Offences, 1922-1925¹.

A.—BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Increase or Decrease, 1924-25.
Prince Edward Island.....	309	321	232	235	+ 3
Nova Scotia.....	3,332	3,033	3,355	2,790	— 565
New Brunswick.....	2,281	2,179	2,499	2,417	— 82
Quebec.....	31,441	27,563	22,803	25,364	+ 2,561
Ontario.....	63,015	64,639	73,768	79,470	+ 5,702
Manitoba.....	9,530	11,377	11,189	10,724	— 465
Saskatchewan.....	6,876	8,346	7,274	8,020	+ 746
Alberta.....	7,766	8,359	8,342	7,840	— 502
British Columbia.....	11,720	11,639	13,508	14,875	+ 1,367
Yukon and N.W.T.....	52	37	29	90	+ 61
Total.....	136,322	137,493	142,999	151,825	+ 8,826

¹Years ended Sept. 30.

31.—Summary Convictions, by Provinces and by Offences, 1922-1925¹—concluded.**B.—BY OFFENCES.**

Offences.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Increase or Decrease, 1924-25.
Assault.....	2,999	3,199	3,277	3,404	+ 127
Carrying firearms and unlawful weapons..	585	529	492	410	— 82
Contempt of court.....	24	18	54	21	— 33
Cruelty to animals.....	554	445	371	422	+ 51
Disturbing religious and like meetings...	19	62	22	40	+ 18
Fishery and Game Acts, offences against	1,435	1,343	1,346	1,369	+ 23
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	3,563	4,173	4,514	5,252	+ 738
Immigration Act, offences against.....	58	71	61	58	— 3
Inspection and Sales Acts, offences against	28	45	217	194	— 23
Adulteration of Food (Food and Drug Acts).....	148	195	152	263	+ 111
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	88	122	81	136	+ 55
Liquor, Prohibition and Temperance Acts, offences against.....	8,519	10,088	10,449	11,636	+ 1,187
Malicious or wilful damage to property...	691	608	731	738	+ 7
Masters' and Servants' Acts, offences against.....	210	198	259	233	— 26
Non-payment of wages.....	1,002	1,075	1,037	1,103	+ 66
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of various.....	68,657	68,810	71,517	75,621	+ 4,104
Non-support of family and neglecting children.....	814	1,101	906	1,003	+ 97
Contributing to delinquency of children..	169	250	412	836	+ 424
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, various offences against.....	1,858	1,297	996	823	— 173
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	851	782	642	1,067	+ 425
Railway Acts, various offences against..	619	308	355	615	+ 260
Trespass on railway.....		535	669	1,070	+ 401
Stealing ride on railway.....	655	461	464	681	+ 217
Revenue Laws, offences against.....	720	763	518	502	— 16
Trespass.....	920	762	683	645	— 38
Vagrancy.....	4,530	3,774	4,483	5,665	+ 1,182
Drunkenness.....	25,048	25,565	27,338	26,751	— 587
Insulting, abusive and profane language...	616	631	690	611	— 79
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	3,318	3,772	3,957	3,553	— 404
Loose, idle, disorderly and breach of the peace.....	5,925	4,968	4,788	5,428	+ 640
Various other offences.....	1,699	1,543	1,518	1,675	+ 157
Total.....	136,322	137,493	142,999	151,825	+ 8,826

¹Years ended Sept. 30.

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada was 26,751 in 1925, as compared with 27,338 in 1924 and 25,565 in 1923, a decrease of 587 or 2.15 p.c. in the latest year. Table 32 shows the number of convictions by provinces for the six years 1920 to 1925, with increases and decreases for 1925 as compared with 1924.

Convictions for drunkenness in Canada were at their maximum in 1913, viz., 60,975. Convictions in the years from 1914 to 1919 were 60,067, 41,161, 32,730, 27,882, 21,026 and 24,217 respectively. For details by provinces in these years see the 1918 Year Book, p. 619, and the 1925 Year Book, p. 977.

32.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, in the years ended Sept. 30, 1920-1925.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—), 1925 as compared with 1924.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	120	144	162	164	94	112	+ 18	+ 19.15
Nova Scotia.....	3,140	2,156	1,492	1,392	1,456	1,466	+ 10	+ 0.68
New Brunswick.....	1,882	1,264	1,088	1,074	1,176	1,171	— 5	— 0.42
Quebec.....	11,863	9,943	7,103	6,260	6,146	6,342	+ 196	+ 3.19
Ontario.....	15,021	14,498	10,063	11,370	12,993	11,811	— 1,182	— 9.09
Manitoba.....	2,330	1,429	1,623	1,680	1,948	1,948	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	919	708	816	884	505	668	+ 163	+ 32.26
Alberta.....	1,536	1,838	1,608	1,277	1,464	1,374	— 90	— 6.15
British Columbia.....	2,948	2,376	1,081	1,443	1,545	1,844	+ 299	+ 19.35
Yukon Territory.....	10	2	12	21	11	15	+ 4	+ 36.36
Canada.....	39,769	34,358	25,048	25,565	27,338	26,751	— 587	— 2.15

4.—Juvenile Delinquency.

Juveniles under 16 years of age to the number of 8,739 were found guilty of various offences in the year ended Sept. 30, 1925, as compared with 7,962 in 1924, an increase of 777. Of these 5,246 were convicted of "major" offences and 3,493 of "minor" offences, terms which correspond very nearly to "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences, as applied to adults. Convictions for "major" offences numbered 4,722 in 1924 and convictions for "minor" offences 3,240. The offences proven against juveniles in 1924 and 1925 are shown by provinces in Table 33 and by chief types of major offences committed in Table 34.

33.—Juvenile Delinquents convicted of Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, 1924 and 1925.

Provinces.	Major Offences.			Minor Offences.		
	1924.	1925.	Increase or Decrease.	1924.	1925.	Increase or Decrease.
Prince Edward Island.....	M. 31	18	— 13	—	—	—
	F. —	—	—	—	—	—
	Total 31	18	— 13	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	M. 246	254	+ 8	136	146	+ 10
	F. 5	9	+ 4	8	7	— 1
	Total 251	263	+ 12	144	153	+ 9
New Brunswick.....	M. 58	75	+ 17	21	27	+ 6
	F. 1	2	+ 1	1	1	—
	Total 59	77	+ 18	22	28	+ 6
Quebec.....	M. 722	865	+ 143	590	642	+ 52
	F. 60	106	+ 46	135	89	— 46
	Total 782	971	+ 189	725	731	+ 6
Ontario.....	M. 1,963	2,123	+ 160	1,261	1,569	+ 308
	F. 81	107	+ 26	122	87	— 35
	Total 2,044	2,230	+ 186	1,383	1,656	+ 273
Manitoba.....	M. 682	787	+ 105	708	661	— 47
	F. 68	128	+ 60	98	90	— 8
	Total 750	915	+ 165	806	751	— 55
Saskatchewan.....	M. 338	263	— 75	46	28	— 18
	F. 24	17	— 7	1	4	+ 3
	Total 362	280	— 82	47	32	— 15
Alberta.....	M. 189	213	+ 24	30	56	+ 26
	F. 3	2	— 1	1	3	+ 2
	Total 192	215	+ 23	31	59	+ 28
British Columbia.....	M. 240	269	+ 29	71	68	— 3
	F. 11	8	— 3	11	15	+ 4
	Total 251	277	+ 26	82	83	+ 1
Canada.....	M. 4,469	4,867	+ 398	2,863	3,197	+ 334
	F. 253	379	+ 126	377	296	— 81
	Total 4,722	5,246	+ 524	3,240	3,493	+ 253

Major Offences.—In Table 34 are shown the various major offences for which juvenile delinquents were convicted in 1924 and 1925. It will be observed that theft, together with house and shop-breaking, constitutes the great bulk of the offences; in 1925, 79 p.c. of the major offences were of this character.

34.—Juvenile Delinquents convicted of Major Offences, by Offences, 1924 and 1925.

Offences.	1924.	1925.	Increase or Decrease.	
			No.	p.c.
Assault, aggravated, and wounding.....	29	12	— 17	— 58·62
“ common.....	103	118	+ 15	+ 14·56
“ indecent.....	29	37	+ 8	+ 27·58
Sexual offences.....	9	—	—	—
Endangering life by obstructing railway.....	51	40	— 11	— 21·56
Murder.....	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person.....	—	5	+ 5	—
House and shop-breaking.....	812	798	— 14	— 1·72
Robbery.....	6	17	+ 11	+ 183·33
Theft and receiving stolen goods.....	2,782	3,367	+ 585	+ 21·03
Fraud and false pretences.....	8	12	+ 4	+ 50·00
Arson.....	19	12	— 7	— 36·84
Other wilful damage to property.....	767	628	— 139	— 18·12
Forgery.....	10	7	— 3	— 30·00
Immoral and indecent conduct.....	87	145	+ 58	+ 66·66
Various other misdemeanours.....	10	48	+ 38	+ 380·00
Total.....	4,722	5,246	+ 524	+ 11·10

Minor Offences.—Of the 3,493 juvenile delinquents found guilty of minor offences in 1925, 998 were convicted of breaches of municipal by-laws, 709 of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace, 329 of disobedience and incorrigibility, 286 of trespass, 296 of truancy, 197 of vagrancy and indecent conduct, and 678 of other minor offences.

5.—Police Statistics.

In 1925, 135 cities and towns out of a total of 138 with a population of 4,000 and over, supplied police statistics to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These cities and towns, with an aggregate population of 3,317,450, had 4,259 policemen, who made 182,228 arrests and summonses. The total number of offences committed during the year and made known to the police was 215,034, and the number of prosecutions was 178,579, or 83·0 p.c. of the known offences. Convictions secured in respect of these offences numbered 129,022, being 60 p.c. of the known offences and 72·3 p.c. of the prosecutions.

The number of automobiles reported stolen was 5,937, of which 5,449 were recovered. Of 6,528 bicycles stolen, 4,068 were recovered. The value of other lost articles reported to the police was \$1,706,096, of which 51·7 p.c. was recovered.

6.—Penitentiary Statistics.

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries in Canada. Six institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other four are at Dorchester, N.B., Prince Albert, Sask., Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, the average daily population of these institutions was 2,396 and the total net expenditure for the year was \$1,551,889. Statistics of the inmates in custody at the end of the year are given below.

All female convicts, numbering 31 on Mar. 31, 1924, 27 on Mar. 31, 1925, and 34 on Mar. 31, 1926, are kept in the penitentiary at Portsmouth, a suburb of

Kingston, where a special wing and staff are maintained for their use and supervision. A new building to be used for this purpose is under construction.

Tables 36 to 38 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported by the Superintendent. An increase of 128 is shown in the number of those in custody on March 31, 1926, as compared with the same date in the previous year, but there is a reduction of 13 as compared with 1923. The number of paroles as shown in Table 36 indicates a continued decrease from 634 in 1923 to 300 in 1926, while Table 37, showing the ages of convicts by groups, indicates that since 1922, when the total number in custody reached the maximum of 2,640, there has been an increase in the average age of those in custody. In the 5 latest years, the convicts under 30 declined from 1,613 to 1,344 or by 269, while the total number in custody declined by only 167, so that convicts over 30 showed a slight increase. Detailed statistics of nationality, religion, conjugal state and racial origin are presented in Table 38.

Pardons and Commutations.—The number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy was exercised during 1925 was 1,207. Of these, 747 were released on ticket of leave with various conditions attached, 167 were deported, 54 conditionally released without ticket of leave, 75 released unconditionally, and 84, who were not imprisoned, had fines remitted or reduced. Unconditional pardon was granted to 70 ticket of leave men and 10 death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

Population of Penal Institutions.—The penal institutions of Canada may be classified under four heads:—penitentiaries, distinguished by long sentences and comparatively slow turnover; reformatories for boys and reformatories for girls, also with a rather slow turnover, but more rapid in the case of boys than in that of girls; and lastly common gaols, where the turnover is extremely rapid. If the average population for the year be the average of the inmates at the beginning and end of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the turnover in 1925 was:—in penitentiaries, 37 p.c.; in reformatories for boys, 343 p.c.; in reformatories for girls, 124 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,602 p.c. Thus the average time spent in gaol is rather less than one month.

35.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1923-1925.

NOTE.—Penitentiary statistics till 1919 were supplied directly by each penitentiary, and were for the calendar year. For 1920 and subsequent years they have been supplied by the Inspector of Penitentiaries and are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31.

Penal Institutions.	In custody, beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In custody at end of year.
1923.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,640	1,053	1,207	2,486
Reformatories for boys.....	1,878	4,142	4,131	1,889
Reformatories for girls.....	336	243	257	322
Gaols.....	2,678	33,698	34,083	2,293
Total.....	7,532	39,136	39,678	6,990
1924.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,486	870	1,131	2,225
Reformatories for boys.....	1,687	4,856	4,618	1,925
Reformatories for girls.....	383	391	387	387
Gaols.....	2,293	37,178	36,882	2,589
Total.....	6,849	43,295	43,018	7,126
1925.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,225	968	848	2,345
Reformatories for boys.....	2,187	7,511	7,505	2,193
Reformatories for girls.....	387	512	496	403
Gaols.....	2,327	39,761	39,486	2,602
Total.....	7,126	48,752	48,335	7,543

36.—Movements of Convicts, fiscal years ended 1920-1926.

Schedule.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In custody at beginning of fiscal year.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345
Received—							
By forfeiture of parole.....	9	2	3	10	7	9	7
Paroles revoked.....	2	1	3	6	16	16	16
Recaptured.....	—	4	—	2	2	1	1
By transfer.....	150	36	7	100	18	14	94
From gaols, etc.....	1,005	995	1,353	935	827	928	1,014 ¹
Total.....	2,855	2,969	3,516	3,693	3,356	3,193	3,477
Released by—							
Death.....	12	19	15	21	16	14	17 ⁵
Escape.....	5 ²	10 ³	1 ³	1	8 ⁴	—	6 ⁴
Expiry of sentence.....	201	308	365	342	377	342	473
Order of the Court.....	13	8	6	8	8	11	8
Pardon.....	208	4	2	5	31	12	9
Parole.....	275	374	400	634	566	366	300
Transfer.....	163	36	7	97	17	11	94
Deportation.....	35	52	69	89	100	82	92
Sent to reformatory.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Returned—insane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to provincial authorities.....	11	8	9	10	8	10	5
By military order.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
In custody at end of fiscal year.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473

¹ One from Mental Hospital. ² From asylums. ³ One from asylum.
⁴ From provincial institutions: 2 in 1924 and 5 in 1926. ⁵ Includes 1 suicide.

37.—Ages of Convicts, 1919-1926.

Ages.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years.....	228	335	289	371	282	212	240	257
From 20 to under 30 years.....	718	775	969	1,242	1,158	968	1,061	1,087
From 30 to under 40.....	395	434	479	581	530	578	591	635
From 40 to under 50.....	218	251	242	290	292	287	292	321
From 50 to under 60.....	97	100	130	123	127	125	116	126
Over 60 years.....	33	36	41	33	47	55	45	47
Total.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473

38.—Race, Nationality, Religion, etc., of Convicts, 1920-1926.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Race—							
African.....	57	67	83	87	63	54	48
Caucasian.....	1,820	2,019	2,489	2,303	2,065	2,198	2,327
Indian.....	24	31	23	44	42	50	54
Indian Half-breed.....	8	8	15	—	—	—	—
Mongolian.....	22	25	30	49	51	40	44
East Indian.....	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
Total.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225²	2,345³	2,473
By Nationality—							
British—							
Canadian.....	1,107	1,277	1,605	1,471	1,298	1,404	1,508
English and Welsh.....	93	160	182	165	167	170	183
Irish.....	29	39	36	34	37	35	31
Scotch.....	36	31	59	58	51	59	62
Other British.....	20	14	29	24	22	25	24
Foreign—							
American (U.S.).....	209	199	246	252	205	207	206
Austrian and Hungarian.....	108	108	109	105	105	99	107
Chinese.....	21	21	20	43	46	37	36
Italian.....	81	72	89	69	60	58	65
Russian.....	93	83	108	121	110	97	91
Other foreign.....	134	146	157	144	124	154	160
Total.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473

38.—Race, Nationality, Religion, etc., of Convicts, 1920-1926—concluded.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Conjugal State—							
Single.....	1,218	1,456	1,750	1,577	1,317	1,411	1,485
Married.....	638	626	790	809	779	823	871
Widowed.....	75	68	100	100	127	110	116
Divorced.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Total.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473
By Sex—							
Male.....	1,899	2,125	2,616	2,460	2,194	2,318	2,439
Female.....	32	25	24	26	31	27	34
Total.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473
By Social Habits—							
Abstainers.....	548	590	651	593	453	507	540
Temperate.....	975	1,092	1,401	1,309	1,255	1,374	1,549
Intemperate.....	408	468	588	584	487	464	384
Total.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473
By Religion—							
Anglican.....	301	356	435	367	354	370	392
Baptist.....	111	113	137	131	99	92	118
Buddhist.....	7	12	10	34	38	28	31
Greek Catholic.....	57	73	85	88	65	56	65
Jewish.....	38	34	41	59	49	51	53
Lutheran.....	46	37	50	50	33	51	65
Methodist.....	187	207	241	235	212	213	224
Presbyterian.....	193	207	285	282	272	285	269
Roman Catholic.....	946	1,052	1,294	1,176	1,025	1,130	1,201
Other creeds.....	45	59	49	58	72	64	47
No creed.....	—	—	13	6	6	5	8
Total.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473

¹ Including Danish, Norwegian and Swedish.

² Includes 1 Arabian. ³ Includes 2 Eskimos.

5.—Divorces in Canada.

For many years subsequent to Confederation the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small, 1883, with 13 divorces, being the first year in which the number attained two figures, while 1903, with 21 divorces, was the record year up to that time. Thereafter the numbers grew more rapidly, 1909 showing 51 divorces and 1913, the last pre-war year, 60 divorces. This number was, however, less than one per 1,000 of the marriages contracted in Canada in these years.

The effect of the war was to increase very greatly the number of divorces granted in Canada. The causes may be found in the generally unsettling psychological effect of the war period, and the long separations between men on active service and their wives. The provision of new facilities for divorce is also to be considered; owing to a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, divorces in the Prairie Provinces have subsequently to 1918 been granted by the courts of these provinces, so that Ontario and Quebec are now the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce must secure a special Private Act of Parliament.

The above-mentioned causes have tended to produce the recent increase in the number of divorces granted in Canada, which have grown from 114 in 1918 to 608 in 1926, these numbers being those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. The statistics of divorces granted in the years from 1901 to 1926 inclusive will be found in Table 39. (For divorces in the years prior to 1901 see 1921 Year Book, p. 825.)

39.—Statistics of Divorces Granted in Canada, 1901-1926.

NOTE.—In Prince Edward Island only one divorce was granted from 1868 to 1926; this was in 1913. In consequence of a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, divorces in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces.

Years.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.				Granted by the Courts.			Total for Canada.	
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.		
1901.....	2	—	—	—	10	—	7	19	
1902.....	2	—	—	—	9	1	3	15	
1903.....	2	1	1	1	8	4	4	21	
1904.....	5	1	—	—	6	2	5	19	
1905.....	2	3	2	2	6	2	18	35	
			Alta.	Sask.					
1906.....	10	3	1	—	5	1	17	37	
1907.....	3	1	—	—	8 ¹	3	9	25	
1908.....	8	—	—	—	5	5	12	30	
1909.....	8	4	1	1	2	8 ¹	5	22	51
1910.....	14	2	—	1	3	13 ¹	6	12	51
1911.....	13	4	2	—	3	10 ¹	6	19	57
1912.....	9	3	2	1	1	4	4 ²	11	35
1913.....	20	4	4	1	6	—	4	20	60 ⁶
1914.....	18	7	4	2	2	10	12	15	70
1915.....	10	3	3	1	1	13	6	16	53
1916.....	18	1	1	2	2	14	11	18	67
1917.....	10	4	2	1	—	8	6	23	54
1918.....	10	2	2	1	—	24	10	65	114
1919.....	49	4	36 ³	3	88 ³	36	13	147	376
1920.....	91	9	64 ⁴	26 ⁴	42 ⁴	45	15	136	429
1921.....	101	9	84 ⁴	50 ⁴	122 ⁴	41	13	128	548
1922.....	90	6	129 ⁴	37 ⁴	97 ⁴	35	12	138	544
1923.....	105	11	87 ⁴	41 ⁴	81 ⁴	22	19	139 ³	505
1924.....	114	13	118 ⁴	28 ⁴	77 ^{4,5}	42	15	136 ³	543
1925.....	121	13	101 ⁴	42 ⁴	79 ⁴	30	15	150	551
1926.....	113	10	154 ⁴	48 ^{3,4}	85 ⁴	19	12	167	608

¹ Includes one judicial separation. ² Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. ³ One by Parliament. ⁴ Granted by courts. ⁵ Two granted by Parliament. ⁶ Includes one in P.E. Island.

6.—The Civil Service of Canada.

Prior to 1882, appointments to the Civil Service of Canada were made directly by the Government of the day. In that year, a Board of Civil Service Examiners was appointed to examine candidates and issue certificates of qualification to those successful at examinations. Appointments, however, were still made by the Government.

The Royal Commission of 1907, appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Act and its operation, reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Commission; in 1908 this body was appointed, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council and holding office during good behaviour, but being removable by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The Civil Service was classified into three divisions under the deputy heads of Departments, each division consisting of two sub-divisions, each of these having its scale of salaries. The Commission was charged with the organization of and appointments to the inside service and with the competitive examination of candidates for positions in the inside and the qualifying examination of candidates for the outside service. All British subjects between 18 and 35 years of age, having resided in Canada for three years, were eligible to try these examinations under the system of open competition.

In 1918 a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed. The Civil Service Act of that year (8-9 Geo. V, c. 12) extended the Commission's authority to include appointments to the outside service, and enlarged its powers regarding the regulation of the duties of employees and its access to and relations with the various Departments of the Government.

From the beginning of 1924, a monthly return of personnel and salaries has been made by each Department to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, according to a plan that ensures comparability between Departments and continuity in point of time. The institution of this system was preceded by an investigation back to 1912, the summary results of which are presented in Table 40.

During the war years, as will be seen from Table 40, the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the enlargement of the functions of government, the imposition of new taxes necessitating additional officials as collectors. Such new services as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created. The maximum was reached in January, 1920, when 47,133 persons were employed, a number which had been reduced to 38,883 in April, 1925. It may be added that, out of the latter number, 1,047 in the Income Tax Branch and 2,391 in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, or 3,438 in all, were engaged in services of outstanding importance which had no existence before the war. Further, an additional 10,254 persons were, in April, 1925, employed in the Post Office Department, performing services of an industrial rather than of a governmental type, and receiving their salaries out of the payments of the public for services immediately rendered, rather than out of taxation. This postal service alone accounted for \$2,222,121 of the \$5,828,784 paid in salaries and bonuses in April, 1925, or over 38 p.c. of the total.

The statistics of numbers of employees and of salaries, now being secured monthly, are more comprehensive than those previously published, as a result of the inclusion of various classes of employees, largely "part-time," "seasonal" and "fees of office" employees, who were not included in the report published in 1925. These employees were largely in the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and Public Works. There remain, however, many persons in the "non-enumerated classes", whose numbers cannot be supplied monthly by the departmental officials, but whose compensation is included in the monthly figures of expenditure on personnel, as supplied in Table 41.

40.—Summary of Civil Service Employees (permanent and temporary) of the Government of Canada, together with total salaries, in January in the years 1912-1926, inclusive.

Years.	Employees.	Salaries.	Bonus.	Salaries and Bonus.
	No.	\$	\$	\$
1912	20,016	1,519,778	16,413	1,536,190
1913	22,621	1,780,703	22,569	1,803,272
1914	25,107	1,960,238	27,971	1,988,209
1915	28,010	2,268,700	32,167	2,300,867
1916	29,219	2,400,068	31,431	2,431,499
1917	32,435	2,673,767	29,167	2,702,934
1918	38,369	3,147,461	94,321	3,241,782
1919	41,825	3,552,686	557,882	4,110,568
1920	47,133	4,423,157	965,538	5,388,695
1921	41,957	4,414,669	861,973	5,276,642
1922	41,094	4,369,509	616,105	4,985,614
1923	38,992	4,268,357	463,470	4,731,827
1924	38,062	4,297,467	449,228	4,746,695
1925	38,645	4,473,470	166,461	4,639,931
1926 ¹	39,097	4,699,076	—	4,699,076

¹ Figures for Jan., 1925 and 1926, are not comparable with those for preceding Januaries, because monthly records now being published include various classes of employees not included in the historical record for the 13 years 1912-1924. In Table 41 will be found comparable figures of employees in the various Departments in March, 1925, and March, 1926.

Table 41, which gives statistics by Departments, with a further classification by principal branches where such are recorded, is inserted to give comparable figures for the latest months. In the month of March, 1926, the total number of employees

in the enumerated classes was 39,154 and the total expenditure in wages and salaries for all classes of employees was \$6,515,072.83, as compared with 38,946 and \$6,229,-910.92 respectively in March, 1925.

41.—Total Number of Civil Service Employees by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-enumerated Classes" excluded), and Total Expenditure on Salaries, Bonuses and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" included), March, 1926 and March, 1925.

Departments.	March 31, 1926.		March 31, 1925.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
1. Agriculture—		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Main Department.....	762	107,027 26	717	101,988 04
Experimental Farms.....	386	95,545 51	355	86,178 15
Health of Animals.....	550	87,418 67	522	83,204 75
<i>Total</i>	1,698	289,991 44	1,594	271,370 94
2. Archives.....	79	11,615 67	68	11,076 01
3. Auditor-General's.....	214	27,800 91	194	25,379 42
4. Civil Service Commission ¹	138	21,793 28 ²	147	19,150 06
5. Customs and Excise.....	5,137	771,400 12	5,014	681,284 32
6. Chief Electoral Officer.....	12	1,511 85	4	651 25
7. External Affairs—				
Main Department.....	61	8,567 37	63	8,622 94
The High Commissioner's Office.....	29	4,198 37 ³	30	4,222 62
The Paris Agency Office.....	7	1,975 11 ³	7	1,977 61
The Washington Office.....	3	821 74 ³	3	821 74
The League of Nations.....	2	600 00	—	—
<i>Total</i>	102	16,162 59 ³	103	15,644 91
8. Finance.....	416 ⁴	55,794 18 ²	452 ⁵	47,212 40
9. Governor-General's Secretary ⁶	12	3,122 50	12	3,066 74
10. Health.....	284	34,511 30 ⁷	288	39,667 29
11. House of Commons—				
Clerk of the House.....	211	37,858 20	196	35,886 62
Sergeant-at Arms.....	291	22,919 88	287	22,616 16
<i>Total</i>	502	60,778 08	483	58,502 78
12. Immigration and Colonization.....	884	106,523 21	889	102,639 85
13. Indian Affairs—				
Main Department.....	587	47,825 83	578	47,745 26
Educational Branch.....	325	19,130 24	287	18,013 90
<i>Total</i>	912	66,956 07	865	65,759 16
14. Insurance—				
Main Department.....	32	6,445 51	31	6,163 22
Fire Prevention Branch.....	2	520 00	3	599 29
<i>Total</i>	34	6,965 51	34	6,762 51
15. Interior.....	2,068	301,330 00	2,052	302,500 54
16. International Joint Commission.....	5	2,363 33	5	2,363 33
17. Justice—				
Main Department.....	42	9,447 41	41	8,841 25
Remission Branch.....	9	1,352 55	8	1,330 47
Purchasing Agent's Office.....	6	795 00	6	807 75
Penitentiaries.....	536	66,119 56	531	68,551 87
Supreme Court.....	19	3,488 33	20	3,475 56
Exchequer Court.....	9	1,866 74	9	1,869 90
<i>Total</i>	621	83,069 59	615	84,876 80
18. Labour—				
Main Department.....	88	14,241 90	88	14,206 39
Annuities.....	11	1,736 70	12	1,777 98
Technical Education.....	3	731 74	3	696 74
<i>Total</i>	102	16,710 34	103	16,681 11
19. Library of Parliament.....	20	3,857 62	20	3,979 61

¹ Including Commissioners and their salaries. ² Including arrears salary revision. ³ Including living allowance. ⁴ Including 2 employees on leave without pay. ⁵ Including 3 employees on leave without pay. ⁶ Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their numbers. ⁷ Refunds have been deducted.

41.—Total Number of Civil Service Employees by Departments and Principal Branches "Non-enumerated Classes" excluded), and Total Expenditure on Salaries, Bonuses and Wages of all Employees ("Non-enumerated Classes" included), March, 1926, and March, 1925—concluded.

Departments.	March 31, 1926.		March 31, 1925.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
20. Marine and Fisheries—				
Marine Branch.....	3,343	335,290 56	3,303	328,557 53
Fisheries Branch.....	360	91,929 76	358	87,466 62 ¹
Meteorological Branch.....	501	14,501 41	514	16,232 56
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,204</i>	<i>441,721 73</i>	<i>4,175</i>	<i>432,256 71¹</i>
21. Mines.....	317	55,957 68	310	55,489 18
22. National Defence—				
General Defence Administration.....	247	34,666 76	246	33,727 57
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, inc. Ammun. Inspection.....	57	22,375 57	55	21,605 32
Militia Services.....	523	52,749 20	526	50,564 20
Naval Services.....	152	25,312 43	137	24,946 89
Air Services.....	38	4,065 92	32	3,486 46
Military Topographic Surveys.....	23	3,893 22	23	3,840 57
Royal Military College.....	69	9,670 11	71	9,777 91
Northwest Territories.....	4	645 75	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,113</i>	<i>153,378 96</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>147,948 92</i>
23. Patents and Copyrights.....	92	13,483 48	89	13,129 43
24. Pensions ²	29	7,563 33	30	7,542 58
25. Post Office—				
Civil Government.....	799 ³	109,353 66	788 ⁴	101,647 82
Outside Service.....	9,441	2,432,062 18	9,488	2,274,406 17
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,240</i>	<i>2,541,415 84</i>	<i>10,276</i>	<i>2,376,053 99</i>
26. Privy Council.....	21	3,621 78	21	3,618 70
27. Public Printing and Stationery.....	689	97,599 54	685	96,311 31
28. Public Works—				
Inside Service.....	310	51,374 90	309	50,561 17
Outside Service.....	2,881	339,529 61	2,832	345,408 88
Government Telegraph Service.....	706	67,016 71	718	69,595 76
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,897</i>	<i>457,921 22</i>	<i>3,859</i>	<i>465,565 81</i>
29. Railways and Canals ²	1,312	198,650 99	1,295	202,980 47
30. Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	47	88,218 39	41	89,161 64
31. Secretary of State.....	96	12,194 93	101	13,254 56
32. Senate.....	117	13,865 96	126	14,892 13
33. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—				
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2,090	265,816 00	2,365	298,326 91
Federal Appeal Board.....	49	9,739 99	50	9,499 74
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,139</i>	<i>275,555 99</i>	<i>2,415</i>	<i>307,826 65</i>
34. Soldier Settlement Board.....	489	68,841 70	523	74,016 56
35. Trade and Commerce—				
Main Department.....	65	38,661 83	65	27,569 34
Grain Commissioners' Staff.....	567	87,088 92	455	71,499 87
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	223	25,217 41	203	23,079 62
Weights and Measures.....	122	17,827 05	121	17,598 95
Electricity and Gas.....	83	12,246 63	77	11,921 86
Commercial Intelligence Service.....	52	21,781 88	47	19,623 61
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,112</i>	<i>202,823 72</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>171,203 26</i>
Grand total	39,154	6,515,072 83	38,946	6,329,910 92

¹Including settlement of B.C. and N.S. Fisheries Divisions paylists for February and March.

²Including Commissioners and their salaries. ³Inclusive of 2 employees on leave without pay. ⁴Exclusive of 4 employees on leave without pay.

7.—Harbour Commissions.

A number of the harbours of Canada are administered by corporate bodies known as Harbour Commissions. Each Commission is constituted by a special Act of the Dominion Parliament, the number of Commissioners varying from 3 to 5. The property of the Crown in the harbour is placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission and the Commissioners are authorized to acquire and hold real and personal property for the improvement and development of the harbour; but any property acquired from the Crown may not be alienated or in any way disposed of by the Commissioners without the consent of the Governor in Council. The Commissions are given power to make by-laws for all purposes of governing the harbour, and for the imposition and collection of rates on vessels and on cargo landed and shipped in the harbour, and penalties for infraction of their by-laws (but every such by-law must be confirmed by the Governor in Council before becoming effective), and they have control of the expenditure of the revenue received from these sources. For the purpose of harbour development and the construction of improvements, the Commission may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, expropriate land and borrow money on debentures issued against the security of the real and other property of the harbour. For the harbours of Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver, the Dominion Government has advanced the Commissioners large sums against such debentures. All the Commissions are under the direct supervision of an official of the Marine Department and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in all matters.

The following harbours are administered by Commissions, the date of the Act under which each Commission received its present constitution and powers being given:—Montreal, 1894; Quebec, 1899; Three Rivers, 1882 (amended 1923); Toronto, 1911; Hamilton, 1912; Belleville, 1889; Winnipeg and St. Boniface, 1912; Vancouver, 1913; New Westminster, 1913; North Fraser, 1913. The harbours of North Sydney and Pictou, Nova Scotia, were formerly under the Commission form of administration, but the legislation providing for Commissions in these harbours was repealed and all property and rights held by the Commissioners were re-vested in His Majesty by legislation passed in the years 1914 and 1920 respectively, repeal in each case being effective from Jan. 1 following.

A statute was passed by Parliament in the year 1919 providing for the taking-over of the harbour of Saint John, N.B., by the Dominion Government, and the payment to the city of Saint John, which held the harbour by virtue of a Royal Charter of His late Majesty King George III, of the value of the improvements made to the harbour by the city, being \$2,000,000. The conditions of transfer were submitted to the electors of the city in a plebiscite, with the result that there was a majority against the acceptance of the terms proposed, so that the provisions of the Act have never been made effective, although the statute stands unrepealed.

A statute was passed during the 1926 session of Parliament (16-17 Geo. V, c. 6), creating a harbour out of a portion of the waters of the river Saguenay, from the head of tidewater just above the town of Chicoutimi, to a line drawn across that river from Cape East to Fort Point and including the waters of Ha Ha Bay; and authorizing the creation of a Commission of three members to be known as "The Chicoutimi Harbour Commission" to administer this harbour area. The powers granted to this Commission are similar to those granted to the other Harbour Commissions. No appointment of personnel to the Commission had been made up to Feb. 1, 1927.

Harbour Masters.—Under the provisions of part 12 of the Canada Shipping Act there is appointed in 171 less important harbours an officer known as the harbour master, who has charge of the harbour and whose duty it is to enforce the regulations made under the Act for the administration of public harbours. He receives his remuneration from the fees levied on vessels using the harbour and operates under the direct control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

8.—The International Joint Commission.

This Commission, created in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of 1909, consists of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the King on the recommendation of the Government of Canada.¹ These do not function as separate national sections but as one international body. There is a Canadian Chairman and an American Chairman, each of whom presides at meetings held on his own side of the boundary. There are also two Secretaries, one having charge of the Commission's offices in Ottawa and the other of the offices in Washington. The Commission holds two fixed meetings, one in Ottawa on the first Tuesday in October and the other in Washington on the first Tuesday in April. Other meetings or public hearings are held at such times and places as the two Chairmen shall determine.

The present members of the Commission are: (Canada) Charles A. Magrath, Chairman, Henry A. Powell, Sir William H. Hearst, Lawrence J. Burpee, Secretary; (United States) Clarence D. Clark, Chairman, Fred T. Dubois, P. J. McCumber, William H. Smith, Secretary.

In broad terms the purpose of the International Joint Commission is, in the language of the preamble of the Treaty, to "prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters and to settle all questions which are now pending between the United States and the Dominion of Canada involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other, along their common frontier, and to make provision for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions as may hereafter arise".

Under the authority vested in it by the Treaty, the Commission's functions are threefold:—By Articles III, IV and VIII it has final authority over all cases involving the use or diversion for domestic and sanitary, navigation, power or irrigation purposes, of boundary waters between Canada and the United States, or of waters flowing across the boundary, or waters flowing from boundary waters, in the event of such diversion on one side of the boundary affecting the level or flow of waters on the other side of the boundary. By Article IX it becomes an investigatory body, to examine into and report upon any questions or matters of difference between the two countries arising along the common frontier, referred to it for that purpose by either government. Finally, by Article X, it is made a Court of Appeal for the final settlement of "any questions or matters of differences arising between the High Contracting Parties involving the rights, obligations, or interests of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada, either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants". Under Article X the Commission is therefore a miniature Hague Tribunal for the settlement of all questions at issue between these two countries; and perhaps it is equally true to say that, taking into consideration the scope

¹For the text of the Treaty, see the 1911 Statutes (1-2 Geo. V, c. 18).

of its various functions, it is to some extent a League of Nations for the particular benefit of Canada and the United States.

The Commission, during the sixteen years it has been in existence, has disposed of a large number of cases under Articles III and VIII; and also carried out several investigations under Article IX. Some of these were only of minor importance, but others involved enormous natural resources and investments on both sides of the boundary, and affected the health or material welfare of millions of people. In this class were the power cases at Sault Ste Marie, the settlement of which involved the levels of lake Superior and the material interests of cities on its shores; the Pollution of Boundary Waters Investigation; the St. Lawrence Navigation and Power Investigation; the Lake of the Woods Investigation; and several others. No questions have as yet been brought before the Commission under the terms of Article X.

Under Article VI the Commission is also charged with the measurement and division for irrigation purposes of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers, in Alberta and Montana. Owing to certain ambiguities in the language of the Article difficulties were found in bringing this problem to a satisfactory conclusion, but finally the Commission, by bringing together on the spot those directly interested, worked out a practicable compromise that proved generally acceptable.

The Treaty, and with it the Commission, may be terminated by either country on twelve months' notice; but it is safe to say that, as they have proved themselves most effective measures for peace and good-will between Canada and the United States, they are not likely to be discontinued.

9.—The Geodetic Survey of Canada.

For a long time prior to 1905 efforts had been made towards commencing a Geodetic Survey in Canada; finally in 1905 these efforts were successful and the late Dr. W. F. King was authorized to start triangulation and precise levelling operations in the vicinity of Ottawa. In 1909 the Geodetic Survey of Canada was organized by Order in Council and Dr. King was made its Superintendent. After his death Mr. Noel J. Ogilvie was appointed Director.

The principal functions of the Geodetic Survey of Canada are:—*first*, the obtaining of precise geodetic latitudes and longitudes of points throughout the Dominion of Canada, together with its coast-lines and large waterways; *secondly*, the determination of elevations of points above mean sea-level; *thirdly*, to serve as a horizontal and vertical control for all kinds of engineering work; *fourthly*, to assist in the determination of the size and shape of the earth; *fifthly*, to investigate such scientific problems as may arise, *e.g.*, the theory of isostasy.

The Geodetic Survey provides an accurate basis for all surveys in Canada, federal, provincial, municipal and private, so that any accumulative errors of various surveys will be localized and thus will not cause serious discrepancies in the production of maps and charts.

Before the Geodetic Survey of Canada was commenced various surveys employed methods suitable to their particular requirements. Such surveys, being for different purposes, were of various degrees of accuracy, and when fitted together to make composite maps confusion was the natural result. Also, when surveys

extended over long distances accumulative errors crept in, and were discovered only when one survey joined other surveys started from other points. The only way in which these errors can be avoided is to have them checked at intervals by a survey of superior accuracy, and this is one of the functions of the Geodetic Survey of Canada.

10.—The Topographical Survey.

The Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, is engaged in publishing the national topographic series of maps of Canada. The information shown on these map sheets is obtained from original surveys, supplemented by material from all other available sources. The maps are generally published on scales of one mile, two miles, and four miles to the inch, the scale depending on the amount of available information to be depicted and also on the economic possibilities of the area mapped.

In its earliest history this branch had control of the survey and administration of all the resources of the Dominion lands, but as the work increased other branches were formed in the Department to take over the administration of Dominion lands and the development of special natural resources, while the Topographical Survey concentrated on surveys and the publication of maps and plans. Up to the outbreak of the Great War the demand for land surveys was so insistent that little attention could be devoted to the publication of topographic maps, but all the time a control system for those maps was being laid down in the system of survey of Dominion lands, whereby an area of 180,000,000 acres of land has been surveyed. Since that time good progress has been made in the publication of topographic maps, and the work has extended to the eastern as well as the western provinces. Since 1921 the science of map making from aerial photographs has been developed by officials of the branch and is now largely used in conjunction with ground methods for the production of topographic maps.

In addition to the publication of topographic maps and the cadastral survey of Dominion lands, other activities of the branch include photographic surveys of mountainous areas, control traverse surveys of waterway systems in the newer parts of the country, exploration surveys in the northern parts of Canada, the delimitation of interprovincial boundaries wherever Dominion lands are affected, surveys of mineral claims, timber berths and townsites, wherever Dominion interests are concerned, the classification of land for settlement purposes, and magnetic surveys for determining the declination of the magnetic needle and the march of the compass for the whole country. There is also maintained a physical testing laboratory for standardizing measures of length, for testing thermometers, optical instruments, and other instruments of precision used in surveying or engineering work.

11.—The Dominion Observatories.

The Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, was founded in 1902, and completed and organized in 1905 as a branch of the Department of the Interior. It was an outgrowth of the astronomical surveys of the Department, which began in 1884 with the survey of the Railway Belt in British Columbia, continued later in the form of field latitude and longitude determinations for mapping purposes and in connection with the survey of international boundaries. Dr. W. F. King, made Chief Astron-

omer of the Department in 1890, and later also International Boundary Commissioner, was appointed as the first Director of the Observatory in 1905. Within the next few years, as one of the activities of the new institution, a trigonometrical survey was begun and organized as the Geodetic Survey of Canada. After Dr. King's death in 1916, the Geodetic Survey and the International Boundary Commission were given separate status, and Dr. Otto Klotz succeeded as Director of the Observatory. The present Director, R. Meldrum Stewart, was appointed in 1924 after the death of Dr. Klotz.

The work of the Observatory comprises astronomy of position (including time-service), solar physics, astrophysics, photographic photometry, seismology, terrestrial magnetism and gravity. Results are issued as Publications of the Dominion Observatory; Volumes 1 to 5 complete, Volumes 6, 7, 8, 9 current. (For list see p. 988).

The main instrumental equipment includes a six-inch meridian circle with accessories, three astronomical field transits, wireless equipment for transmission and receipt of wireless time signals, a twenty-inch coelostat with Littrow spectrograph and accessories, a fifteen-inch equatorial with spectrograph and equipment, a six-inch and an eight-inch photographic doublet with objective prisms, three photographic cameras with equatorial mounting, Milne-Shaw horizontal seismographs and a Wiechert vertical seismograph, magnetometers, gravity pendulums, an instrument shop and a carpenter shop.

The library contains about 12,500 volumes, including books and periodicals dealing mainly with astronomy, geophysics and related subjects.

The Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, was founded in 1915 as an extension of the Dominion Observatory, to fill the recognized need for a larger telescope; it was completed and occupied in 1918, with Dr. J. S. Plaskett, previously astronomer at the Dominion Observatory, as director.

The work comprises various branches of astrophysics, more particularly stellar radial velocities, spectroscopic parallaxes, spectral classification and stellar temperatures.

Results are issued as Publications of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory; Volumes 1 and 2 complete, Volume 3, current. (For list see p. 988).

The equipment consists of a seventy-two inch reflecting telescope, which can be used in either the Newtonian or Cassegrain form, with complete accessories for spectroscopic and photographic work. It is the second largest telescope in the world, and is surpassed by none in nature and quality of equipment.

The library contains about 2,500 volumes dealing with astrophysics and related sciences.

XIV.—SOURCES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CANADA.

The chief source of information on the current state of the country is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, organized as the central statistical bureau for Canada, and described in the first part of this section; a list of its publications, which cover almost the whole field of the national statistics, is appended.

The second part of the section contains a list of the Acts of Parliament administered by the several Departments of the Dominion Government, and the third part a bibliography of the publications of these Departments. This is followed by a bibliography of the publications of Provincial Governments.

I.—THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.¹

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was set up by statute in 1918 as a central statistical department for Canada (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43). The Act was a consolidation of all previous statistical legislation and was based on the report of a Commission on Statistics, appointed in 1912, which recommended (a) a series of specific reforms and enlargements in Canadian statistics, and (b) a policy of statistical co-ordination for the Dominion, under central direction. In 1915, following the recommendations in this report, the office of Dominion Statistician was created.

The Bureau has been constituted by the transfer or absorption, by Orders in Council, of the following work and branches:—(1) the Census and Statistics Office (covering the census, and also agriculture, general manufactures and criminal statistics); (2) Fisheries Statistics; (3) Mining Statistics; (4) Forestry Statistics; (5) Dairying and Fruit Statistics; (6) Water and Electric Power Statistics; (7) the Railways and Canals Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals; (8) the Trade Statistical Branch (exports and imports); (9) Grain Trade Statistics; (10) Live Stock Statistics; (11) Prices Statistics; and (12) Employment Statistics. In addition, four new branches were erected, dealing respectively with Public Finance, Internal Trade, Vital Statistics and Education. Subsequently the statistical activities of the Fuel Controller and of the Board of Commerce were absorbed. Modifications of the Bankruptcy, Public Health and Railway Acts, and of the regulation *re* franking privileges were also made, with a view to facilitating the collection of statistics.

The Bureau has completed the plans for a unified, nation-wide statistical system, covering every important phase of social and economic activity, and has carried them out to a considerable degree.

The main achievement of the Bureau has been in the organization of the several subjects in correlation with each other in accordance with this general plan, and the consequent establishment of a comprehensive viewpoint of the country as a "going concern". In addition, there has been created what is frequently called a central "thinking office" in statistics, continuously in touch with general conditions and the line of probable developments.

The final concept in the organization of the Bureau of Statistics is that of a national laboratory for social and economic research. Statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be; it is the duty of

¹A fuller account of the formation and activities of the Bureau of Statistics will be found on pages 961 to 964 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

a statistical bureau to assist directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. One of the most significant of recent developments in administration is the extent to which statistical organization has been increased as a guide to national policy. Though its usefulness is only begun, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has laid the foundations for a service comparable with the increasingly important position taken by Canada in the economic and political world.

Publications of the Bureau.—The first annual report of the Dominion Statistician contained a full description of the organization of the Bureau and of its subject matter.¹ The main branches of the Bureau are as follows:—I. Administration; II. Population—Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries, Furs and Dairy Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures; VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Transportation; XI. Financial Statistics; XII. Statistics of Administration of Justice; XIII. Education Statistics; XIV. General Statistics. The publications of the several Branches are as follows:—

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician.

POPULATION—

Census—

I. Census of Population and Agriculture, 1921.

Bulletins of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

- (1) Population: (a) Population of Canada, 1921, by Provinces, Electoral Districts, Cities, Towns, etc. (b) Religions of the People, 1921. (c) Origins of the People, 1921. (d) Racial Origins of U.S. born, 1921. (e) Birth-places of the People, 1921. (f) Canadian-born according to Nationality of Parents, 1921. (g) Year of Immigration, Naturalization and Citizenship, 1921. (h) Ages of the People, 1921. (i) Conjugal Condition of the People, 1921. (j) Language Spoken, 1921. (k) Literacy, 1921. (l) Occupations, 1921. Also Bulletins on Population by Provinces as follows: (a) Population of Nova Scotia—Electoral Districts, etc. (b) Population of Prince Edward Island—Electoral Districts, etc. (c) Population of New Brunswick—Electoral Districts, etc. (d) Population of Quebec—Electoral Districts, etc. (e) Population of Ontario—Electoral Districts, etc. (f) Population of Manitoba—Electoral Districts, etc. (g) Population of Saskatchewan—Electoral Districts, etc. (h) Population of Alberta—Electoral Districts, etc. (i) Population of British Columbia—Electoral Districts, etc.
- (2) Census of Agriculture, 1921: (a) Field Crops of Prairie Provinces, 1921. (b) Agriculture of Canada—General Summary. (c) Pure-bred Domestic Animals, 1921. (d) Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1921. (e) Agriculture of Prince Edward Island, 1921. (f) Agriculture of New Brunswick, 1921. (g) Agriculture of Quebec, 1921. (h) Agriculture of Ontario, 1921. (i) Agriculture of Manitoba, 1921. (j) Agriculture of Saskatchewan, 1921.

¹. This report is now out of print.

(*k*) Agriculture of Alberta, 1921. (*l*) Agriculture of British Columbia, 1921.
Reports of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

Vol. I. Introduction—Number, Sex and Distribution—Racial Origins—Religions.

Vol. II. Ages—Conjugal Condition—Birthplace—Birthplace of Parents—Year of Immigration and Naturalization—Language Spoken—Literacy—School Attendance—Blindness and Deaf-Mutism.

Vol. III. Families—Dwellings—Ownership of Homes—Rentals—Earnings.

Vol. IV. Occupations and Employment.

Vol. V. Agriculture. Farm holdings by size, tenure, value, etc.—Farm Products—Field Crops—Vegetables—Fruits—Forest Products—Live Stock—Animal Products—Statistics of Operators.

N.B.—There will also be issued a series of special reports on the Foreign-born, Origins of the People, Religions, Families, Housing, Literacy and School Attendance, Earnings of the People, Unemployment, etc.

II. *Census of Population, etc., 1911.*

Reports of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Vol. I. Areas and Population by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts, with Introduction. Tables I to XV, pp. i-viii, 1-623. Vol. II. Religions, Origins, Birthplace, Citizenship, Literacy and Infirmities by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts, with Introduction. Tables I-XLVI, pp. i-iv, 1-634. Vol. III. Manufactures for 1910 as enumerated in June, 1911, with Introduction. Tables I-XX, pp. i-xvi, 1-432. Vol. IV. Agriculture, with Introduction. Tables 1-90, I-XXXV, pp. i-xcv, 1-428. Diagrams 5 pp. Vol. V. Forest, Fishery, Fur and Mineral Production, with Introduction. Tables 1-51, I-XXVI, pp. i-l, 1-171. Vol. VI. Occupations of the People, with Introduction. Tables 1-25, I-VI, pp. i-xxxi, 1-469.

Bulletins of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Manufactures of Canada—Dairy Industries—Agriculture, Prince Edward Island—Agriculture, Nova Scotia—Agriculture, New Brunswick—Agriculture, Quebec—Agriculture, Ontario—Agriculture, Manitoba—Agriculture, Saskatchewan—Agriculture, Alberta—Agriculture, British Columbia—Religions—Origins of the People—Birthplace of the People—Educational Status—Mineral Production—Infirmities—Ages—School Attendance.

Special Report of the Foreign-born Population. (Abstracted from the Records of the Fifth Census of Canada, June, 1911; 23 Tables, 62 pp., 1915.)

III. *Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1916.*

Report of the Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1916. Tables 1-54, I-XXVI, pp. i-lxiv, 1-356.

IV. *Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1926.*

Vol. I.—Population.

Vol. II.—Agriculture.

V. *Inter-censal Estimates of Population.*

Births, Deaths and Marriages—

VI. *Vital Statistics.*

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada by provinces and municipalities. Monthly Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by provinces.

Report of Conference on Vital Statistics, held June 19-20, 1918, pp. 1-48.

PRODUCTION—

I. General Summary of Production.

Including and differentiating (gross and net) (1) Primary Production (Agriculture, Fishing, Furs, Forestry and Mining), and (2) Secondary Production, or General Manufactures.

II. Agriculture.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. (Contains monthly reports on agricultural conditions, prices, weather, etc.—preliminary, provisional and final estimates of areas, yields, quality and value of field crops—wages of farm help—numbers and values of farm live stock, poultry, etc.—fruit statistics—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—international agricultural statistics.)

Advance Summaries of Agricultural Statistics (monthly).

Report on Agricultural Statistics, Canada, by counties and crop districts.

Fruit Statistics of Canada, 1920-25.

Cost of Grain Production in Canada, 1923.

Handbook for the Use of Crop Correspondents, with selection of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1908-23.

(See also Censuses of Agriculture above.)

III. Furs.

Annual Report on Fur Farms. Annual Report on the Production of Raw Furs (wild-life).

IV. Fisheries.

Annual Report on Fisheries Statistics. Advance Summaries of Fish caught, marketed and prepared, by districts.

V. Forestry.

Annual summary of the value, etc., of forest production. (Covers operations in the wood for saw-mills, shingle-mills, pulp and paper-mills, etc., production of mining timber; production of poles and cross ties, and farm production (decennial) of firewood, posts, etc.)

(See also Reports on Manufactures of Forestry Products listed under "Manufactures", Section VII, subsection (5).)

VI. Mineral Production (Mining and Metallurgy).

(1) General Reports: (a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada; (b) Preliminary Reports (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada.

(2) Coal: (a) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada; (b) Monthly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada.

(3) Annual Bulletins on the following subjects: *Metals*—(a) Arsenic; (b) Cobalt; (c) Copper; (d) Gold; (e) Iron Ore; (f) Lead; (g) Nickel; (h) Metals of the Platinum Group; (i) Silver; (j) Zinc; (k) Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metals, including: Aluminium, Antimony, Chromite, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Tin, Tungsten. *Non-Metals*—(a) Asbestos; (b) Coal; (c) Feldspar; (d) Gypsum; (e) Iron Oxides; (f) Mica; (g) Natural Gas; (h) Petroleum; (i) Quartz; (j) Salt; (k) Talc and Soapstone; (l) Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals, including: Actinolite, Barytes, Corundum, Fluorspar, Graphite, Grindstones, Magnesite, Magnesium Sulphate, Mineral Waters, Natro-alunite, Peat, Phosphate, Pyrites,

Sodium carbonate, Sodium sulphate, Tripolite. *Structural Materials and Clay Products*—(a) Cement; (b) Clay and Clay Products; (c) Lime; (d) Sand and Gravel; (e) Stone and Slate.

- (4) Annual Industrial Reviews of the following: (a) Gold Industry; (b) Copper-Gold-Silver Industry; (c) Nickel-Copper Industry; (d) Silver-Cobalt Industry; (e) Silver-Lead-Zinc Industry.
- (5) Annual Provincial Mineral Production Reports for: (a) Nova Scotia; (b) New Brunswick; (c) Quebec; (d) Ontario; (e) Manitoba; (f) Saskatchewan; (g) Alberta; (h) British Columbia; (i) Yukon.
- (6) Special Reports: (a) Report on the Consumption of Prepared Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada; (b) Report on the Consumption of Mine and Mill Materials in Canada.

[See also Reports on Iron and Steel and their Products, Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals, and Chemicals and Allied Products, listed under "Manufactures," Section VII, subsections (6), (7), (8) and (9).]

VII. *Manufactures.*

- (1) General Summary, by provinces and leading cities—(industrial groups classified by component materials, purpose, etc., of products—comparative statistics).
- (2) Manufacture; of Vegetable Products—Special Bulletins as follows: (a) Coffee and Spices; (b) Cocoa and Chocolate; (c) Fruit and Vegetable Preparation, including canning, evaporating and preserving; (d) Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar and Cider; (e) Flour and Cereal Mills (see also under heading "Internal Trade"); (f) Bread and other Bakery Products; (g) Biscuits and Confectionery; (h) Macaroni and Vermicelli; (i) Liquors, Distilled; (j) Liquors, Malt; (k) Liquors, Vinous; (l) Rubber Goods and Rubber Boots and Shoes; (m) Starch and Glucose; (n) Sugar Refineries; (o) Tobacco Products; (p) Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.
- (3) Animal Products and their Manufactures—Special Reports and Bulletins as follows: (a) Dairy Products; (b) Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Allied Industries; (c) Fish and Fish Products; (d) Leather Tanneries; (e) Harness and Saddlery, Leather Belting, Trunks and Valises, Miscellaneous Leather Goods; (f) Leather Boots and Shoes, Leather Boot and Shoe Findings; (g) Leather Gloves and Mitts; (h) Fur Goods, Fur Dressing.
(See also Reports on Live Stock, etc., listed under "Internal Trade.")
- (4) Textile and Allied Industries—General Report—Special Bulletins as follows: (a) Cotton Textiles (cloth, yarn, thread and waste); (b) Woollen Textiles (cloth, yarn, waste, carpets, etc., and woollen goods, n.e.s.); (c) Silk Mills; (d) Clothing (men's and women's factory); (e) Hats and Caps; (f) Hosiery and Knit Goods; (g) Men's Furnishings, n.e.s.; (h) Oiled Clothing and Waterproofs; (i) Cordage, Rope and Twine.
- (5) Manufactures of Forestry Products—Special Reports as follows: (1) Lumber, Lath and Shingle Industry; (2) Pulp and Paper; (3) Manufactures of Wood and Paper Products: (a) Cooperage; (b) Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories; (c) Printing, Bookbinding, Publishing, Lithographing and Engraving, Stereotyping and Electrotyping, Maps and Blue Prints; (d) Furniture; (e) Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs, and Materials thereof; (f)

Canoes, Rowboats and Launches; (*g*) Coffins and Caskets; (*h*) Containers—Boxes and bags (paper); boxes and packing cases (wood); baskets and crates; woodenware.

- (6) Iron and Steel and their Products: General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys—Steel and Rolled Products—Castings and Forgings—Agricultural Implements—Boilers and Engines—Machinery—Automobiles—Automobile Accessories—Bicycles—Railway Rolling Stock—Wire and Wire Goods—Sheet Metal Products—Hardware and Tools—Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products. Monthly Reports on Iron and Steel; Automobile Statistics.
- (7) Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals: Aluminium Ware—Brass and Copper Products—Lead, Tin and Zinc Products—Manufactures of the Precious Metals—Electrical Apparatus and Supplies—Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Goods.
- (8) Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals: General Report. Annual Bulletins: Aerated Waters—Asbestos and Allied Products—Cement Products and Sand-Lime Brick—Coke and By-Products—Glass (blown, cut, ornamental, etc.)—Illuminating and Fuel Gas—Products from Imported Clays—Monumental and Ornamental Stone—Petroleum Products—Miscellaneous, including artificial abrasives, abrasive products, artificial graphite and electrodes, gypsum products, mica products. Monthly Report on Coke Statistics.
- (9) Chemicals and Allied Products: General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: Coal Tar and its Products—Acids, Alkalies, Salts and Compressed Gases—Explosives, Ammunition, Fireworks and Matches—Fertilizers—Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations—Paints, Pigments and Varnishes—Soaps, Washing Compounds and Toilet Preparations—Inks, Dyes and Colours—Wood Distillates and Extracts—Miscellaneous Chemical Industries, including adhesives, baking powder, boiler compounds, celluloid products, flavouring extracts, insecticides, polishes and dressings, sweeping compounds, etc.
- (10) Miscellaneous Manufactures—Special Bulletins as follows: (*a*) Brooms, Brushes and Mops; (*b*) Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts; (*c*) Buttons.
- (11) Summary Reports on Groups of Industries, classified according to the use or purpose of their principal product as follows: (*a*) Food; (*b*) Clothing; (*c*) Drink and Tobacco; (*d*) Personal and Household Goods; (*e*) Books; (*f*) Equipment; (*g*) Materials for further manufacture.

N.B.—For Statistics of Water Power and Central Electric Stations, see under heading "Public Utilities".

VIII. Construction.—(*a*) The Building and General Construction Industry; (*b*) Railway, Telephone and Telegraph—Construction, Maintenance of Way and Repairs; (*c*) Government and Municipal Construction; (*d*) The Bridgebuilding Industry; (*e*) The Shipbuilding Industry; (*f*) Building Permits—Monthly Record.

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada. Preliminary Annual Report of the Trade of Canada. Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada. Monthly Bulletins on Trade Statistics as follows: *General*—(a) Abstract of Imports, Exports and Duty Collected by Latest Month, Accrued Period, and Latest 12 Months; (b) Summary of Trade by Countries and Principal Commodities, Latest 12 Months; (c) Summary of Trade with United Kingdom, Principal Commodities, Latest Month and 12 Months; (d) Summary of Trade with United States, Principal Commodities, Latest Month and 12 Months. *Special*—(a) Summary Exports, Grain and Flour; (b) Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; (c) Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper; (d) Exports of Rubber Goods and Insulated Wire; (e) Exports of Vehicles of Iron (Automobiles, Bicycles, Railway Cars, etc.); (f) Imports and Exports of Footwear (except rubber); (g) Exports of Meat.

INTERNAL TRADE—*Grain.*

- (1) Annual Report on the Grain Trade of Canada; (2) Weekly Report on the Grain Movement; (3) Monthly Report on Mill Grind; (4) Special Historical Report on Flour-Milling Industry, 1605-1923.

Live Stock, etc.

- (1) Annual Report on Live Stock and Animal Products; (2) Monthly Report on Stocks in Cold Storage.

Prices Statistics.

Annual and Monthly Reports on Wholesale and Retail Prices and Price Indexes. Prices of Services. Prices of Securities.

Other.

Monthly Report on Raw and Refined Sugar, visible supply, meltings, shipments, exports and imports.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Railways and Tramways.*

- (1) Annual Report on Railway Statistics; (2) Annual Report on Electric Railway Statistics; (3) Monthly Bulletin on Railway Revenues, Expenses, Incomes and Operating Statistics; (4) Monthly Statement of Traffic of Railways; (5) Weekly Report of Carloads of Revenue Freight.

Express.

Annual Report on Express Statistics.

Telegraphs.

Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics.

Telephones.

Annual Report on Telephone Statistics.

Water Transportation.

Annual Report on Canal Statistics. Monthly Report on Canal Statistics. Report of Census of Canadian Registered Ships.

Electric Stations.

Annual Report on Central Electric Stations in Canada. Report on Index Numbers of Electric Light Rates.

Motor Vehicles.

Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Registrations.

FINANCE—*Municipal Statistics.*

Annual Municipal Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 5,000 population and over. Annual Municipal Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 1,000 to 5,000 Population. Special Bulletins on Assessed Valuations by Provinces, Municipal Bonded Indebtedness, etc.

Dominion.

Statement of Civil Service Personnel and Salaries in the Months of January, 1912-1925.

Provincial Finance.—Annual Report.**JUSTICE—**

Criminal Statistics.—Annual Report, with preliminary abstract, covering convictions, sentences, prison statistics, police statistics, pardons and commutations.

Juvenile Delinquency.—Annual Bulletin.

EDUCATION—

Annual Report on Education. Annual Report on Business Colleges. Annual Report on Private Elementary and Secondary Schools. Report on Universities and Colleges. Report on Playgrounds, etc., in Canada. Historical Statistical Survey of Education in Canada. Library Statistics of Canada 1920-21. Report of Conference on Education Statistics, held October 27-28, 1920.

GENERAL—

National Wealth and Income.—Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc.—Summary of Income Tax Receipts.

Employment.—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment, with Index Numbers of Employment by Localities and Industries.

Commercial Failures.—Monthly and Annual Reports.

Bank Debts.—Monthly and Annual Reports of Bank Debts to Individual Accounts at the Clearing House Centres of Canada.

Business Statistics.—The Monthly Review of Business Statistics (a statistical summary, with charts and text, of current economic conditions in Canada).

Divorce.—Annual Report.

The Canada Year Book.—The official statistical annual of the Physiography, Resources, History, Institutions and Social and Economic Conditions of the Dominion, with a Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada, maps, diagrams, etc.

Contents: I. Physical Characteristics of Canada (Geographical Features; Geological Formation; Seismology; Flora; Faunas; Natural Resources; Climate and Meteorology). II. History and Chronology (History, Chronological History). III. Constitution and Government (The Constitution and General Government of Canada; Provincial and Local Government in Canada; Parliamentary Representation in Canada). IV. Population (Growth and Distribution; Vital Statistics; Immigration). V. Production (General Survey of Production; Agriculture; Forestry; Fur Trade; Fisheries; Mining; Water Powers; Manufactures; Construction). VI. Trade and Commerce (External

and Internal Trade). VII. Transportation and Communications (Steam Railways; Electric Railways; Express; Roads and Highways; Motor Vehicles; Air Navigation; Canals; Shipping and Navigation; Telegraphs; Telephones; Post Office). VIII. Labour and Wages. IX. Prices. X. Finance (Public, including Dominion, Provincial, Municipal, National Wealth and Income; Private, including Currency, Banking, Insurance and Commercial Failures). XI. Education. XII. Public Health and Public Benevolence. XIII. Administration (Public Lands; Public Defence; Public Works; Indians of Canada; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Miscellaneous Administration). XIV. Sources of Statistical and other Information Relative to Canada. XV. Annual Register, (Dominion and Provincial Legislation, Principal Events, Obituary, Government Appointments, etc.).

(Issues of the Canada Year Book for 1921, 1922-23, 1924 and 1925 are available on application to the Bureau.)

II.—ACTS ADMINISTERED BY DOMINION DEPARTMENTS.

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

(Numbers within parentheses denote chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906—R.S.C., 1906).

Agriculture.—Experimental Farm Stations; Fruit Act; Dairy Industry; Cold Storage; Cold Storage Warehouse; Seed Control; Feeding Stuffs; Live Stock Pedigree; Live Stock and Live Stock Products; Animal Contagious Diseases; Meat and Canned Foods; Destructive Insect and Pest; Dairy Produce Act; Fertilizers Act; Root Vegetables; Section 235, Criminal Code (Race Track Betting); Inspection and Sale Act.

Auditor-General.—Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.

Civil Service Commission.—The Civil Service Act, 1918, 8-9 Geo. V, c. 12, as amended by 10 Geo. V, c. 10; 10-11 Geo. V, c. 41; 11-12 Geo. V, c. 22; 15-16 Geo. V, c. 35. The Public Service Retirement Act, 10-11 Geo. V, c. 67, as amended by 11-12 Geo. V, c. 49; 12-13 Geo. V, c. 39; 13-14 Geo. V, c. 65. The Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, 14-15 Geo. V, c. 69, amended by 15-16 Geo. V, c. 36.

Customs and Excise.—Customs Tariff; Customs; Canada Shipping (in part); Infectious and Contagious Diseases affecting Animals (in part); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part); Export; Copyright (in part); Petroleum and Naphtha; Excise; Special War Revenue, 1915; Income War Tax Act, 1917.

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 22), and by the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, 1911 (1-2 Geo. V, c. 28), as amended by the statute of April 3, 1914 (4 Geo. V, c. 5).

Finance.—Department of Finance and Treasury Board; Appropriation; Superannuation and Retirement; Contingencies; Consolidated Revenue and Audit; Currency; Ottawa Mint; Dominion Notes; Provincial Subsidies; Bank; Savings Bank; Penny Bank; Quebec Savings Banks; Bills of Exchange; Interest; The Special War Revenue Act, 1915, and amendments (in part); Finance Act; Ottawa Improvement Commission Act.

Health.—Quarantine Act (74); Public Works Health Act (135); Leprosy Act (136); Canada Shipping Act (Sick and Distressed Mariners) (113); Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 56); Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; an Act respecting Food and Drugs; an Act respecting Honey; an Act respecting Maple Products.

Immigration.—The Immigration Act and Regulations, 1910, with amendments; the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, 1923.

Indian Affairs.—The Indian Act, 1906, with amendments to date.

Insurance.—Insurance Act, 1917, and amendments; Loan Companies Act, 1914, and amendments; Trust Companies Act, 1914, and amendments.

Interior.—Department of the Interior; Dominion Lands, Public Lands Grants; Dominion Lands Surveys; Forest Reserves and Parks; Irrigation; Railway Belt; Railway Belt Water; Yukon; Yukon Placer Mining; Yukon Quartz Mining Act; Dominion Water Powers; Land Titles; North West Game; North West Territories; Ordnance and Admiralty Lands; Reclamation; Seed Grain; Migratory Birds Convention Act; Manitoba Supplementary Provisions Act; Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads Act.

Justice.—Department of Justice (21); Solicitor-General's (22); Northwest Territories (62); Yukon (63); Dominion Police (92); Judges (138); Supreme Court (139); Exchequer Court (140); Admiralty (141); Petition of Right (142); Criminal Code (146); Penitentiary (147); Prisons and Reformatories (148); Identification of Criminals (149); Ticket of Leave (150); Fugitive Offenders (154); Extradition (155); Juvenile Delinquents (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 40); Bankruptcy (9-10 Geo. V, c. 36).

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (80) (10 Geo. V, c. 27).

Labour.—Conciliation and Labour Act (R.S.C. 1906, c. 96); Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20); as amended by 1910, c. 29; 1918, c. 27; 1920, c. 29; and 1925, c. 14; Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in an order-in-council of June 7, 1922, amended by order-in-council of April 9, 1924; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21), as amended by 1920, c. 25; Technical Education Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73), as amended by 1920, c. 20; Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), as amended 1909, c. 4; 1910, cc. 4, 5; 1913, c. 7; 1920, c. 12; 1925, c. 12; Combines Investigation Act, 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 9).

Marine.—Department of Marine and Fisheries; Government Vessels Discipline; Government Harbours and Piers; Canada Shipping and amending Acts (6-7 Geo. V, cc. 12 and 13); Navigable Waters Protection; Quebec Harbour and River Police; Live Stock Shipping; an Act to amend the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Act (6-7 Geo. V, c. 9); an Act transferring Rights and Powers in the Harbour of Saint John, N.B., to a Board of three Commissioners approved by Order in Council; The Vancouver Harbour Advances Act, 1919; an Act fixing the rate of interest to be paid on loans by His Majesty to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec; an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Transfers and Mortgages of Ships), passed during the session of 1919-20; Canada Shipping Acts (10-11 Geo. V., cc. 5, 6, 23, 38 and 70) relating respectively to certificates of service, steamboat inspection, pilotage, sick and distressed mariners, and shipbuilding; an Act to extend the time for the payment of certain debentures issued by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal (11-12 Geo. V, c. 11); an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (11-12 Geo. V, c. 19); an Act respecting the Lake of the Woods and other waters (11-12 Geo. V, c. 38); an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Examination of Masters) (13-14 Geo. V, c. 5); an Act to amend the Radiotelegraph Act (13-14 Geo. V, c. 26); an Act to provide for further advances to the Vancouver Harbour Commission (13-14 Geo. V, c. 29); an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Foreign Control) (13-14 Geo. V, c. 35); an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Coasting Laws) (13-14 Geo. V, c. 36); an Act to provide for further advances to the Montreal Harbour Commission (13-14 Geo. V, c. 59); an Act respecting the Three Rivers Harbour Commission (13-14 Geo. V, c. 71); 14-15 Geo. V, cc. 11 and 12, amending the Canada Shipping Act; 14-15 Geo. V, c. 58, amending the Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act; 14-15 Geo. V, c. 72, making advances to the Vancouver Harbour Commission; 14-15 Geo. V, c. 49, an Act relating to inland water freight rates; the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (14-15 Geo. V, c. 22).

Mines.—Geology and Mines (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 29); Explosives (4-5 Geo. V, c. 31).

National Defence.—Militia and Defence.—Militia Act; Royal Military College Act; Militia Pension Act; Sections 85 and 86 of the Criminal Code; the Air Board Act; Army Act; Regimental Debts Act; the National Defence Act, 1922. Naval Service.—Naval Service Act (9-10 Edward VII, c. 43); Naval Discipline; Dominion Naval Forces Act (8-9 George V, c. 34); the National Defence Act, 1922.

Post Office.—Post Office; Pacific Cable; Parcel Post; Special War Revenue (in part).

Public Works.—Public Works (39) and amendments (8-9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 37); Government Harbours and Piers, s. 5 (112); Navigable Waters Protection, s. 7 (115) and amendments (8-9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 33); Telegraph Secrecy (126); Dry Dock Subsidies (9-10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 17); an Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (9-10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 44); an Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 17); an Act to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910, (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 20); an Act to amend the Government Works Toll Act, R.S.C., 1906, c. 40 (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 26); an Act to incorporate the National Gallery of Canada (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 33); an Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 57); Acts to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910, (4-5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 29, 7-8 Geo. V, 1917, c. 27 and 9-10 Geo. V, 1919, c. 51); Act to confirm an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa (10-11 Geo. V, c. 15); Ferries Act, R.S.C., 1906, c. 108, transferred by Order in Council, June 3, 1918, for administration by Public Works Department.

Railways and Canals.—Department of Railways and Canals (35); Government Railways (36); Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 22); The Government Railways Small Claims (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 26); amendments to foregoing Acts; Acts to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act (4-5 Geo. V, c. 43 and 5 Geo. V, c. 18) and to amend the Government Railway Act and authorize the purchase of certain Railways (5 Geo. V, c. 16); an Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways (9-10 Geo. V, c. 13) and amending Acts; Canadian National Railway Branch Lines Act (14-15 Geo. V, cc. 14-32); an Act to provide compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties (8-9 Geo. V, c. 15) and amending Acts (9-10 Geo. V, c. 14 and 15-16 Geo. V, c. 37); the Canada Highways Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 54); the acquisition of the preference and common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (10 Geo. V, c. 17, 10-11 Geo. V, c. 13 and 11-12 Geo. V, c. 9).

The Railway Act, 1919 (Companies) (9-10 Geo. V, c. 68) confers certain powers upon the Minister of the Department. In the case of subsidized railways, the authorizing Acts are carried out under the Department, which has also certain jurisdiction where government guarantee has been given.

The Act 9-10 Geo. V, c. 22, as amended by 10 Geo. V, c. 16, confirms two Orders in Council, dated Mar. 7, 1919, and Mar. 13, 1919, appointing the Minister of this Department receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system.

Secretary of State.—Companies; Naturalization; Canada Temperance; Boards of Trade; Ticket of Leave; Trade Unions; Treaties of Peace; War Charities, 1917.

Trade and Commerce.—Grain Act; Electricity and Fluid Exportation; Electricity Inspection; Electrical Units; Gold and Silver Marking; Gas Inspection; Statistics; Timber Marking; Weights and Measures Inspection; Copyright Act; Trade Mark and Design Act; Inland Water Freight Rates; Hemp Bounty; Copper Bars or Rods Bounty; Patent Act; Inspection of Water Meters.

III.—PUBLICATIONS OF DOMINION DEPARTMENTS.

List of Principal Publications of the Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports of the Minister, of the Experimental Farms and Stations, of the Veterinary Director-General and of the Entomological Branch. Bulletins, pamphlets and circulars of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great

variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following nine divisions:—Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botanical; Poultry; and Tobacco. Seasonable Hints are issued three times a year. Bulletins of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the dairying and cold storage industries in Canada, the making of butter and cheese, cow-testing, dairying experiments, co-operation, etc. Reports, bulletins, pamphlets, etc., of the Live Stock Branch on cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Branch, with regulations as to contagious abortion; rabies; sheep scab; actinomycosis; anthrax; glanders; hog cholera; *maladie du coït*; tuberculosis; foot-and-mouth disease; quarantine; and meat inspection. Bulletins and reports of the Seed Branch as to seed-testing, the production and use of seed grains, the Seed Control Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and the Fertilizers Act. Bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Reports of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Fodder and Pasture Plants, by George H. Clark, B.S.A. and M. Oscar Malte, Ph.D., 143 pages, 27 plates, price 50 cents. Bulletin on the Maple Sugar Industry.

Dominion Experimental Farms.—(1) Report of the Director (contains summary of reports of Divisions, Farms and Stations); (2) Animal Husbandry Division; (3) Bee Division; (4) Botanical Division; (5) Chemistry Division; (6) Field Husbandry Division; (7) Illustration Stations Division; (8) Poultry Division; (9) Tobacco Division; (10) Horticultural Division; (11) Cereal Division; (12) Forage Crops Division. *Experimental Farms and Stations Reports.*—(13) Agassiz, B.C.; (14) Indian Head, Sask.; (15) Nappan, N.S.; (16) Charlottetown, P.E.I.; (17) Invermere, B.C.; (18) Sidney, B.C.; (19) Brandon, Man.; (20) Morden, Man.; (21) Cap Rouge, Que.; (22) Scott, Sask.; (23) Swift Current, Sask.; (24) Kapuskasing, Ont.; and La Ferme, Que.; (25) Kentville, N.S.; (26) Lennoxville, Que.; (27) Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.; (28) Rosthern, Sask.; (29) Lethbridge, Alta.; (30) Lacombe, Alta.; (31) Summerland, B.C.; (32) Experimental Sub-Stations—Beaverlodge, Alta.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; Grouard, Alta.; Fort Resolution, N.W.T.; Swede Creek, Yukon; Salmon Arm, B.C.

The pamphlet entitled "List of Publications" contains a list of the publications of the Department, numbering more than 300. These publications include, in addition to the reports, bulletins and pamphlets on field crops, live stock, dairying, orchard and garden insects and plant diseases, poultry and miscellaneous topics. With few exceptions, the publications of the Department are free on application to its Publications Branch.

Auditor-General.—Annual Report.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.—Annual Report. Pamphlet containing Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings, issued fortnightly.

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report, including lists of permanent appointments, promotions and transfers; Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, revised up to April 1, 1925; Regulations of the Civil Service Commission; general information respecting Civil Service examinations.

Customs and Excise.—Annual Report containing statements relative to Imports, Exports, Customs and Excise. Annual Report of Shipping.

Dominion Fuel Board.—The Dominion Fuel Board was created in 1922 primarily to instigate a thorough study of the underlying causes of recurring fuel shortages in Canada and of the methods by which they may be counteracted. It is composed of officers of the Departments of Mines and of the Interior, and the co-operation of both Departments is given to the Board in its investigations. The following reports and publications have been issued:—

Interim Report (1923); Central and District Heating (1924); The Smoky River Coal Field (1925); Coke as a Household Fuel (1925). Copies may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Dominion Fuel Board, Ottawa.

External Affairs.—Annual Report.

Finance.—Annual Reports of the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statements of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates.

Health.—(1) Sanitation, "Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions where Municipal Sewage System is not available." The Little Blue Books;—(2) The Canadian Mother's Book; (3) How to Take Care of the Baby; (4) How to Take Care of the Mother; (5) How to Take Care of the Children; (6) How to Take Care of the Father and the Family; (7) Beginning our Home in Canada; (8) How to Build our Canadian House; (9) How to Make our Canadian Home; (10) How to make our Outpost Home in Canada; (11) How to Prevent Accidents and Give First Aid; (12) Canadians Need Milk; (13) How we Cook in Canada; (14) How to Manage Housework in Canada; (15) How to Take Care of Household Waste; (16) Household Cost Accounting in Canada; (17) Sanitation, "Water Supplies" (unabridged edition); (18) Sanitation, "Water Supplies" (homesteader's edition); (19) To-day's World Problem in Disease Prevention (Stokes); (20) General Circular of Information concerning Venereal Diseases; (21) Venereal Diseases—Wasserman Test; (22) Venereal Diseases—Microscopical Examination; (23) Venereal Diseases—Diagnosis and Treatment; (24) Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa; (25) Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene; (26) Information for Parents—Teaching of Sexual Hygiene to Children; (27) Prevention of Blindness in Babies; (28) Venereal Diseases (Appendix to Diagnosis and Treatment) (Report of Medical Committee); (29) Simple Goitre; (30) How to build sound teeth; (31) What you should know about Tuberculosis; (32) Smallpox and vaccination; (33) Narcotism in Canada; (34) Planning of small community hospitals; (35) Maple Products.

Immigration and Colonization.—Atlas of Canada, United Kingdom, United States, and French editions. Eastern Canada, United Kingdom, United States, and French editions. Canada West, United Kingdom, United States, and French editions. Farm Opportunities in Canada, United Kingdom, Irish Free State, and United States editions. A Manual of Citizenship, English, French, and Dutch editions. Housework in Canada. Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children. Annual Report.

Indian Affairs.—Annual Report. Indian Act, 1906, with amendments to date. Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1913. Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II, III.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement showing List of Licensed Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Department, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance Companies in Canada, with Department's Valuation thereof. Abstract of statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada. Annual Report of Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by the Dominion.

Interior.—Annual Report, including Reports from the Dominion Lands, Surveys, Canadian National Parks, Forestry, Water Power and Reclamation, Northwest Territories and Yukon, Accounts, Natural Resources Intelligence Service and the Dominion Observatories. Pamphlets, reports, bulletins, etc., of the respective branches:—

Canadian National Parks.—Annual Report of the Commissioner; Traffic and Motor Regulations; Banff and District; Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks; The Banff-Windermere Highway; Call of Untrodden Ways; Bringing Back the Buffalo; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Rocky Mountains and Kootenay National Parks; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Yoho and Glacier National Parks; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Jasper National Park; Map of Rocky Mountains National Park; Map of Yoho National Park; Map of Glacier National Park; Map of Mount Revelstoke National Park; Map of Waterton Lakes National Park; Map of Central Part of Jasper National Park; Map of Banff and vicinity; Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations; Abstract of Regulations; Bird Houses and their Occupants; Lessons on Bird Protection; Attracting Birds with Food and Water; Birds a National Asset; Hints for Hunters; Loi et Règlements concernant les Oiseaux Migrateurs; Résumé des Règlements; Maisons d'Oiseaux et leurs Occupants; Leçons concernant la Protection des Oiseaux; L'Art d'attirer les Oiseaux; Les Oiseaux Trésor National; Conseils aux Chasseurs;

Historic Sites Series No. 1, The Lake Erie Cross, French and English; H.S. Series No. 2, Guide to Fort Chambly, French and English; H.S. Series No. 3, Guide to Fort Lennox, French and English; H.S. Series No. 4, Guide to Fort Anne, English.

Dominion Observatory.—Publications of Dominion Observatory, Vol. V, No. 8, A Spectroscopic Study of Early Class B Stars (Third Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 9, The Location of Epicentres, 1919, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A.; No. 10, Gravity, by A. H. Miller, M.A.; No. 11, The Spectroscopic System Delta Ceti (First Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc., Vol. VI, Spectroscopic Investigations of the Sun, Part I, General Outline of Observations, Instruments and Methods—Sections 1-5, by Ralph E. DeLury, Ph.D., and Section 6 by Ralph E. DeLury and J. L. O'Connor. Vol. VII, Seismology, No. 1, Report of the Seismologic Division for 1923, by E. A. Hodgson, M.A.; No. 2, The Location of Epicentres, 1921, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A.; Vol. VIII, No. 1, The Spectroscopic System Theta Ophiuchi, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 2, The Location of Epicentres, 1920, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A.; No. 3, The Spectroscopic System Beta Canis Majoris, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 4, The Spectroscopic System Sigma Scorpii (Second Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 5, A Spectroscopic Study of Stars of Classes A and F, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 6, Gravity in Northwestern Canada, by A. H. Miller, M.A.; No. 7, Photometry with a 6-inch Doublet, by R. M. Motherwell, M.A. Vol. IX, Astrophysics, No. 1, The Cepheid Problem, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 2, The Spectroscopic System Sigma Scorpii (Third Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 3, A Study of Zeta Geminorum (First Paper) by F. Henroteau, D.Sc. (See also Year Books, 1919, pp. 630-631; 1921, pp. 838-839.)

Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service.—I. Combined Annual Report of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service for 1923-24 and 1924-25. II. Water Power:—Annual Reports of the Dominion Water Power Branch from 1912-13 to 1922-23 (the Annual Reports of the Branch previous to 1913 are included in the Annual Report of the Department). Water Resources Papers:—I. *Reports of Special or General Interest*:—2, Report on Bow River Power and Storage Investigations, by M. C. Hendry; 3, Report on Power and Storage Investigations, Winnipeg River, by J. T. Johnston; 5 and 11, Preliminary and final Report on the Pasquia Reclamation Project, by T. H. Dunn; 6, Report on Cost of Various Sources of Power for Pumping, in connection with the South Saskatchewan Water Supply Diversion Project, by H. E. M. Kensit; 7, Report on the Manitoba Water Powers, by D. L. McLean, S. S. Scovil and J. T. Johnston; 10, General Guide for Compilation of Water Power Reports of Dominion Water Power Branch, prepared by J. T. Johnston; 12, Report on Small Water Powers in Western Canada and discussion of Sources of Power for the Farm, by A. M. Beale; 13, Report on the Coquitlam-Buntzen Hydro-Electric Development, by G. R. G. Conway; 16, Water Powers of Canada, a series of five pamphlets prepared for distribution at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, by G. R. G. Conway, P. H. Mitchell, H. G. Acres, F. T. Kaelin and K. H. Smith; 17, Canadian Hydraulic Power Development and Electric Power in Canadian Industry, by C. H. Mitchell; 20, Report on the Interest Dependent on Winnipeg River Power, with special reference to the capital invested and the labour employed, by H. E. M. Kensit; 27 and 33, Directories of Central Electric Stations in Canada to Nov. 1, 1922, by J. T. Johnston; 32, Water Resources Index Inventory, by J. T. Johnston. II. *Surface Water Supply Reports*:—(A) Atlantic Drainage south of St. Lawrence river, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and southeastern Quebec; 29, 37 and 45, from 1919 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1924, by K. H. Smith; (B) St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay Drainage in Quebec; 41, for climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1923, by L. G. Denis; (C) St. Lawrence and southern Hudson Bay Drainage in Ontario; 28, 34, 38 and 42, from 1919 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1923, by S. S. Scovil; (D) Arctic and western Hudson Bay Drainage (and Mississippi Drainage in Canada) in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, extreme western Ontario, and Northwest Territories; 4, 19, 22, 24, 26, 31, 36, 40, 44 and 46 from 1912 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1924, by M. C. Hendry (to 1918) and C. H. Attwood and A. L. Ford (previous to 1919-20, surveys in Alberta and Saskatchewan were carried on and published by the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior); (E) Pacific Drainage in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory; 1, 8, 14, 18, 21, 23, 25, 30, 35, 39, 43 and 47, from 1911 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1924, by P. A. Carson (to 1912) and R. G. Swan. III. Reclamation:—Irrigation Reports, 1912 to

1918-19; Annual Reports of the Reclamation Service, 1919-20 to 1922-23; Reports of the Western Canada Irrigation Association Conventions (1st to 11th Conventions); Report of the International Irrigation Congress, 1914. *Bulletins*:—(1) Irrigation in Alberta and Saskatchewan; (2) Alfalfa Culture; (3) Climatic and Soil Conditions in C. P. Ry. Co's Irrigation Block; (4) Duty of Water Experiments and Farm Demonstration Work; (5) Farm Water Supply; (6) Irrigation Practice and Water Requirements for Crops in Alberta. *Pamphlets*:—"Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation," by W. H. Snelson. Address by S. G. Porter on "Practical Operation of Irrigation Works." Address by Dr. Rutherford on "Inter-dependence of Farm and City." Addresses by Don H. Bark on "The Actual Problem that Confronts the Irrigator," "Practical Irrigation Hints for Alberta" and "Alfalfa Growing".

Forestry.—Annual Reports of the Director of Forestry, 1914-15-17-18-19-21-22-23-24-25. *Bulletins*:—(1) Tree-planting on the Prairies; (49) Treated Woodblock Paving (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer, Ottawa); (51) Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve; (53) Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grande Prairie Country; (59) Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers; (60) Canadian Douglas Fir: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties (price, 25 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (61) Native Trees of Canada (price, 50 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (66) Utilization of Waste Sulphate Liquor (price, 50 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (67) Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Eastern Hemlock for Cross-ties (price, 15 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (68) Forest Fires in Canada, 1917; (69) The Care of the Woodlot; (70) Forest Fires in Canada, 1918; (71) Canadian Sitka Spruce; Its Mechanical and Physical Properties (price, 15 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (72) Success in Prairie Tree Planting; (73) Tree-Repairing; (74) Distillation of Hardwoods in Canada (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (75) Wood-using Industries of Ontario — II; (76) Pulping Qualities of Fire-killed Wood (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (77) Statistical Methods in Forest-investigative Work (price, 25 cents, post-free, from King's Printer). *Circulars*:—(9) Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes; (12) The Empire Timber Exhibition; (13) The Cascara Tree in British Columbia; (14) Commercial Forest Trees of Canada; (15) Historical Sketch of Canada's Timber Industry; (16) Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts; (17) Forest-investigative Work of the Dominion Forest Service; (18) The Kiln-drying of British Columbia Softwoods; (19) Canadian Softwoods. *Tree Pamphlets*:—(1) White Pine; (2) White Spruce; (3) Douglas Fir; (4) Hemlock (Eastern); (5) Western Hemlock; (6) Red Pine; (7) Jack Pine; (8) Lodgepole Pine; (9) Balsam Fir; (10) Western Cedar. *Forestry Topics*:—(1) Canada in Relation to the World's Timber Supply; (2) Forest Fire Protection in Canada; (3) Silviculture in Canada; (4) The Need of a Definite Forestry Policy. *Manual of Methods of Communication Adapted to Forest Protection* (price, \$1.00, post-free, from King's Printer). *Dominion Forestry Branch Message Code* (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer). *Forest Research Manual* (price, \$1.00, post-free, from King's Printer). *The Tree-planting Division: Its History and Work. The Forests of Canada. Summary Report of the British Empire Forestry Conference, 1923. Talking Trees (juvenile). The Enchanted Study (juvenile). Forest Facts. Guide to the Bow River Forest.*

Geodetic Survey.—Publications:—No. 1, *Precise Levelling*—Certain lines in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; No. 2, *Adjustment of Geodetic Triangulation in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec*; No. 3, *Determination of the Lengths of Invar Base Line Tapes from Standard Nickel Bar No. 10239*; No. 4, *Precise Levelling*—Certain lines in Ontario and Quebec; No. 5, *Field instructions to Geodetic Engineers in charge of Direction Measurement on Primary Triangulation*; No. 6 (Withdrawn from publication, as levelling contained is republished in *Bulletins*); No. 7, *Geodetic Position Evaluation*; No. 8, *Field instructions for Precise Levelling*; No. 9, *The Making of Topographical Maps of Cities and Towns, the First Step in Town Planning*; No. 10, *Instructions for Building Triangulation Towers*; No. 11, *Geodesy*; No. 12, *Mathematical Statistics of the Geodetic Survey of London, Ont.* (Distributed at London, Ont.); No. 13, *Errors of Astronomical Positions Due to Deflection of the Plumb Line*; No. 14, *Precise Levelling*—Co-ordination of elevations of Bench Marks in the City of Calgary, Alberta, to mean sea level. No. 15, *Precise Levelling*—Bench Marks established along Meridians, Base

Lines and Township Outlines in Saskatchewan (Also certain lines in Alberta); Instructions to Lightkeepers; Use of Electric Signal Lamps, being Appendix No. 4 to Publication No. 5; The Geodetic Survey of Canada; Operations, April 1, 1912, to Mar. 31, 1922; Publications of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, 1922; Reports of the Section of Geodesy; The International Geodetic and Geophysical Union; Second General Conference, Madrid, 1924; Operations, April 1, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1924; Annual Reports of the Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey of Canada for the fiscal years ending Mar. 31, 1918 to 1926. *Precise Levelling Bulletins*.—A, Vancouver, B.C., and adjacent district—as far east as Mission, Matsqui and Huntingdon; B, Abbotsford to Resplendent, B.C., Spence Bridge to Brodie, B.C., Mission to Hope, B.C.; C, Saskatoon, Sask., to Prince George, B.C., Prince Rupert to Prince George, B.C.; D, Calgary, Alta., to Kamloops, B.C., Revelstoke to Arrowhead, B.C., Sicamous to Okanagan Landing, B.C.; E, Kipp, Alta., to Golden, B.C., Bull River to Kootenay Landing, B.C.; F, Calgary to Lethbridge, Alta., Calgary to Tofield, Alta., Camrose to Wetaskiwin, Alta.; G, Moose Jaw, Sask., to Coutts, Alta., Swift Current, Sask., to International Boundary; H, Irricana to Medicine Hat, Alta., Bassano, Alta., to Swift Current, Sask., Empress to Compeer, Alta., Kerrobert to Unity, Sask.; I, Stephen, Minn., to Regina, Sask., Regina to Prince Albert, Sask.; J, Napinka to Neepawa, Man., Minnedosa, Man., to Regina, Sask., Yorkton to Saskatoon, Sask., Colonsay to Prince Albert, Sask., Lanigan, Sask., to Brandon, Man.; K, Emerson, Man., to Port Arthur, Ont., Sprague to Neepawa, Man., Portage-la-Prairie to Plum Coulee, Man.; L, Winnipeg, Man., to Kenora, Ont., Winnipeg to Victoria Beach, Man., M, Rennie, Man., to Armstrong, Ont., Superior Junction to Rowan, Ont.; N, Sudbury to Cochrane, Ont., Armstrong to Cochrane, Ont.; Index Bulletin, *Precise Levelling*, *Precise Level Lines* of the Geodetic Survey of Canada in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and in the northern portion of the province of Ontario, north and west of North Bay.

Mining Lands Branch.—A two-sheet map of Alberta, showing the coal-mining rights disposed of; a map of southern Saskatchewan, showing coal rights disposed of; Yukon Placer Mining Act; Quartz Mining Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Placer Mining Regulations; Quarrying Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations; Potash Regulations; Dredging Regulations relating to the Yukon Territory; Dredging Regulations relating to beds of rivers outside of the Yukon Territory; Regulations relating to bar-diggings on the North Saskatchewan river; Regulations for the issue of oil and gas permits in the Northwest Territories; Alkali Mining Regulations; Regulations for the issue of permits to mine coal for domestic purposes; Regulations for the issue of permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from the beds of rivers and lakes; Carbon Black Regulations; Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Natural Resources Intelligence Service.—*Maps*.—Economic Atlas in cloth bound form (\$3.00) or loose sheet form (\$1.00), containing charts and diagrams of population, industries, etc.; Railway Maps of Canada in 4 sheet form (80 cents) and one sheet form; Resource Map of the Dominion; Pictorial Map of Canada; Sectional Road Map of Canada and United States in four sheets; Road Map of Canada and United States; Physical and Climatic Map of Western Canada; Vegetation and Forest Cover Map of the Dominion; Land Maps of Northern Alberta, Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Small Land Map of Manitoba; Saskatchewan and Alberta; Elevator Map of the Prairie Provinces; Land Registration and Judicial Districts Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Bank Maps of the Prairie Provinces, also Ontario and Quebec; Fisheries Map of the Atlantic Coast; Cereal Map of Alberta; Land District Maps of Dauphin, Winnipeg, Battleford, Prince Albert, Lethbridge and Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Peace River Land Agencies; Map of Yukon Territory,—Kluane, White and Alsak Rivers District (Yukon Territory); Standard Geographical Sheets entitled Kootenay, Okanagan, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Sudbury, Mattagami, Windsor, London, Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Rainy River, English River, Lake Nipigon, Michipicoten, Belleville, Kingston, Gowganda, Manitoulin, French River, Cartier, Temiskaming, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Ottawa, Cornwall, Prince Edward Island, Gatineau, Montreal-Quebec, Montmagny, Harricana, Chibougamau, Roberval, Tadoussac, Bonaventure, Gaspe, Blanc Sablon, Montreal, Sherbrooke, New Brunswick, Truro, Halifax, Moncton, Cape Breton, Yarmouth;

Resource and Road Map of Ontario and Quebec; Road Map of the Maritime Provinces; Motor and Recreational Resource Maps of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. *Reports and Pamphlets*.—Compact Facts; Natural Resources Intelligence Service; Service De Renseignements sur les Ressources Naturelles; Canada—Natural Resources and Commerce; Ressources Naturelles et Commerce; Canoe Trips in Canada; Monographs on various Fur-Bearing Animals; Catalogue of Publications; Lists of Lantern Slide Lectures on the Natural and Recreational Resources of Canada; The Unexploited West; Agricultural Loans; Le Crédit Agricole; Central British Columbia; Manitoba, Its Development and Opportunities; The Farming Industry in Manitoba; Industry and Commerce in Manitoba; Natural Resources of Manitoba; Saskatchewan, Its Development and Opportunities; Peace River District; New Oil Fields of Northern Canada; Oil and Gas in Western Canada; Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Natural Resources of the Prairie Provinces; Natural Resources of Quebec; Les Ressources Naturelles de Québec; Nova Scotia, Its Development and Opportunities; The Maxwellton District in Nova Scotia; Opportunities for Settlers in Kings and Annapolis Counties, Nova Scotia; Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; The Province of New Brunswick, Its Development and Opportunities; New Brunswick, Canada; Prince Edward Island Tourist Booklet; Fishing in Canada; Camping in Canada; Motoring in Canada; Canoeing in Canada; Canada as a National Property.

North West Territories and Yukon.—North West Territories Act; North West Territories Ordinances; North West Game Act; Regulations for the Protection of Game in the North West Territories; North West Territories Timber Regulations; North West Territories Hay and Grazing Regulations; North West Territories Oil and Gas Regulations; Manual for operators under Oil and Gas Regulations; Report of Royal Commission upon the possibilities of the Reindeer and Musk-Ox Industries in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions of Canada; Canada's Arctic Islands; Canada's Wild Buffalo; Local Conditions in the Mackenzie District 1922; Map of the North West Territories—60 miles to 1 inch; The Yukon Act; Yukon Land Regulations; Yukon Homestead Regulations; Yukon Hay and Grazing Regulations; Yukon Timber Regulations; Game and fur export tax Ordinance of the Yukon Territory.

Topographical Survey.—Sectional maps of western Canada, old series, prices 10 and 15c. for thin and heavy paper respectively; Sectional maps, new series, showing greater topographical detail, such as roads, buildings, contours, etc., price 25c.; Sectional maps covering same areas, on smaller scale, in black and white only, price 5c., intermediate series, showing road information, price 10c., new series, price 15c.; Group maps of Yukon territory, prices 10 and 15c. for thin and heavy paper respectively. Maps of Canadian National Parks and Forest Reserves as follows:—Banff and vicinity; central part of Jasper Park (6 sheets); central part of Jasper Park (1 sheet); Crownsnest Forest and Waterton Lakes Park (5 sheets); Waterton Lakes Park (1 sheet); Rocky Mountains Park; Yoho Park; Glacier Park; Revelstoke Park; Kootenay Park; Wainwright Park. Price of above maps 15c. per copy or per sheet. Lake Louise sheet, price 25c.; and vicinity of Lake Louise, price 10c. Maps of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, Parts I and II, price of report and as for each part, \$6.00; price per sheet, 25c. Miscellaneous topographic maps as follows:—Map of the Rocky Mountains (21 sheets), price per sheet 15c.; Preliminary map of a portion of the foothills region, price 50c.; Yukon map (10 sheets) issued 1898, price per sheet 25c.; Mount Robson and mountains of the continental divide north of Yellowhead pass, price 15c.; Reconnaissance map of the northern Selkirk mountains and the Big Bend of the Columbia river; Map of Alberta, showing elevations (three sheets), price per sheet 25c.; District of Calgary, price 25c.; Edmonton and vicinity, price 25c.; Kamloops sheet, price 25c.; Western Nova Scotia, preliminary edition, price 25c. Land Classification and soil maps have been issued for the following districts, the price of the two maps for each district being 30c.:—District north and east of Preeceville; District south of Melfort; District northeast of Prince Albert; Turtleford district; District east of Vegreville; Athabaska district; Sylvan Lake district. The following districts have been covered by the land classification maps only, price 15c. per copy:—District adjacent to Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba; St. Paul de Métis district; White Court district; Part of the Peace River district; Peace River Block; Lac la Biche district. The

following districts have been covered by the soil maps only, price 15c. per copy:—Mid Lake district; Pouce Coupé district; and Fort St. John district. Township development plans showing detailed land classification and soil information for each separate township for the Vegreville, Vermilion and Preeceville districts, price 50c. per copy. Maps from control and aerial surveys as follows:—North-western Canada, price 15c.; the following maps of this series are 25c. each:—Great Slave Lake (eastern sheet); Great Slave Lake (western sheet); Lockhart river basin; The Pas mineral area; Reindeer lake area; Fond du lac river basin; Fort Smith to Resolution; Resolution to Windy Point; Providence to Simpson; Simpson to Wrigley; Wrigley to Norman; Norman to Hume River; Hume River to Thunder River; Thunder River to McPherson and Aklavik; MacKenzie River delta and MacKenzie bay; Vermilion to Little Rapids; Chipewyan to Fitzgerald; McMurray to Lake Athabaska; Lake Athabaska; Magnetic maps, price 5c., as follows:—Lines of equal magnetic horizontal intensity in western Canada and of equal annual change between 1917 and 1922; lines of equal magnetic declination and of equal annual change in Canada for 1922. Miscellaneous maps as follows:—Nomogram showing duration of sunlight for every day in the year for all places between latitude 25°N and 60°N, price 5c.; the Atlantic ocean between Canada and northern Europe, showing transatlantic steamship routes, 1914; Rice Lake mining district, price 15c.; Flin Flon Lake mining district, price 15c. Plans:—township plans, price 10c.; plans of townsites, settlements and parishes, price 25c. to \$1.00. *Reports, pamphlets, bulletins, etc.*:—Annual reports of the Survey, price 10c.; Manual of instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands, price 50c.; supplement to the above Manual, price 50c.; Astronomical field tables showing altitude and azimuth of the pole star; Explanation of above field tables; Rules and Regulations of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors. *Technical Reports and Pamphlets*:—Photographic methods employed by the Canadian Topographical Survey by A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S.; Photographic Surveying, by M. P. Bridgland, D.L.S., price 15c.; Papers on descriptions for deeds, price 15c.; Description of boundary monuments erected on surveys of Dominion Lands, 1871-1917, by H. L. Seymour, D.L.S.; Precise measuring with invar wires and the measurement of Kootenay base by P. A. Carson, D.L.S.; the copying camera of the Surveyor-General's Office; Triangulation of the railway belt of British Columbia between Kootenay and Salmon Arm bases; Description, adjustments and methods of use of the six-inch micrometer block survey reiterating transit theodolite by W. H. Herbert, B.Sc.; Report on levelling operations Topographical Surveys Branch, from their inauguration in 1908 to 1914 by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., price 25c.; Bench marks established along certain meridians, base lines and township outlines in Alberta, by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., price 25c.; Elevation of Lakes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., price 10c.; Magnetic results in Western Canada, with four isomagnetic maps; Tests of small telescopes at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; The testing of time-pieces at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys, 1919; Standardization of measures of length at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; the adjustment and testing of transit theodolites, levels and surveying cameras at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; Testing of thermometers at the Physical Testing Laboratory; Testing of aneroid barometers at the Physical Testing Laboratory. Reports on descriptions of townships:—Description of the townships of the Northwest Territories, between the Third and Fourth Meridians, price 10c.; description of townships of Northwest Territories west of the Fourth and Fifth meridians, price 10c.; Description of surveyed lands in the Railway Belt of British Columbia (3 parts Eastern, Central and Coast divisions), price of each 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships east of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, price 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, price 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 17 to 32 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, price 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 33 to 88 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to Mar. 31, 1915, price 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the Second meridian received from surveyors to Mar. 31, 1915, price 10c.; Descriptions of surveyed townships in the Peace River district, in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, price 10c.; Description of the lands comprised within the Fort Pitt sectional map, price 10c.; Descriptions of the townships surveyed in the different provinces, issued from 1909 to 1918. *Miscellaneous*

Reports.—The Selkirk Range (two vols.), price for the two volumes \$1.00; Report of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, Part I, from International Boundary to Kicking Horse Pass, price for Report and accompanying Atlas \$6.00; Part II, covering from Kicking Horse pass to Yellowhead pass, price for report and accompanying Atlas \$6.00; Description of and Guide to Jasper park, price 50c.; Reprint of a report on an exploratory survey between Great Slave lake and Hudson bay, with maps, by J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1901, price 50c.; Revised sheets of the sectional map of Canada; Classification of lands in western Canada; List of maps, plans and publications issued by the Topographical Survey of Canada. For the various maps and publications of the Topographical Survey of Canada, apply to the Director at Ottawa.

Justice.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—The Canada Gazette, published weekly by authority, with occasional supplements and extras, subscription in Canada and United States \$5 per annum payable in advance, single copies 15 cents each, other countries \$8.00 per annum and 25 cents per single copy. Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, bi-monthly, \$3 per annum, single copies, 20 cents; Canada Law Reports, published monthly, yearly subscription, \$6. Dominion Statutes, 1925, \$5.00. Acts, Public and Private, with amendments to date, 10 cents to \$1.00 per copy. Canadian Postal Guide, \$1.00, paper cover, \$1.50, cloth cover, yearly; supplements, 25c. Parliamentary Debates, "Hansard," issued daily during session, French and English, \$3 per session each for House of Commons and Senate Debates, single copies, 5 cents. Prices of blue-books are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover and are based practically on the cost of paper and presswork. They may be ordered direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa, or through any bookseller in the Dominion.

Labour.—Monthly:—The Labour Gazette (published in English and French) at a subscription price of 20 cents per annum. Annually:—Report of the Department of Labour (including Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; Report of Proceedings under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Report of Proceedings under the Technical Education Act; Report of Proceedings under the Government Annuities Act; Report of Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923). Labour Organization in Canada (published each year about May or June). Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on Dec. 31, 1920 (a supplementary report thereto on Labour Legislation is published annually in February or March). Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada. General Reports:—Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, bound with Report of Proceedings and Discussions of National Industrial Conference, 1919. Report of Commission appointed under Order in Council (P.C. 1929), September 22, 1923, to inquire into The Industrial Unrest among the Steel Workers at Sydney, N.S. Report of Provincial Royal Commission on Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia, January, 1926. Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada. Old Age Pension Systems Existing in Various Countries. Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918, 1920 and 1925. Investigation into alleged combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables. Investigation into alleged combine amongst Coal Dealers at Winnipeg and other places in Western Canada, 1924-1925. Legal Status of Women in Canada. A series of bulletins on Vocational Education. Bulletins in Industrial Relations Series, as follows:—(1) Joint Councils in Industry; (2) Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations; (3) Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada; (4) Employees' Magazines in Canada; (5) Canada and the International Labour Conference; (6) International Labour Organization; (7) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1; (8) National Conference Regarding Winter Employment in Canada. Reports in Wages and Hours of Labour Series, as follows:—(1), (2), (3) and (4), entitled Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1901-1920; Sept., 1920, and June, 1921; Sept., 1920, and Sept., 1921; 1921 and 1922, respectively; (5) Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries; (6), (7) and (8), entitled Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1921, 1922 and 1923; 1920 to 1924; 1920 to 1924 (Supplementary to Report No. 7); (9) Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1925. Prices in Canada and in other countries in 1925.

Marine and Fisheries.—Marine Annual Report, containing Harbour Commissions and steamboat inspection. List of Canadian Shipping. Reports of Expeditions to Hudson Bay, Northern Waters and Arctic Archipelago. Canadian Port Directory. List of Lights, etc., in Canada:—(a) Pacific Coast; (b) Atlantic Coast; (c) Inland Waters.

Charts and Publications of the Canadian Hydrographic Office.—Catalogue of Canadian Government publications of use to Mariners (free). *Pilots.*—(price 50 cents per copy). St. Lawrence Pilot (below Quebec), comprising sailing directions from Cap des Rosiers to Quebec, 4th edition, 1926. French translation—St. Lawrence Pilot (below Quebec) comprising sailing directions from Quebec to Father Point, 1st edition, 1917. St. Lawrence Pilot (above Quebec), comprising sailing directions from Quebec harbour to False Ducks island and Stony point, lake Ontario, 1920. Sailing Directions for the Canadian shores of lake Ontario, 1921. Sailing Directions for the Canadian shores of lake Huron and Georgian bay, 1919. Supplement No. 1 to the above, 1923. Sailing Directions for the Canadian shores of lake Superior, 1922. Supplement No. 1 to the above, 1923. Navigating charts. *Report of the International Waterways Commission:*—On the regulation of Lake Erie, 1910. On the International Boundary Line through the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes and connecting waters, 1915. *Tidal and Current Survey Reports:*—(Issued free of charge). Currents in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Anticosti region, Cabot strait and Northumberland strait. Currents of the Southeastern coasts of Newfoundland. Currents in Belle Isle strait (out of print). Currents in the entrance to the St. Lawrence estuary. Tables of Hourly Directions and Velocity of currents and time of Slack water in the Bay of Fundy. Tide Levels and Datum Planes on the Pacific coast of Canada. Tide Levels and Datum Planes in Eastern Canada; giving the levels in 86 harbours and other localities. Tides at the head of the Bay of Fundy, with diagrams. Tidal investigations and results; Arctic Tides, with map. Tides and Tidal Streams; a general description of the various types of tide and the behaviour of currents, with plates. Temperatures and Densities of the waters of Eastern Canada, with maps. *Tide Tables* (issued free of charge):—Tide Tables for the Pacific coast. Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada. Abridged edition for Quebec, Father Point and the St. Lawrence river. Abridged edition for Saint John, N.B., and the Bay of Fundy. Abridged edition for Vancouver and the strait of Georgia.

Charts of the Canadian Hydrographic Office.—(price 25 cents each).—Numerous charts are published of the Atlantic coast and its harbours, Hudson Bay and harbours and anchorages, the St. Lawrence river, the Ottawa river, Lake Ontario and harbours, Lake Erie and harbours, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay and harbours, Lake Superior and harbours, Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, Pacific coast and harbours. There are also a number of International Waterways Commission charts, not intended to serve for navigation.

Radiotelegraph Branch.—Map showing the Radiotelegraph stations in the Dominion of Canada. Postmaster-General's Handbook for Radiotelegraph Operators (Instructions re handling of traffic, etc.). Radiotelegraph Act and regulations issued thereunder. Radio Inductive Interference Bulletin No. 1. Circular letter to Canadian Broadcast listeners re interference from the Generative Receiving Set.

Mines.—The scientific and investigatory work of the Department of Mines, which is chiefly concerned with the development of the Dominion's mineral industries is carried on by the Department's four principal units, *viz.*:—the Geological Survey, Mines Branch, Victoria Memorial Museum Branch, and the Explosives Division.

The Geological Survey carries on areal and economic investigations and research work in mineralogy; the Mines Branch carries on field, laboratory, and industrial investigations for the furtherance of the mining and metallurgical industries, and compiles statistics and information relating to them; the Victoria Memorial Museum Branch carries on scientific investigations in anthropology, archaeology, zoology and botany, and the Explosives Division, in the administration of the Explosives Act, 1914, has supervision of the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives, and the issuing of licenses and permits under the Act.

The Department of Mines publishes an annual administrative report covering the activities of the whole Department, and the branches publish annual reports as well as memoirs and bulletins on special investigations and districts.

The Geological Survey Branch.—From 1842 to 1904, published annual volumes. From 1904 to 1910, upwards of 80 reports were issued, all separately. Since then, the publications have consisted of memoirs and bulletins appearing at irregular intervals, an annual summary report and miscellaneous publications, including geological and topographical maps, Geological Guide Books and Handbooks. The subjects dealt with include areal and economic geology of particular districts, mineralogy, paleontology and related topics. Publications on ornithology, botany, anthropology, as well as all biological papers are issued by the *Victoria Memorial Museum Branch*.

The Mines Branch, from its beginning in 1908, has published annual summary reports covering the investigations of the Divisions of Mineral Resources, Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, Fuels and Fuel Testing, Ceramic and Road Materials, and Chemistry, and the operations of the Dominion Assay Office. More detailed and comprehensive reports have also been published, dealing with the technology of most of the economic minerals of Canada.

The Explosives Division has published annual reports since 1919.

The publications of the Department of Mines cover the geology and mineral resources of the greater part of Canada. Most of the reports are available free of charge, or for a nominal price, on application to the Deputy Minister of Mines. Some of the reports may be had in French translations.

National Defence.—*Militia and Defence.*—Annual Report; Militia List; Militia Orders; General Orders. *Naval Service.*—Naval Service Annual Report. *Air Board.*—Report on Civil Aviation.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to rural mail delivery. Booklet of Postal Information.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Railways and Canals.—Annual Report of the Department. Publications of the Highways Branch.

The Research Council of Canada. *Annual Reports:* Reports of the Research Council for the years 1917-18; 1918-19; 1919-20; 1920-21; 1921-22; 1922-23; 1923-24; and 1924-25. *General Reports:*—(1) The Briquetting of Lignites, by R. A. Ross, E.E., D.Sc.; (2) The Recovery of Vapours from Gases, by Harold S. Davis, M.A., Ph.D., and Mary Davidson Davis, B.A.; (3) The De-tarring of Gas by Electrical Precipitation, by J. G. Davidson, Ph.D.; (4) Nicotine and Tobacco Waste, by A. D. Hone, M.A.; (5) Canadian Waste Sulphite Liquor as a Source of Alcohol, by V. K. Kriebler; (6) An Investigation into the Question of Early Putrefaction of Eviscerated Fish in which the Gills have been left, by L. Gross, M.D.; (7) Survey of General Conditions of Industrial Hygiene in Toronto, by the Associate Committee of the Research Council on Industrial Fatigue; (8) A Method of Smelting Titaniferous Iron Ore, by W. M. Goodwin; (9) Food Requirements of the Ranch Fox, by G. E. Smith, B.A. Sc.; (10) Fuel Saving Possibilities in House Heating, by L. M. Arkley and James Govan; (11) The Red Discoloration of Cured Codfish, by F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., and Miss Margaret E. Kennedy, B.A., M.Sc.; (12) The Discoloration, Smut or Blackening of Canned Lobster, by F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., and E. G. Hood, Ph.D.; (13) Cultural Criteria for the Distinction of Wood-destroying Fungi, by Miss Clara W. Fritz, B.A., M.Sc.; (14) On the Utilization of the Low Grade Iron Ores of Canada, submitted by the Sub-Committee of the Research Council on Iron Ores, J. G. Morrow, Esq., Chairman; (15) Marine Borers on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, Rep. of an investigation carried out under the auspices of the Nat. Res. Council and the Biol. Board, by R. H. M'Gonigle, B.A.; (16) The Relation of Bacteria to the Quality of Graded Butter, by W. Sadler, N.D.D., B.S.A., M.Sc., and R. L. Vollum, M.A.; (17) The Mosquitoes of the Lower Fraser Valley, British Columbia, and Their Control, by Eric Hearle, M.Sc.; (18) Investigations on the Treatment of Nova Scotia Oil Shales, by A. E. Flynn, A.R.C.M. *Bulletins:*—(1) The Need for Industrial Research in Canada, by Frank D. Adams, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; (2) Researches on Sound Measurements by Louis V. King, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (3) How to Handle Frozen Fish, by E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (4) Hints on Frozen Fish, by E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (5) Science

and Industry, by Prof. J. C. Fields, Ph.D., F.R.S.; (6) The Heating of Houses; Coal and Electricity Compared, by A. S. L. Barnes; (7) The Manufacture of Ethyl Alcohol from Wood Waste, by G. H. Tomlinson, B.A.; (8) Some Problems of the Fox Raising Industry, by A. Hunter, M.A., Ch.B., F.R.S.C.; (9) The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and its Work, by Frank D. Adams, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; (10) A Plan for the Development of Industrial Research in Canada, by R. F. Ruttan, D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (11) Nitrogen Fixation, by the Nitrogen Fixation Committee of the Research Council, Professor J. C. McLennan, Chairman.

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. Documents relating to Extradition Procedure. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Method of conducting correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The Arms of Canada.

Trade and Commerce.—Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, price 10c.; Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, price 25c.; Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas, price 10c.; Apple Market Reports (periodic); Canada West Indies Conference (1920), price 25c.; Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce; Final Report of the Fuel Controller (1919); Grain Inspection in Canada (1914), price 25c.; List of Licensed Elevators, etc., price 50c.; Motion Pictures, Catalogue of, price 10c.; Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference (1923), price 10c.; Patent Office Record (Weekly); Report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission (1925), price \$1.00; Report *re* North Atlantic Steamship Combine (1924), price 25c.; Rules and Forms of the Canadian Patent Office.

Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Branch.—Canadian Economic Commission to Siberia (1919); Chinese Markets for Canadian Products (1919), price 25c.; Commercial Intelligence Journal (Weekly), price Canada \$1.00; abroad \$3.50; German War and its Relations to Canadian Trade (1914), price 25c.; Imports into Canada from United States (1921), price 25c.; Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia and Venezuela and Panama (1922), price 25c.; Packing for Overseas Markets, price 25c. (1922); Preferential Tariffs of British West Indies (1922), price 25c.; Report of Special Trade Commission to Great Britain, France and Italy (French and English 1916), price 25c.; Representation of British and Foreign Markets (1923), price 25c.; Republic of Peru—Its Economic Conditions and Import Opportunities (1923), price 25c.; Republic of Chile—Its Economic Condition and Import Opportunities (1923), price 25c.; Russian Trade (1916), price 25c.; The Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products (1922), price 25c.; The Markets of British Malaya (1923), price 25c.; Trade after the War (1916), price 25c.; Timber Import Trade of Australia (1917), price 25c.; Trade of the New Countries of South East Europe (1921), price 25c.; Trade between Canada and the British West Indies Colonies (1920), price 25c.; Trading with Egypt (1920), price 25c.; Trade with Greece (1920), price 25c.; Trading Opportunities in Scandinavia (1922), price 25c.; Trading with Spain (1920), price 25c.; Toy Making in Canada (1916); West Africa and its Opportunities for Canadian Trade (1921), price 25c.

Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—For the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, see pages 976 to 983.

IV.—PUBLICATIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes. General Index of Statutes of P.E.I., 1869-1918. Royal Gazette. Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts and of the Departments of Public Works, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Vital Statistics.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette. Statutes, Journals and Proceedings of Legislative Council. Journals and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Journal of Education. Man-

ual of the Public Instruction Acts and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, 1921. Annual Reports on Public Accounts, Vital Statistics, Statistics of Incorporated Towns and Municipalities, Public Health, Education, Industries and Immigration, Agriculture, Crown Lands, Mines, Subsidized Railways and other Public Works, Rural Telephones, Humane Institutions, Public Charities, including report of Hospital and Sanatorium, Penal Institutions, Neglected Children, Temperance, Publicity, Printing, Legislative Library, Utility Board and Workmen's Compensation Board. Also Annual Reports of the Provincial Secretary, the Factory Inspector, the Highway Board, Power Commission and Game Commissioners.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Royal Gazette. Statutes. Annual Reports of the Auditor-General, of the Board of Health, of the Departments of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture). Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, the Factory Report, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium at River Glade, Report of Women's Institutes, Report of Chief Inspector under Prohibition Act and Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Report of Public Utilities Commission, Report of N.B. Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

QUEBEC.

Note.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.

Attorney-General.—Annual List of Public Officers of the Province of Quebec.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of the Superior Board of Health of the Province of Quebec; Statistical Year Book; Education Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Judicial Statistics (annual); Statistics of the Penal Establishments (annual); Statistics of the Benevolent Institutions (annual); The Official Gazette (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1925); List of Municipal Corporations (annual); Rapport de l'Archiviste (annual); Monuments commémoratifs de la province de Québec, P.-G. Roy; Report of the Director of Public Charities.

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates; Annual Budget Speech; Annual Report on Insurance Companies; Annual Report on Mutual Benefit Associations; Annual Report on Trust Companies.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories, 1889; Richesse Forestière de la Province de Québec, J.-C. Langelier, 1905; La Forêt, Fernow, 1905; Arbres de Commerce de la province de Québec, 1906; Table of Families of Twelve Children, Eugène Rouillard, 1904, 1906; Townships Surveyed and Territories Explored, 1908; List of Timber License Holders, 1911; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières de la province de Québec, Eugène Rouillard, 1914, Bulletin No. 1 of the Forestry Service; Table of Water Powers granted by the Province of Quebec, from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1913, A. Amos; Bulletin No. 2 of the Forestry Service, Piché and Bédard, 1914; No. 1, la Rouille vésiculaire du Pin blanc, G.-C. Piché; The Water Powers in the Province of Quebec (Illustrated), 1917; Nomenclature of the Geographical Names in the Province of Quebec, Quebec Geographical Commission; Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; Circulaire No. 3, les Industries forestières de la province de Québec, G.-C. Piché; Notes on the Forests of Quebec, G.-C. Piché; Forêts et chutes d'eau de la province de Québec; Tableau des forces hydrauliques concédées de 1867 à 1923.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports:*—Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Society for Protection of Plants. *Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture*, illustrated, monthly. *Bulletins:*—(1) Plans for Cheese and Butter Factories; (2) Le drainage pratique; (7) Le cheval du cultivateur; (8) Culture des céréales; (14) La culture du trèfle; (15) La Culture du blé d'Inde fourrager; (16) Guide de l'arboriculteur; (24) The Great Fallacy of White Bread; (25) Short Study on Cereals; (35) Indicateur des Eleveurs de volailles de la province de Québec; (39) Celery Culture; (40) How to plant your

Fruit Trees; (43) Bean Culture; (44) Vegetable Culture; (45) List of Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies; (48) Manuel de médecine vétérinaire; (49) Home Canning of Fruit Products; (50) Sheep Raising for Profit in Quebec; (55) L'Élevage des volailles dans les villes et les villages; (61) Les engrais chimiques et amendements; (62) Le rucher québécois; (66) Comment et pourquoi produire des fraises; (67) Insectes nuisibles aux animaux de la ferme; (69) Enemies of Gardens and Orchards; (71) Payment of Milk and Cream; (72) Nos érablières; (73) Instructions to school-farmers; (75) Chaux et calcaire pulvérisé; (78) Farm Gas Engines; (80) Les constructions rurales; (81) Désinfection des semences; (82) Les semences de grande culture, etc.; (83) L'élevage des dindons; (84) L'élevage des oies et canards; (85) La loque chez les abeilles; (87) La culture des pommes de terre; (88) Les engrais chimiques; (89) Tile drainage of Farm Lands; (90) Experiments with Grain Crops; (91) Système de culture et de rotation. *Circulars*:—(3) The Hatching Hen and Her Chicks; (22) Stable contests; (25) Corn culture; (27) Calendrier d'arrosage pour les vergers; (28) Wheat growing; (30) De la culture de l'orge; (31) Oats culture; (32) Flax culture; (33) Pulvérisation pour les vergers-potagers; (38) General Spray Calendar; (43) The building of a manure shed; (44) Root competitions; (45) Fall rye in Quebec; (46) Avoine; (48) Culture du blé d'Inde; (49) The smuts of cereals; (50) Maladies des plantes; (51) Farm underdrainage; (52) Sunflowers; (53) Late blight of potatoes; (54) Grain crops and their culture; (55) Sweet clover; (56) Soil management and crop rotations; (57) Planting and caring for the corn crop in Quebec; (58) Root growing; (59) Farm manures; (60) Organizing an agricultural co-operative society; (61) Plant diseases; (62) Sources of seed; (63) Hay and pasture crops; (64) Green manuring; (65) Common weeds and their control; (66) Alfalfa growing in Quebec; (67) Notes on the use of lime on the land; (68) Instructions to school gardeners; (69) Le paiement du lait. *Miscellaneous*:—(113) Tableau des maladies des volailles; (118, 119) Plans de poulaillers; (122) Tableau des éléments fertilisants; (128) La province de Québec; (134) Règlements des cercles agricoles; (135) Lois-Sociétés coopératives agricoles; (137) Lois-Sociétés d'Industrie Laitière; (138) Lois-Conseil d'Agriculture; (139) Règlements du Conseil d'Agriculture; (141) Classification de la crème; (142) Home canning; (143) Comité de surveillance des étalons; (145) Loi amendant des travaux de drainage; (146) Loi relative aux emprunts de drainage; (149) Suggestions for exhibitors and judges; (159) Brochure—Mangeons du fromage; (164) Dairy farming; (165) Statuts et règlements des coopératives; (173) Parasites et insectes nuisibles.

Roads.—Annual Report of the Minister of Roads; An Act Respecting the Roads Department (1923); Official Bulletin of the Roads Department (Issued bi-monthly during the summer season); Official Highway Folder Map (1926); See Quebec First (1926); Quebec, the French-Canadian Province (1926).

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.—Mineralogie pratique à l'usage des Prospecteurs, par J. Obalski (1910); Fur Farming in the Province of Quebec, 1921; Mines and Minerals of the Province of Quebec, by Theo.-C. Denis (1924); Iron ores of the Province of Quebec, by P.-E. Dulieux (1915); Extracts from reports on the district of Ungava, by T.-C. Denis (1915); Report on the Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, by J. Austen Bancroft (1916); L'industrie de l'amiante dans la province de Quebec (1917); Guide du colon pour les régions du Temiscamingue et de l'Abitibi, 1925; Guide du colon pour la région du Sud-Est de Quebec, de Temiscouata à Gaspé, 1925; Report on Gold Deposits of lake Demontigny, by Ad. Mailhiot, 1922; Geological Sketch and Economic Minerals of the Province of Quebec (1924); Annual Reports on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec.

Public Works and Labour.—Minister's Report; Compensation Act.

Public Instruction.—Code scolaire (1919); School Law (1920); An Act respecting the Department of Education (1925); Regulations of the Catholic Committee (1924); Regulations of the Protestant Committee (1921); Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers for Intermediate and High Schools (1925); Annual Report; Financial Statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); Mon premier livre (1st and 2nd part) (1900), a fresh edition of which is printed every year; L'Enseignement primaire; Educational Record, yearly circulars containing instructions to school boards and school inspectors; Course of English and French

for English Catholic schools (1926); Manual respecting the course of study in the Protestant elementary schools; List of authorized text books.

Legislative Council.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Council; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council; Journals of the Legislative Council; Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Sessional Papers, Departmental Reports and Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly; Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on elections (published after every general election); Report of the Librarian of the Legislature; Annotated Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (a manual containing the rules relative to); Government and Legislature; List of the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

ONTARIO.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports:* Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Stallion Enrolment Board; Agricultural Statistics; Bee-Keepers' Association; Fruit Growers' Association; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Women's Institutes; Annual Report of Ontario Veterinary College. *Bulletins:*—(188) Weeds of Ontario; (198) Lime-Sulphur Wash; (210) Strawberries and Raspberries; (224) Greenhouse Construction; (229) Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops; (231) Vegetable Growing; (240) Bacterial Diseases of Vegetables; (241) Peach Growing in Ontario; (242) Diseased Mouth, A cause of Ill Health; (249) The Pear in Ontario; (250) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (252) Preservation of food—Home Canning; (257) Diseases of Fruit Trees; (259) Books on Agriculture & Household Science; (261) Wheat & Rye; (262) Sugar Beets; (266) Buttermaking and Cheesemaking; (267) Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal; (268) Farm Crops—Experiments at O.A.C.; (269) Hay and Pasture Crops, Grasses, Clovers, etc.; (270) Judging Vegetables; (274) Sheep; (277) Motor Transportation in Rural Ontario; (284) Milk Production Costs; (285) Flour and Bread-Making; (287) Silos and Silage; (290) The Rural Literary Debating Society; (291) The Production and Marketing of Ontario Cheese; (292) Farm Poultry; (293) Feeding Young Live Stock; (294) Grafting Fruit Trees; (296) Sweet Clover; (297) Colony Houses for Swine; (298) Soil Surveys; (299) The Bacon Hog; (300) The Care of Farm Implements; (301) The Brood Sow; (302) Insecticides and Fungicides; (303) Mushrooms; (304) Contagious Abortion of Cattle; (305) Diseases of Poultry; (306) Cold Storage on the Farm; (307) Selection, Care and Management of the Boar; (308) The Culture of Tomatoes; (309) Nut Culture; (310) Beef Cattle; (311) Dairy Cattle; (312) Vegetables—Their food value and preparation; (313) Soil Acidity and Liming; (314) Vegetable Gardening; (315) Plum Culture; (316) Cherry Culture; (317) Bee Diseases; (318) Currants and Gooseberries; *Specials* (Without Serial Number):—Debates and Plays; Co-operative Marketing; Food for the Family; Better English. *Colonization Branch:*—Farming in Ontario; Northern Ontario.

An average charge of 10c. each (including postage, now required to be paid) for the above bulletins, and 15c. for annual reports, is made to individuals living outside of Ontario.

Attorney-General.—Reports of Inspectors; Legal Offices; Registry Offices; Insurance; Division Courts. Annual Report of Board of License Commissioners and the Commissioner of Provincial Police. Ontario Temperance Act. Coroners Act.

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. Archaeological Report. Schools Acts. Regulations and Courses of Study:—Public and Separate Schools; Continuation Schools; High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; School Cadet Corps; General Announcement of Summer Courses; Text Book regulations, including list of those authorized and their prices; Summer Model Schools for Training of Teachers; Autumn Model Schools for Training of Teachers; English-French Model

Schools; Syllabus of Regulations and Normal School Courses for First and Second Class and Kindergarten Primary Certificates; List of Teaching Days of High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools; Recommendations and Regulations for Vocational Schools, etc. Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science Departments. Courses in History for Junior High School Entrance Examinations. Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Examination Instructions. Regulations *re* Validity of Teachers' Certificates; Special List of Schools; Announcement *re* the Carter Scholarships; The Penny Bank of the Schools of Ontario; The School Attendance Acts and the Recommendations and Regulations and the Part Time Courses; The Consolidation of Rural Schools; List of Teachers' Manuals and prices; List of Schools and Teachers; Suggestions for Teachers of Subnormal Children; Accommodation, Equipment and Grants for Auxiliary Training Classes; Literature Selections for Departmental Examinations; Regulations, Medical and Dental Inspection, Public and Separate Schools.

The following publications may be obtained free of charge at the Department of Education, Toronto, on the application of any Public Library Board, "Schools and Colleges of Ontario 1785-1910," three volumes; "Historical Educational Papers and Documents of Ontario, 1858-1876," six volumes.

Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report. Game Laws. Pheasant Culture.

Labour.—Annual Report of the Department of Labour, including report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Chairman of the Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers; General Superintendent of the Ontario Offices of the Employment Service of Canada; Interprovincial Regulations regarding Boiler Construction and Inspection; Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board; Annual Report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission.

Board of Health.—(1) Public Health Act and Vaccination Act. (2) Venereal Disease Act. (3) Vital Statistics Act. (4) Annual Report of Provincial Board of Health (latest). (5) Previous Annual Reports. (6) Regulations *re* Communicable Diseases; Tuberculosis; Summer Resorts; Meat; Drinking Water; Burial and Transportation of dead. (7) Regulations *re* Slaughter Houses, Abattoirs and Manure. (8) Regulations *re* Disinfection, etc. (9) Bulletin No. 9: Rural and Semi-urban Sanitation. (10) Regulations *re* Venereal Diseases. (11) Regulations *re* Sanitary Control of Lumber and Mining Camps. (12) List of Officers of Board; M.O.H.'s and Secretaries of Local Boards. (13) Laboratory Services. (14) Review of Ten Years' Progress. (15) Insulin. (16) What We Know about Cancer. (17) What Everyone Should Know about Cancer. (18) Information *re* Cancer (Circulars). (19) List of Notifiable Diseases. (20) Diphtheria: (a) Diphtheria; (b) Prevention and Cure of Diphtheria; (c) Analysis of Diphtheria Deaths in Ontario; (d) Facts *re* Diphtheria (Dr. McCullough's speech). (21) Scarlet Fever. (22) Typhoid Fever: (a) Typhoid Fever; (b) Prevention of Typhoid Fever by inoculation. (23) Measles. (24) Smallpox. (25) Tuberculosis: (a) General Facts; (b) Personal Precautions; (c) General Precautions; (d) Forms. (26) Vaccination. (27) Anterior Poliomyelitis. (28) Encephalitis Lethargica. (29) Lousiness—Lice. (30) Bedbugs. (31) Mosquitoes. (32) Flies. (33) Lead Poisoning, (A compilation of Present Knowledge). (34) Ontario's Municipal Efforts. (35) Simple Method of Water Purification. (36) Baby Book. (37) Need of Public Health Nurse. (38) Diet Cards: (a) Breast Feeding; (b) Artificial Feeding; (c) Feeding, nine months to two years; (d) Feeding, two years to six years; (e) Feeding children of school age. (39) Squint. (40) Breast Feeding. (41) Health Message. (42) Mouth Hygiene. (43) Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. (44) Health Almanac. (45) Quarantine in Communicable Diseases. (46) Annual Report, Skeleton Form for M.O.H.'s. (47) Model Milk By-law. (48) Pasteurization of Milk. (50) Stokes' Booklet. (51) V.D. No. 1—General Facts *re* V.D. (52) V.D. No. 2—Facts for Young Men. (53) V.D. No. 5—Facts for Girls and Young Women. (54) Venereal Diseases. (55) Instructions *re* Venereal Diseases. (56) Latrine Posters *re* Venereal Diseases for Men. (57) Prevention of Babies' Sore Eyes. (58) Health Confessions of Business Women. (59) Hazards for Spray Painting Machines. (60) Some Clinical Aspects of Industrial Poisoning. (61) The use of Industrial Morbidity Records in keeping down Absenteeism. (62) Physical Examination in Industry.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report. Handbook of Northern Ontario on Colonization. Handbook on Summer Homes, Tourists and Campers in Ontario.

Mines.—Mining Act of Ontario; Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources; Bulletin 55; Bulletin 56—District of Patricia, Red Lake and adjacent areas; Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Ontario, 1925; Report of Royal Ontario Nickel Commission; Report of Ontario Iron Ore Committee; Volume XXX, Part II, Ontario Gold Deposits; Volume XXXI, Part II, 1922, Geology of the Mine Workings of Cobalt and South Lorrain; Volume XXXII, Part IV, 1923, Kirkland Lake Gold Area; Volume XXXIII, Part II, 1924, Porcupine Gold Area; Volume XXXIII, Part III, 1924, Larder Lake and Other Gold Areas; Volume XXXIII, Part V, Natural Gas and Petroleum in Ontario in 1923; Volume XXXIII, Part VII, Mines of Ontario, etc. Vol. XXXIV, Part II, Gypsum in Ontario; Vol. XXXIV, Part III, Matabichuan area; Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, Whiskey Lake and other areas; Vol. XXXIV, Part VI, Lightning River, Tushola-Onaman and other areas; Final Report of Joint Peat Committee.

Premier.—Report of the Hydro-Electric and Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commissions.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Reports:—Registrar-General; Hospitals and Charitable Institutions; Hospitals for the Insane; Prisons and Reformatories; Institutions for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics; Neglected and Dependent Children. Digest of the Ontario Social Laws. Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario. Municipal Bulletins. Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriage.

Public Highways.—Annual Report; Annual Proceedings, Ontario Good Roads Association; (9) Report of the Ontario Highways Commission, 1914; (10) Regulations respecting Township Road Superintendents, 1916; (11) Regulations respecting County Roads, 1920; (14) Township Road Improvement, 1918; (15) Highway Traffic Act, 1926; (16) General Specifications for Concrete Highway Bridges, 1920; (17) General Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges, 1923; (18) Highway Bridges, 1917; (19) General Plans for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (22) Report on Street Improvement, 1917; (29) Regulations respecting Township Roads, 1920; (34) The Planting and Care of Roadside Trees, 1923; (35) Public Vehicles Act, 1926. Consolidated Highway Improvement Act, 1926.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister, with reports of the Architect, Engineer, Statements of Secretary and Law Clerk and of Accountant. Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.

Registrar-General.—Vital Statistics Act. Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; Main, Supplementary and Further Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Financial Statement of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditor's Report; Bureau of Archives Report; Statutes of the Province.

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—*Booklets*:—Manitoba—the Bull's-Eye Province of Canada; Stock Raising in Manitoba; Le Manitoba (French); Periodical Crop and Live Stock Reports; Map of the Province; Calendar of the Manitoba Agricultural College. *Bulletins*:—Management of the Brood Mare and Foal; Common Diseases and Disorders of the Foal; Agricultural Society Activities; Farm Butter-making; Protection from Lightning; Home Dressmaking; The Cream Separator on the Farm; Lessons in Millinery; Bee Keeping in Manitoba; Common Breeds of Poultry; Hand Selection and Harvesting of the Seed Plot; Laundering and Dyeing; Milk and Cream-Testing on the Farm; Co-operative Marketing in Manitoba; Poultry Diseases; Birds in Relation to Agriculture; Hatching, brooding, feeding and rearing chicks; the Beef Ring; Debating Clubs; Silo Construction; The Root Crop in Mani-

toba; Grasses and Clovers for Manitoba; Making Silage in Manitoba; Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Growing in Manitoba; Manitoba Potato Diseases and their Control; Weeds of Manitoba; Cereal Diseases in Manitoba; The Trench Silo; Home Cheese-making; Poultry Houses for Farm and Town; Control of Grasshoppers; Growing Small Fruits in Manitoba. *Circulars*.—Manitoba Rations for Growing Bacon Pigs; Back-yard Poultry Keeping; Standards for Judging Vegetables; Dugouts for Water Storage; Beautifying Home Surroundings; Chart *re* dates of Bird Migration; Couch grass eradication; Weed control in Manitoba; Pork-making on the farm; Garden insects and their control.

Education.—Annual Report. Empire Day Booklet. Consolidation of Schools. Programme of Studies. Education among New Canadians. Public Schools Act. Report of Commission on Education. Report of Committee on Revision of Program of Studies (Grades I to VI).

Municipal Commissioner.—Statistical information respecting the Municipalities of the Province and list of names and addresses of administrative and health officials of each municipality. Report of Public Utility Commission. Provincial Board of Health. Manitoba Tax Commission.

Public Works.—Annual Report, included in Sessional Papers.

Attorney-General.—Annual Report, included in Sessional Papers. Government Liquor Commission. Workmen's Compensation Board.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts; Estimates; Budget Speech. Report of Rural Credits Branch. Report of Manitoba Farm Loans Association.

Provincial Secretary.—Manitoba Gazette. Journals and Sessional Papers. Statutes of the Province.

Provincial Lands.—Report of lands sold, unsold, etc. Land Map of Manitoba.

Public Welfare.—Report of Mothers Allowance Commission.

Telephones.—Report of Manitoba Government Telephone Commissioners.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.:—Dairy, Live Stock, Field Crops, Game, Statistics, Extension Department of College of Agriculture. Commission Reports:—Live Stock Marketing, Better Farming, Wheat Marketing. Bulletins and leaflets on Live Stock, Field Crops, Dairying, Farm Buildings, Tillage Methods, etc.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports:—Bureau of Labour and Industries; Department of Education; Department of Highways; Department of Municipal Affairs; Department of Provincial Secretary; Department of Public Works; Department of Public Health; Department of Telephones; Local Government Board; Public Accounts; The Public Service Monthly.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—The Alberta Book, a comprehensive survey of the province and its resources; Alberta, a brief, well-illustrated handbook on the province; Official Highway Map of Alberta, price 10c.; Irrigated Farm Lands in Southern Alberta; Municipal Hospitals in Alberta; Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture; Practical Irrigation in Alberta; The Ploughing Match; Summerfallow in Southern Alberta; Storing of Roots; Vegetable Gardening; Weeds Poisonous to Live Stock; Winter Rye in Alberta; Soil Cultivation; Building up a Dairy Herd; Control of Grasshoppers; Destruction of Gophers; Sheep in Alberta; Housing of Swine; The Suckling Period; Corn-growing in Southern Alberta; School Fairs Calendar; Agricultural Schools Calendar; Growing Feed in Southeastern Alberta.

Education.—Annual Report; Courses of Studies for Elementary Schools; Regulations *re* Public School Leaving Examinations; Regulations *re* Examinations for Secondary School Grades; Course of Studies for High Schools; Promotion Tests for Grades V, VI and VII; Departmental Examinations for Grades VIII-XII; Course in Art and Manual Arts; Pamphlet on Architecture and Picture Study; Summer School Announcement; Course of Studies and Examinations for Commercial Diplomas; Normal School Announcement; Night Class Instruction in Mining Centres; Technical Education in Mining Centres; Bulletin and Regulations covering School Buildings in Rural and Village School Districts; Series of Plans and Specifications for Teachers' Residences; Series of Plans for one and two-roomed Schools, with Specifications; The Certification of Teachers in Alberta; Annual Announcement of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art; School Act; Geography Manual for High Schools.

Attorney-General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Treasury.—Budget Speech containing extracts from Public Accounts and other financial statements; Public Accounts.

Public Works.—Annual Report; Annual Report of Labour Bureau; Official Highway Guide.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of Department; List of Alberta Municipalities; Report of the Assessment Equalization Board; Quinquennial Assessment, 1926 to 1930.

Public Health.—Annual Report of Department; Annual Report on Vital Statistics; Bulletins issued monthly on various Health Subjects. Pamphlets regarding Infectious Diseases—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Smallpox, etc. (in different languages).

Annual Reports are also issued by the following departments and branches:—Provincial Secretary, Railways and Telephones, Treasury (Insurance Branch), Public Accounts, Board of Public Utilities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agriculture.—*Bulletins*:—(60) Hog-raising in British Columbia; (64) Goat-raising in British Columbia; (66) Silos and Silage; (67) Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle; (71) Buttermaking on the Farm; (77) Sheep-raising in British Columbia; (80) Fur-bearing and Market Rabbits; (85) Clearing Bush Lands; (86) The Potato in British Columbia; (92) Bee Culture in B.C.; (26) Practical Poultry-raising; (39) Natural and Artificial Brooding and Incubating; (49) Market Poultry; (63) Poultry-house Construction; (93) Feeding for Egg Production. *Poultry Circulars*:—(2) Tuberculosis in Poultry; (4) Management of Turkeys; (11) Poultry-keeping on a City Lot; (12) Management of Geese; (15) Profitable Ducks; (19) Poultry Rations and their Practical Application; (25) Hatching Hints; (27) Breeding Stock Hints. *Horticultural Circulars*:—Spray Calendar; (27) Methods of Fruit Picking and Handling; (31) Peach-twigg Borer; (32) Cabbage-root Maggot; (33) Strawberry-root Weevil; (34) Woolly Aphid of the Apple; (35) Currant Gall-mite; (36) Onion-thrips; (37) Imported Cabbage-worm; (38) Lesser Apple-worm; (39) Apple Aphides; (40) Soap Solutions for Spraying; (41) Oyster-shell Scale; (42) Top-working of Fruit-trees and Propagation; (43) Gardening on a City Lot; (44) Apple-scab; (45) Anthracnose; (46) Egg-plant and Pepper Growing in British Columbia Dry Belt; (48) Forcing Houses and Frames for Producing Early Vegetable Plants; (52) Diseases of Stone-fruits; (53) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (54) Loganberry Culture; (55) Raspberry Culture; (56) Currant and Gooseberry Culture; (57) Blackberry Culture; (58) Strawberry Culture; (60) Pruning Fruit-trees; (61) Making Lime-sulphur at Home; (62) Planting Plans and Distances; (63) Locust-control; (64) Varieties of Fruit recommended for Planting in B.C.; (65) Tomato Growing in B.C.; (66) Fire-blight. *Department Circulars*:—(14) Community Breeding; (23) Peas and Oats for Silage; (33) Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands; (34) Agriculture in West Kootenay; (35) How to Pack Nursery Stock, etc.; (38) Cost of producing Apples in Okanagan Valley; (39) Peat and Muck Soils; (40) Okanagan Valley;

(41) Poultry Farm Survey; (42) Columbia-Kootenay Valley; (43) Agriculture in the Similkameen, Boundary, and Kettle River Districts; (44) Some Facts about B.C.; (45) Judging Domestic Science and Women's Work with Hints to Exhibitors. *Dairy Circulars*:—(1) Starters for Farm Cheese-making; (2) Farm Cheese; (3) Cottage Cheese; (4) Clotted Cream; (5) Varying Butter-fat Tests; (6) Care of Milk and Cream; (7) Certified Milk and Butter-fat Records; (9) Dairy-farm Sterilizing Equipment. *Soil and Crop Circulars*:—(1) Certified Seed-potatoes;—Why they will pay; (2) The Colorado Potato-beetle in B.C.; (3) Kale and Rape Crops; (4) Noxious Weeds; Field-crop Varieties Recommended; Seed-growers' Directory. *Miscellaneous Bulletins*:—(8) Agriculture in B.C.; (28) Climate of British Columbia; (39) Small Fruit Survey; (48) Exhibiting Fruit and Vegetables; (68) Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants; (83) Preservation of Food, Home Canning, etc.; (97) Agricultural Statistics, 1925. *Reports and Miscellaneous*:—Department Annual Reports; Board of Horticulture, Rules and Regulations; Farm Account Book; Farmers' Institutes Booklets on Aims and Objects, and Rules, Regulations and By-laws; Women's Institutes, By-laws.

Lands.—*Bulletins*:—(1) How to Pre-empt; (2) Some Questions and Answers regarding British Columbia; (3) British Columbia—North of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt; (4) Grazing Possibilities of British Columbia; (5) British Columbia—South of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt; (6) British Columbia Coast (Lower Mainland); (7) British Columbia Coast, Toba Inlet to Queen Charlotte Sound; (8) British Columbia Coast, Queen Charlotte Sound to Milbanke Sound; (9) British Columbia Coast, Milbanke Sound to Portland Canal; (10) Crown Lands, purchase and lease; (11) Cariboo Land Recording Division; (12) Central British Columbia; (14) Vancouver Island—Alberni Land Recording Division; (15) Queen Charlotte Islands; (16) Cranbrook and Fernie Land Recording Divisions; (17) Yale Land Recording Division; (18) Osoyoos Land Recording Division; (19) Nicola Land Recording Division; (20) Nelson and Slocan Land Recording Divisions; (21) Revelstoke and Golden Land Recording Divisions; (22) Skeena Land Recording Division; (23) Stikine and Atlin Land Recording Divisions; (24) Hazelton Land Recording Division; (25) Peace River—East of the Rocky Mountains; (26) Omineca—Parsnip and Finlay Valleys; (27) New Westminster Land Recording Division; (28) Francois-Ootsa Lake; (29) Endako and Nechako Rivers; (30) Stuart and Babine Lakes; (31) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Squamish to Clinton); (32) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Clinton to 52nd Parallel); (33) Central Lillooet Division; (34) The Chilcotin Plateau; (35) Fort George Land Recording Division, Central and Western portions; (36) Fort George Land Recording Division, Fraser River (south fork) and Canoe River; (G) Mount Garibaldi Park; (R) Mount Robson Park; (S) Strathcona Park, Vancouver Island. *Forest Branch*:—(1) Barns, Combination and General Purpose; (2) Barns, Dairy, Ice and Milk Houses; (3) Barns, Beef Cattle; (4) Barns, Horse; (5) Barns, Sheep; (6) Piggeries and Smoke Houses; (7) Poultry Houses; (8) Granaries; (8a) Implement Sheds; (9) Silos and Root Cellars; (10) Farm Houses; (12) How to finish British Columbia Woods; (21) Uses, Strengths, and Working Stresses of B.C. Timber; *Grazing Branch*:—(3) Grazing Management of Crown Lands, Co-operation; Leaflet No. 13, Regulations and Instructions for the use of Crown Ranges for Grazing Live Stock.

Mines.—Comprehensive annual reports, obtainable on application to the Department of Mines; The Mineral Province of Canada (1925).

Bureau of Provincial Information.—British Columbia Public Service Bulletin; Handbook of British Columbia, 1925; Game and Game Fishes of British Columbia; Opportunities in British Columbia, 1924; British Columbia Year Book; British Columbia: Playground of the World; Highways, Auto Camps and Stopping Places in B.C.

XV.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1926.

I.—DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1926.

The following is an analysis of the public Acts of the first session of the Fifteenth Parliament of Canada, begun and holden at Ottawa on January 7, 1926, and closed by *dissolution* on July 2, 1926.

During the session 17 public and 139 local and private Acts were passed; of these latter, three were railway companies' Acts, two insurance companies' Acts, two other companies' Acts, and 124 divorce Acts.

Finance and Taxation.—Four Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, cc. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Of these each of the first three granted supply of \$15,934, 291.06, or one-twelfth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, while c. 4 authorized a special grant of \$10,200,000 for loans, including a \$10,000,000 loan to the Canadian National Railway Co., and a \$200,000 loan to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

By c. 11, the Governor in Council was authorized to raise by way of loan, in addition to sums authorized by previous Acts and hitherto unborrowed, sums not to exceed \$150,000,000, for paying or redeeming or otherwise retiring the whole or any portion of loans or obligations of Canada, and for public works and general purposes.

By c. 10, amending the Income War Tax Act of 1917, the exemption limit was raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the case of married persons or those with dependants, and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in the case of other persons. The rates of taxation were also reduced all along the line, those with incomes of \$5,000 or less paying only 2 p.c. instead of 4 p.c. or more of their taxable income, while the income tax of a married person without dependants was reduced from \$619.50 to \$290 on an income of \$10,000 and from \$3,024 to \$2,530 on an income of \$25,000. The rate of taxation of corporate incomes was also reduced from 10 to 9 p.c.

By c. 9, amending the Excise Act, it was provided that tobacco and cigars might be removed from an excise warehouse to a customs bonded warehouse, without payment of duty, when for delivery only as ship's stores.

Customs Tariff.—Various changes were made in the customs tariff by c. 7. Green coffee, spices, nutmegs, mace, arrowroot, also sponges, were made free under the British preferential tariff, and the preferential rate on pineapples in air-tight cans was reduced from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. The duties on raw sugar imported for refining were also materially reduced under all tariffs, but so as to increase the British preference. Again, the duties on automobiles were substantially reduced under all tariffs, the rate on the cheaper type of automobile imported under the general tariffs being reduced from 35 to 20 p.c., and under the British preferential tariff from 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Finally, tin plate was made free under the preferential tariff and reduced from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 p.c. under the general tariff.

Commerce.—The West Indies Trade Agreement Act (c. 16) approved the agreement entered into July 6, 1925, by representatives of the Dominion of Canada and those of the British West Indies, Bermudas, British Guiana and British Honduras. The customs agreement deals in the main with customs duties and steamship

services between Canada and the West Indies. As regards the former, duties levied on dutiable goods (other than tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and spirituous or alcoholic liquors) imported into Canada from any of the above-mentioned colonies are not to exceed 50 p.c. of the general tariff rate. Canada also receives tariff concessions in their markets. The agreement also deals with the steamship service between Canada and both the Eastern and Western groups of the West Indian and neighbouring colonies. The agreement is to continue in force for 12 years after it has been ratified and proclaimed by the Governments concerned.

Health.—The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act of 1923 was amended by c. 12, with regard to the persons to whom drugs may be sold, the necessity of a written order, the unlawfulness of refilling narcotic prescriptions, persons who may manufacture without a license, etc. Aliens convicted of unlawful possession or manufacturing without a license may be deported.

Interior.—By c. 8 the schedule to the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, as enacted by c. 13 of the Statutes of 1923, is amended in respect of changes in the areas of the various reserves, and also by creating the Shuswap Forest Reserve with an area of some 326 square miles, in British Columbia.

Marine.—By c. 6, the Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners' Act, the creation of a harbour commission for the port of Chicoutimi is authorized. The commissioners are to be three in number, and are authorized to appoint officers to control and administer the harbour properties, to develop the harbour and facilitate traffic and expropriate lands where necessary for this purpose; also to collect rates, to borrow moneys and to recover penalties for violations of their by-laws.

Railways.—By c. 14, it is provided that the amount of money apportioned from the railway grade crossing fund for the removal of grade crossings shall not in the case of any one crossing exceed 40 p.c. of the cost nor \$25,000, and that no such money shall be applied in any one year to more than six crossings on any one railway in any one municipality or more than once in any one year to any one crossing.

Miscellaneous.—The Canadian Red Cross Society Act was amended by c. 5, giving the society the right to dispose of any of its property upon such terms as it may deem advisable.

By c. 13, an Act to provide for changing the names of certain pension societies, such changes are allowed where by-laws or resolutions to this effect have been passed by a two-thirds majority of the contributories to the funds, and where the approval of the Secretary of State has been secured.

The Railway Belt Water Act (c. 15) provides that during pleasure of the Governor in Council, the water within the railway belt of British Columbia shall be under the control of the British Columbia authorities and be administered under and in accordance with the Water Acts as if these Acts had been enacted by the Parliament of Canada. Other clauses provide for the protection of the interests of the Dominion in such waters, also of those of riparian proprietors.

The Yukon Quartz Mining Act of 1924 was amended by c. 17, with respect to definitions and the date of the coming into force of the Act, *viz.*, July 19, 1924.

II.—PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1926.

Prince Edward Island.

List of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island passed during the Third Session of the Fortieth General Assembly, begun and holden at Charlottetown on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, 1926.

1. An Act to amend "The Election Act, 1922".
2. An Act to further amend "An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture".
3. An Act to amend "The Income and Personal Property Taxation Act" and Amendments.
4. An Act to further amend "An Act to Promote the Improvement of Highways".
5. "The Gasoline Tax Act, 1926."
6. An Act to Provide for the Employment of Prisoners in Certain Cases.
7. "The Marriage Act, 1926."
8. An Act to amend "The Statute Law".
9. "The Appropriation Act, 1926."

Nova Scotia.

List of the Public Acts of Nova Scotia passed in the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly, begun and holden at Halifax on the 9th of February, 1926.

1. An Act respecting the Auditing of Provincial Accounts.
2. An Act respecting the Taxation of Gasoline.
3. An Act to make uniform the Law respecting the Liability of the Parties in an action for damages for negligence where more than one party is in fault.
4. An Act respecting Lands and Forests.
5. An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.
6. An Act respecting the Collection of Statistics.
7. An Act respecting Immigrant Children.
8. An Act respecting the Laying Out of Private Ways.
9. An Act to Legalize Jury Panels, Assessment Rolls and Revisers' Lists for 1926.
10. An Act to amend Chapter 9, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Public Service Act".
11. An Act to amend Chapter 9, Revised Statutes, 1923, entitled "The Public Service Act".
12. An Act to amend Chapter 9, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Public Service Act".
13. An Act to amend Chapter 9, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Public Service Act".
14. An Act to amend Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Public Printing Act".
15. An Act to amend Chapter 11, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Government Purchases Act".
16. An Act to amend Chapter 16, The Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Provincial Revenue (Corporations) Act".
17. An Act to amend Chapter 17 of the Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Land Tax Act".
18. An Act to amend Chapter 17, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Land Tax Act".
19. An Act to amend Chapter 17 of the Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Land Tax Act".
20. An Act to amend Chapter 20, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Vital Statistics Act".
21. An Act to amend Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, 1923, "Of Mines and Minerals".
22. An Act to amend Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "Of Stipendiary Magistrates".
23. An Act to amend Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "Of Stipendiary Magistrates".
24. An Act to amend Chapter 44, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Constables Act".
25. An Act to amend Chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "Of the Inspector of Humane and Penal Institutions".

26. An Act to amend Chapter 60, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Education Act".
27. An Act to amend Chapter 60, Revised Statutes, being "The Education Act".
28. An Act to amend Chapter 64, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Agriculture Act".
29. An Act to amend Chapter 66, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "Of the encouragement of Settlement on Farm Lands".
30. An Act to amend Chapter 70, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "Of the Incorporation of Farmers' Fruit, Produce and Warehouse Associations".
31. An Act to amend Chapter 75, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Public Highways Act".
32. An Act to amend Chapter 76, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Motor Vehicle Act".
33. An Act to amend Chapter 78, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Motor Carrier Act".
34. An Act to amend Chapter 80, Revised Statutes, 1923, entitled "Of Ferries".
35. An Act to amend Chapter 83, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Municipal Act".
36. An Act to amend Chapter 84, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Towns' Incorporation Act".
37. An Act to amend the Assessment Act, Chapter 86, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923.
38. An Act to amend Chapter 86, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Assessment Act".
39. An Act to amend Chapter 86, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Assessment Act".
40. An Act to amend Chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1923, "Of the Supply of Cattle Feed and Seed Grain to Polling Districts".
41. An Act to amend Chapter 112, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Barristers and Solicitors Act".
42. An Act to amend Chapter 122, The Revised Statutes, "Of Insurance Agents".
43. An Act to amend Chapter 128, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Public Utilities Act".
44. An Act to amend Chapter 130, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Power Commission Act".
45. An Act to amend Chapter 134, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Solemnization of Marriage Act".
46. An Act to amend Chapter 144, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Registry Act".
47. An Act to amend Chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Public Health Act".
48. An Act to amend Chapter 158, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Nova Scotia Temperance Act".
49. An Act to amend Chapter 158, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923 "The Nova Scotia Temperance Act".
50. An Act to amend Chapter 160, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923. "The Nova Scotia Factories Act".
51. An Act to amend Chapter 162, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Theatres, Cinematographs and Amusements Act".
52. An Act to amend Chapter 166, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Children's Protection Act".
53. An Act to amend Chapter 174, Revised Statutes, "The Nova Scotia Companies' Act".
54. An Act to amend Chapter 180, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Nova Scotia Railways Act".
55. An Act to amend Chapter 196 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, being "The Rural Telephone Act".
56. An Act to amend Chapter 202, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Bulk Sales Act".
57. An Act to amend Chapter 225, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, "The Evidence Act".
58. An Act to amend Chapter 252, Revised Statutes, "The Costs and Fees Act".
59. An Act to amend Chapter 252, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Costs and Fees Act".
60. An Act to provide for defraying certain Charges and Expenses of the Public Service of the Province.

New Brunswick.

List of the Public Acts of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, begun and holden at Fredericton on the 11th of March, 1926.

1. An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.
2. An Act to provide for the repair and improvement of roads and bridges and other public works and services.
3. An Act respecting Highways.
4. An Act to consolidate and amend the Motor Vehicle Law.
5. An Act respecting Illegitimate Children.
6. An Act respecting Theatres, Cinematographs and other Amusements.
7. An Act to amend an Act to establish Electoral Districts and sub-Districts in the Province.
8. An Act to amend "The Evidence Act", being Chapter 127 of "The Consolidated Statutes, 1903".
9. An Act respecting the assignment of Book Debts.
10. An Act respecting the distribution of estates of intestates.
11. An Act respecting the maintenance of deserted wives and children.
12. An Act to amend the Act 12 George V, Chapter 27, "An Act to provide for the payments of pensions and disability allowances to public school teachers and officials".
13. An Act to amend an Act respecting the Executive Council.
14. An Act to amend Chapter 153 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, "Respecting Landlord and Tenant".
15. An Act to authorize the completion and signing of the voters lists of King's County for the year 1926.
16. An Act to amend "The New Brunswick Elections Act".
17. An Act respecting the investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.
18. An Act to authorize the disposal of lands held for the Provincial Hospital and particularly a grant to Mrs. Isabella Lowell.
19. An Act to amend "The Schools Act, 1922".
20. An Act in amendment of the New Brunswick Companies Act, 1916.
21. An Act relating to municipal voters lists in the parishes of Lancaster and Simonds in the City and County of Saint John.
22. An Act to amend "The Vocational Education Act, 1923".
23. An Act to amend the Act 10 George V, (1920) Chapter 28, entitled "An Act respecting the taxation of wild lands".
24. An Act to amend the "Rates and Taxes Act, 1924".
25. An Act to amend Chapter 128 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, respecting Memorials and Executions.
26. An Act to amend 6 George V, Chapter 20 (1916) entitled "An Act for the suppression of traffic in Intoxicating Liquors".
27. An Act to repeal the Widows Relief Act, 1925.
28. An Act to amend "The New Brunswick Electric Power Act, 1920".
29. An Act to further amend Chapter 115 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1903, respecting the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.
30. An Act to amend "The Game Act, 1921".
31. An Act in addition to the Dairy Industry Act (1904) and the Act 7 Edward VII (1907), and the Act 13 George V, (1923), in addition thereto.
32. An Act respecting taxation of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, for municipal purposes
33. An Act to further provide for permanent bridges and works of a permanent character.
34. An Act in respect to funding Motor Vehicle Fees.
35. An Act to amend "The Succession Duty Act, 1915".
36. An Act respecting the taxation of gasoline.
37. An Act to amend Chapter 25 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, an Act respecting the settlement of Crown Lands.
38. An Act to authorize the funding of the floating debt of the Province.
39. An Act to aid in the raising of a revenue.

40. An Act to confirm an Order-in-Council relating to the granting of lands on the southwest Miramichi River in the County of Northumberland.
41. An Act relating to timber licenses.
42. An Act to amend "The Corporations Tax Act, 1920", and to impose special temporary taxation on banks and certain companies.
43. An Act to amend "The Provincial Hospital Act, 1923".
44. An Act to provide for the payment of an annuity to Jessie McLeod, widow of the late William H. McLeod.
45. An Act to incorporate St. John River Power Company.

Quebec.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of Quebec passed in the Third Session of the Sixteenth Legislature, begun and holden at Quebec 7th of January, 1926, and closed by prorogation the 24th of March, 1926.

1. An Act granting to His Majesty the moneys required for the expenses of the Government for the financial years ending on the 30th of June, 1926, and on the 30th June, 1927, and for other purposes connected with the public service.
2. An Act respecting the building of a bridge between Montreal and Longueuil.
3. An Act respecting a subsidy to the National Transcontinental Railway Branch Lines Company.
4. An Act to amend the act to authorize the guarantee of a certain loan for the relief of the victims of the conflagration of the 1st of December, 1922, in the town of Terrebonne.
5. An Act to ratify the contract entered into between the Government of the Province of Quebec and *L'Hospice St. Joseph de la Délivrance*, respecting the care, lodging and maintenance of children who will be sent to its industrial school.
6. An Act to ratify the contract entered into between the Government of the Province of Quebec and *L'Asile du Bon-Pasteur*, respecting the care, lodging and maintenance of all children of the female sex who will be sent to its industrial school.
7. An Act to ratify a contract between the Government of the Province of Quebec and *Les Sœurs de la Charité de Québec* respecting the custody, care and maintenance of children in their industrial school.
8. An Act to ratify the contract between the Government and *Les Sœurs de Charité de la Providence* respecting the care, lodging and maintenance of insane in *L'Hopital Saint-Jean de Dieu*, and the contract between the said *Sœurs* and Montreal University respecting the medical service of the said hospital.
9. An Act to ratify the contract between the Government and *Les Sœurs de la Charité de Québec* respecting the care, custody and maintenance of feeble-minded and idiots, the trust deed and a certain deed of transfer between the said *Sœurs de la Charité* and the Sun Trust Company, Limited.
10. An Act to ratify a deed of transfer and a trust deed between *L'Institut des Petites Sœurs Franciscaines de Marie* and The Sun Trust Company, Limited, in which the Government of the Province is an intervening party.
11. An Act to amend the Quebec Election Act.
12. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1925, respecting inquiries into municipal affairs.
13. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1925, respecting the exercise of certain public functions.
14. An Act respecting the officers and employees of the Provincial Government.
15. An Act to amend the Agents-General Act.
16. An Act to amend the Public Service Commission Act.
17. An Act to amend the Property Transfer Duty Act.
18. An Act to validate certain deeds of transfer of the property of successions subject to succession duty.
19. An Act to amend the Motor Vehicle Act.
20. An Act respecting rights of ownership in motor vehicles.
21. An Act to amend the Alcoholic Liquor Act.

22. An Act to amend the Alcoholic Liquor Possession and Transportation Act.
23. An Act to amend the Lands and Forests Act respecting transfers of lots, exportation of timber and certain road work, and to amend the Water Course Act.
24. An Act to Amend the Lands and Forests Act.
25. An Act to amend the Water Course Act.
26. An Act respecting the exportation of hydro-electric power.
27. An Act to amend the Quebec Mining Act.
28. An Act to amend the Maritime Fisheries Bureau Act.
29. An Act to amend the Game Laws.
30. An Act respecting the Island of Anticosti.
31. An Act to amend the Roads Act.
32. An Act to revise and consolidate the Workmen's Compensation Act.
33. An Act to amend the Women's Minimum Wage Act.
34. An Act respecting Municipal Affairs.
35. An Act to amend the Cities and Towns' Act, respecting aldermen.
36. An Act to amend the Cities and Towns' Act respecting controverted elections.
37. An Act to amend section 427 of the Cities and Towns' Act.
38. An Act to amend the Cities and Towns' Act and the Municipal Code with respect to the recovery of taxes.
39. An Act to amend the Municipal Tax Exemption Act.
40. An Act to amend the Education Act.
41. An Act to amend the Education Act respecting loan resolutions.
42. An Act to amend the Education Act respecting school taxes.
43. An Act to amend the Education Act respecting the Elementary School Fund.
44. An Act respecting certain school fees.
45. An Act to provide for the creation of an educational fund from the natural resources of the Province.
46. An Act respecting the Montreal Catholic School Commission.
47. An Act to amend the Act 15 George V, chapter 45, respecting Protestant schools in and around the city of Montreal.
48. An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Quebec.
49. An Act respecting certain technical or professional schools of the Province.
50. An Act respecting the Three Rivers Technical School.
51. An Act to amend the Courts of Justice Act.
52. An Act to amend the Reformatory School Act.
53. An Act to amend the Industrial School Act.
54. An Act to amend the Quebec Public Health Act.
55. An Act to amend the Quebec Public Charities Act.
56. An Act to amend the Act respecting lunatic asylums.
57. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1925, respecting the Bar of the Province of Quebec.
58. An Act to amend the Bar Act.
59. An Act to amend the Architects' Act.
60. An Act to amend the Quebec Companies Act.
61. An Act respecting reciprocal insurance and to amend the Corporation Tax Act.
62. An Act to amend the Professional Syndicates' Act.
63. An Act respecting certain acquisitions and alienations of immovable property by corporations and persons in mortmain.
64. An Act to amend article 981o of the Civil Code.
65. An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure respecting examination on discovery.
66. An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure respecting the usurpation of public offices.
67. An Act to amend article 1092 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
68. An Act to amend the Municipal Code respecting the time for holding elections.
69. An Act to amend articles 408 and 644 of the Municipal Code.
70. An Act to authorize municipalities to contribute towards the construction of certain roads beyond their limits.

Ontario.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of Ontario passed in the Third Session of the Sixteenth Legislature of Ontario, begun and holden at Toronto on February 10, 1926.

1. An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending on the 31st day of October, 1926, and for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st day of October, 1927.
2. An Act to amend the Representation Act, 1925.
3. An Act to consolidate and amend the Voters' Lists Act.
4. An Act to revise and amend the Election Laws.
5. An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.
6. An Act for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
7. An Act to amend the Provincial Land Tax Act, 1924.
8. An Act to amend the Public Lands Act.
9. An Act to make further provision for Northern Ontario Development.
10. An Act to provide for the Development of Northern Ontario.
11. An Act to amend the Burlington Beach Act.
12. An Act respecting the Red Lake Mining Division.
13. An Act to amend the Unwrought Metal Sales Act, 1924.
14. An Act to vest certain lands in His Majesty.
15. An Act to revise and amend the Law for the Improvement of Public Highways.
16. An Act to amend the Public Service Works on Highways Act, 1925.
17. An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.
18. An Act to amend the Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1914.
19. An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.
20. An Act respecting the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association and the city of Toronto.
21. An Act to make certain changes in the law in consequence of the revision of the Statutes.
22. An Act to amend the Judicature Act.
23. An Act to amend the Surrogate Courts Act.
24. An Act to amend the Jurors' Act.
25. An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act.
26. The Judges' Orders Enforcement Act.
27. An Act to amend the Ontario Habeas Corpus Act.
28. An Act to consolidate and amend the Justices of the Peace Act.
29. An Act to consolidate and amend the Magistrates Act.
30. An Act to consolidate and amend the Public Authorities Protection Act.
31. An Act to consolidate and amend the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.
32. An Act to consolidate and amend the Crown Attorneys Act.
33. An Act to consolidate and amend the Coroners Act.
34. An Act to consolidate and amend the Constables Act.
35. An Act to consolidate and amend the Administration of Justice Expenses Act.
36. An Act to consolidate and amend the Crown Witnesses Act.
37. An Act to consolidate and amend the Fines and Forfeitures Act.
38. An Act to amend the Devolution of Estates Act.
39. An Act to amend the Wills Act.
40. An Act to consolidate and amend The Trustee Act.
41. An Act to amend the Vendors and Purchasers Act.
42. An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.
43. An Act to amend the Marriage Act.
44. An Act to consolidate and amend the Married Women's Property Act.
45. An Act to amend the Adoption Act, 1921.
46. An Act to consolidate and amend the Dentistry Act.
47. An Act respecting Private Detectives.
48. An Act to amend the Ontario Companies Act.
49. An Act to amend the Ontario Insurance Act, 1924.
50. An Act to amend the Loan and Trust Corporations Act.
51. An Act to amend the Ontario Telephone Act.
52. The Municipal Amendment Act, 1926.
53. An Act to amend the Local Improvement Act.
54. An Act to amend the Planning and Development Act.

55. The Assessment Amendment Act, 1926.
56. An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act.
57. An Act to amend the Public Parks Act.
58. An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1923.
59. An Act to amend the Public Vehicle Act, 1923.
60. An Act to improve the Quality of Dairy Products.
61. An Act to amend the Corn Borer Act, 1925.
62. An Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the Protection of Sheep.
63. An Act to consolidate and amend the Cemetery Act.
64. An Act to amend the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act.
65. An Act for the protection of the Property in Foxes kept in Captivity.
66. An Act to amend the Department of Education Act.
67. An Act to amend the School Laws.
68. An Act to amend the University Act.
69. An Act to provide for the Payment of an Annuity to the University of Toronto.
70. An Act to amend the Royal Ontario Museum Act.
71. An Act respecting Psychiatric Hospitals.
72. An Act to amend the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act.
73. An Act to amend the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act.

Manitoba.

List of the Public Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba passed in the Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Legislature, begun and holden at Winnipeg on the 21st of January, 1926, and closed by prorogation on the 23rd of April, 1926.

1. Agricultural Societies Act.
2. Amusements Act.
3. Bulk Sales Act.
4. Child Welfare Act.
5. Companies Act.
6. Corporation Taxation Act.
7. Court of Appeal Act.
8. Dairy Act.
9. Distress Act.
10. Dower Act.
11. Elections Act.
12. Evidence Act.
13. Game Protection (1).
14. Game Protection (2).
15. Game Protection (3) (In Force on Proclamation).
16. Gasoline Tax.
17. Horse Racing (new).
18. Hospital Aid Act.
19. Hotel Act.
20. Income Tax.
21. Industrial Disputes (new).
22. Industrial Homes.
23. Insurance Act.
24. Insurance Act (2).
25. Interpretation Act.
26. Law Society Act.
27. Liquor Appeals Act (new).
28. Liquor Control, Government.
29. Liquor (Manitoba Temperance Act).
30. Mechanics' Lien Act.
31. Mortgage Act.
32. Motor Vehicle Act.
33. Municipal and Public Utility Board Act (new).
34. Narcotics Act.
35. Produce Dealers Act.
36. Public Parks Act.

37. Public Schools Act (1).
38. Public Schools Act (2).
39. Railway Aid: Flin Flon Mines (new).
40. Railway Aid: Eastern Manitoba (new).
41. Real Property Act (1).
42. Real Property Act (2).
43. Real Property Act (3).
44. Real Property Act (4).
45. Real Property Act (5).
46. Real Property Act (6).
47. Real Property Act (7).
48. Sanatorium, Manitoba, Act.
49. Seed Grain Act, 1926 (new).
50. Succession Duties Act.
51. Summary Convictions Act.
52. Supply, 1925-26 (Supplemental).
53. Supply, 1926-7 (Capital).
54. Supply, 1926-7 (Main Estimates).
55. Supply, 1926-7 (Supplemental).
56. University Act.
57. War Relief Act, 1918.
58. Wheat Board Money Trust Act (new).
59. Winnipeg General Hospital.
60. Wolf Bounty Act.
61. Women's Institutes Act.

Saskatchewan.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of Saskatchewan passed in the First Session of the Sixth Legislature, begun and holden at Regina on the 3rd day of December, 1925, and closed by prorogation on the 28th of January, 1926.

1. An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Sums of Money for the Public Service of the fiscal years ending respectively, the thirtieth day of April, 1926, and the thirtieth day of April, 1927.
2. An Act to amend an Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.
3. An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.
4. An Act to provide for Security by Public Officials.
5. An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Loans Act.
6. An Act to amend the Corporations Taxation Act.
7. An Act to amend the Surrogate Courts Act.
8. An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Evidence Act.
9. An Act to amend the Executions Act.
10. An Act to amend the Creditors Relief Act, 1923.
11. An Act to amend the Libel and Slander Act.
12. An Act to amend the Attachment of Debts Act.
13. An Act to amend the Small Debts Recovery Act.
14. An Act to amend the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act, 1924.
15. An Act to amend the Land Titles Act.
16. An Act to amend the Homesteads Act.
17. An Act to amend the Companies Act.
18. An Act respecting Cities.
19. An Act to amend the Town Act.
20. An Act to amend the Village Act.
21. An Act to amend the Rural Municipality Act.
22. An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act, 1922.
23. An Act to amend the Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
24. An Act to amend the Municipalities Seed Grain Act.
25. An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.
26. An Act to amend the Town-Planning and Rural Development Act.
27. An Act to amend the Municipalities Relief Act, 1925.

28. An Act to amend the Bread Sales Act, 1925.
29. An Act to amend the Secondary Education Act.
30. An Act to amend the School Act.
31. An Act to amend the School Assessment Act.
32. An Act to amend the School Grants Act, 1920.
33. An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act.
34. An Act to amend the Stray Animals Act.
35. An Act to amend the Dairy Products Act.
36. An Act to amend the Game Act, 1924.
37. An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.
38. An Act to amend the Drugless Practitioners Act.
39. An Act to amend the Auctioneers Act.
40. An Act to amend the Hawkers and Pedlers Act.
41. An Act to amend the Married Woman's Property Act.
42. An Act to amend the Infants Act.
43. An Act to amend the Adoption of Children Act, 1922.
44. An Act to amend the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.
45. An Act respecting Drainage.
46. An Act to amend the Line Fence Act.
47. An Act to amend the Noxious Weeds Act, 1924.
48. An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1924.
49. An Act to amend the Venereal Diseases Act.
50. An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Act.
51. An Act to amend the Theatres and Cinematographs Act.
52. An Act to amend the Vehicles Act, 1924.
53. An Act respecting the Employment of Female Labour.
54. An Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act.
55. An Act to amend the Chattel Mortgage Act.
56. An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act.
57. An Act to amend the Liquor Act, 1925.
58. An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.
59. An Act respecting the Places of Payment of Certain Provincial Debentures and for Other Purposes.
60. An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation.
61. An Act respecting Improvements under Mistake of Title.
62. An Act providing for an Extension of the Time within which Municipalities may Apply for Title to Land purchased at certain Tax Sales.
63. An Act to validate the 1924 Assessment of the City of Regina and to validate the Tax Sale of the said City for the Year 1925.
64. An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Battleford and Certain Other Parties.
65. An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Humboldt and Certain Other Parties.
66. An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Scott and Certain Other Parties.
67. An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Sutherland and Certain Other Parties.
68. An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Rural Municipality of Lacadena No. 228.
69. An Act to ratify the Lloydminster Public School Scheme.
70. An Act to change the Name of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Alberta.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of Alberta passed in the Sixth Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, begun and holden at Edmonton on the 11th of February, 1926, and closed on the 22nd of May.

1. An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for the Public Service for the fiscal years ending respectively the thirty-first day of December, 1925, and the thirty-first day of December, 1926, and from the first day of January, 1927, up to the date of the final passage of the Estimates for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1927.

2. An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the General Revenue Fund of Alberta.
3. An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.
4. An Act to validate and confirm an Order of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.
5. An Act respecting the Investment of the Surplus Moneys of the Canadian Wheat Board received by the Government of Alberta, and the use of the Income therefrom.
6. An Act to provide for the Regulation of Oil and Gas Wells.
7. An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Weno Power and Light Company.
8. An Act respecting advances to Beet-growers.
9. An Act to amend the Dower Act.
10. An Act to amend the Alberta Evidence Act.
11. An Act to amend the Judicature Act.
12. An Act to amend the Bills of Sale Act.
13. An Act to amend the Maintenance Order Act.
14. An Act to amend the Religious Societies' Lands Act.
15. An Act to amend the Possessory Liens Act.
16. An Act to amend the Trustee Act.
17. An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act.
18. An Act to amend the Legal Profession Act.
19. An Act to amend the Medical Profession Act.
20. An Act to amend the Dental Association Act.
21. An Act to amend the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act.
22. An Act to amend the Optometry Act.
23. An Act to amend the Venereal Diseases' Prevention Act.
24. An Act to amend the Public Health Act.
25. An Act to amend the Hospitals Act.
26. An Act to amend the Municipal Hospitals Act.
27. An Act to amend the Treasury Department Act.
28. An Act to amend the Savings Certificates Act.
29. An Act to amend the Provincial Loans Act.
30. An Act to amend the Superannuation Act.
31. An Act respecting Insurance.
32. An Act to amend the Societies Act, 1924.
33. An Act to amend the Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
34. An Act to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Fires.
35. An Act to validate and confirm the Levy and Collection of School Taxes in the Municipal District of Springbank No. 221.
36. An Act to amend the Timber Areas Tax Act.
37. An Act to amend the Wild Lands Tax Act.
38. An Act to amend the Educational Tax Act.
39. An Act to amend the Supplementary Revenue Act.
40. An Act to amend the Village Act.
41. An Act respecting Municipal Districts.
42. An Act to amend the Domestic Animals Act (Municipalities).
43. An Act to amend the Domestic Animals (Unorganized Territory) Act.
44. An Act to amend the Game Act.
45. An Act to amend the Stallion Enrolment Act, 1924.
46. An Act to amend the Stock Inspection Act, 1922.
47. An Act respecting Dogs.
48. An Act to amend the Agricultural Pests Act.
49. An Act to amend the Noxious Weeds Act.
50. An Act to amend the Public Works Department Act.
51. An Act to amend the Boilers Act.
52. An Act for the Protection of Persons Employed in Factories, Shops and Office Buildings.
53. An Act to provide for the Settlement of Labour Disputes.
54. An Act to amend the Corporations' Taxation Act.
55. An Act to amend the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1924.
56. An Act to amend the Department of Education Act.
57. An Act to amend the School Act.
58. An Act to amend the School Assessment Act.

59. An Act to amend the School Grants Act.
60. An Act respecting the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company.
61. An Act respecting the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Central Canada Railway.
62. An Act to authorize the Construction of the Pembina Valley Railway.
63. An Act respecting the Lacombe and North-Western Railway.
64. An Act to amend the Telephone and Telegraph Act.
65. An Act to amend the Lethbridge Northern Colonization Act.
66. An Act respecting Rate Enforcement in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.
67. An Act to amend the Irrigation Districts Act.
68. An Act to amend the Drainage Districts Act, 1921.
69. An Act respecting the Transfer to the Province of the Public Lands therein.
70. An Act to amend the Pipe Line Act.
71. An Act respecting Stock Yards.
72. An Act to amend the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act. (No. 2).
73. An Act respecting Holograph Wills.

British Columbia.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of British Columbia passed in the Second Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of British Columbia, begun and holden at Victoria on November 2nd, 1925, and ending on December 19th, 1925.

1. An Act to amend the "Interpretation Act".
2. An Act to amend the "Administration Act".
3. An Act to amend the "Animals Act".
4. An Act to amend the "Architects Act".
5. An Act to amend the "Barbers Act".
6. An Act respecting the Issue and Renewal of Licences under the "Water Act", authorizing the Storage or the Diversion and Use of the Waters of Bridge River for the Generation of Electrical Energy.
7. An Act to amend the "Mutual Fire Insurance Companies Act".
8. An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting the Liability of the Parties in an Action for Damages for Negligence where more than One party is in Fault.
9. An Act to amend the "Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905".
10. An Act to amend the "Provincial Elections Act".
11. An Act respecting certain Appointments to the Executive Council and Departments of the Executive Government of the Province.
12. An Act to amend the "Forest Act".
13. An Act to amend the "Game Act".
14. An Act to amend the "Grazing Act".
15. An Act to amend the "Greater Vancouver Water District Act".
16. An Act to amend the "Highway Act".
17. An Act to provide for the Preservation of Historic Objects.
18. An Act to amend the "Hospital Act".
19. An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.
20. An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Insurance.
21. An Act relating to Marine Insurance.
22. An Act to amend the "Jury Act".
23. An Act to amend the "Land Settlement and Development Act".
24. An Act to amend the "Land Act."
25. An Act to amend the "Legal Professions Act".
26. An Act to amend the "Real-estate Agents' Licensing Act".
27. An Act to borrow the Sum of Two million five hundred thousand Dollars for the Purposes therein specified.
28. An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Loan Act".
29. An Act respecting Phosphate Mines.
30. An Act respecting Rights-of-way to Mining Properties.
31. An Act to amend the "Coal-mines Regulations Act".
32. An Act respecting a Minimum Wage for Male Employees.
33. An Act to amend the "Motor-vehicle Act".

34. An Act to provide for the Delegation of Duties and Powers to a Municipal Official.
35. An Act to amend the "Municipal Act".
36. An Act to amend the "Municipalities Aid Act".
37. An Act to amend the "Municipalities Incorporation Act".
38. An Act to amend the "Village Municipalities Act".
39. An Act to provide for the Granting of certain Public Lands in Aid of the Construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.
40. An Act respecting the Guaranteed Securities of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company.
41. An Act to amend the "Police and Prisons Regulation Act".
42. An Act in Aid of the Municipality of the Corporation of the City of Port Coquitlam.
43. An Act to amend the "Pound District Act".
44. An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards.
45. An Act to amend the "Court Rules of Practice Act".
46. An Act to amend the "Public Schools Act".
47. An Act to amend the "Sheep Protection Act".
48. An Act to amend the "Short Form of Mortgages Act".
49. An Act to amend the "Societies Act".
50. An Act to amend the "Strathcona Park Act".
51. An Act to amend the "Sumas Drainage, Dyking, and Development District Act".
52. An Act for granting certain Sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.
53. An Act to amend the "Special Surveys Act".
54. An Act to amend the "Taxation Act".
55. An Act respecting Town Planning.
56. An Act to amend the "Trespass Act".
57. An Act to amend the "United Church of Canada Act".
58. An Act to provide for the Administration and Disposition of certain Crown Lands for Purposes of University Endowment.
59. An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act".
60. An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act".
61. An Act to amend the "Water Act".
62. An Act respecting the West Nicomen Dyking District.
63. An Act to amend the "West Vancouver Incorporation Act".
64. An Act to amend the "Workmen's Compensation Act".

III.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1926.

The Economic and Financial Year.—On the whole, 1926 was the most prosperous year in the history of Canada since 1920, and the prosperity was on a very much sounder basis than in 1920. While the crops of 1926 were somewhat smaller and less valuable than in 1925, they were nevertheless among the largest ever grown in Canada, and the economic position of the country was naturally improved by the coming together of two such favourable crop years. Mining production in 1926 reached the record value of \$241,245,898 (preliminary estimate), although new methods of valuing the production of certain metals have had a tendency to reduce the recorded value of production.

In the forestry industries, too, the production of newsprint reached a new high figure, surpassing that of the United States and making Canada the leading producer of newsprint in the world. Generally speaking, industries other than agriculture were distinctly more active in 1926 than in 1925, as is shown by the increased number of employees in the industries reporting to the Government. The reporting industries employed on the average at least 40,000 more persons in 1926 than in 1925, and the total addition to the employed population of Canada in the year was at least double this number.

The active employment situation and the increasing prosperity of the country attracted to its shores in 1926 about 135,984 immigrants, as compared with 84,907 in 1925, while 48,601 Canadians returned from the United States with the intention of residing permanently in Canada.

Other evidence of the satisfactory economic position is to be found in the record production of automobiles and chassis, of which some 205,000 were produced in Canada during the year. Railway carloadings during the year totalled 3,258,390 cars, about 9 p.c. more than in 1925; railway earnings were also higher, the net operating revenue of the Canadian National Railways reaching \$46,483,192 as compared with \$32,264,414 in 1925. The savings deposits of the Canadian chartered banks were also at their highest level on record, *viz.*, \$1,372,763,485 at the end of December, 1926, as compared with \$1,318,875,483 a year earlier. The sales of life insurance were also greater in 1926 than in 1925 and the aggregate of life insurance in force in companies licensed by the Dominion Government at the end of 1926 was \$4,609,902,248 as compared with \$4,159,019,848 at the end of 1925—a gain of \$450,882,400 in the year. Perhaps most significant of all, the aggregate of the business transacted by means of cheques drawn against bank accounts in the clearing house centres of Canada—or bank debits—was \$30,358 millions as compared with \$28,126 millions in 1925 and \$27,157 millions in 1924.

Naturally the stock exchanges felt the influence of the increased prosperity and the general optimism regarding the outlook. At the end of the year, the highest level of prices in the history of the exchanges had been attained. The index number of the prices of 31 important industrial common stocks, which had averaged 128·2 in December of 1924, averaged 175·5 in December 1925, and 215·6 in December 1926. (1913 prices = 100.)

One rather remarkable thing about all this expansion was that it was achieved in spite of a declining level of prices. The Bureau of Statistics' index number of the wholesale prices of some 230 commodities, which had averaged 163·5 in December 1925, was only 150·5 in December 1926, after a general decline during the year—a reduction of 8 p.c., which was certainly not due to deflation, for, although our currency was formally placed upon the gold basis only on July 1, 1926, it had in reality been exchanging on practically that basis for a couple of years. Such a rate of decline in prices, though pleasing to consumers, would certainly predispose one to expect a worsening rather than an improvement in general conditions. To some extent the decline was due to the diminished purchasing power of the British public as a result of the general strike and the long-continued coal strike.

The external trade of Canada aggregated \$2,292,281,179 in 1926, as compared with \$2,173,292,143 in 1925 and \$1,878,756,189 in 1924. The increase of \$119,000,000 in 1926 as compared with 1925, was, however, practically all in the imports, which totalled \$1,008,341,911 in 1926 as compared with \$890,193,348 in 1925, while exports were \$1,283,939,268 as compared with \$1,283,098,795. British purchases of Canadian produce fell from \$492,140,387 in 1925 to \$459,236,013 in 1926, while United States purchases fell only from \$472,391,439 to \$465,205,500, leaving the United States as our leading customer in 1926.

The Dissolution of the Fifteenth Parliament and Election of the Sixteenth.—The inconclusive character of the general election of October 29, 1925, has already been referred to at p. 1046 of the 1925 issue of the Year Book. Parliament met at the early date of January 7, 1926. The Government was sustained at the first division, and continued to carry on the administration until June 28, when it resigned as a result of the refusal of the Governor-General to accept the

advice of the Prime Minister to dissolve the House. The Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, then took office and formed a temporary Cabinet, but being defeated in the House on July 1, the Parliament was dissolved on July 2. The personnel of Mr. Meighen's permanent Cabinet was announced on July 13 (see p. 72), and shortly afterwards a general election was proclaimed for Sept. 14. At this election the new Government was defeated and resigned, and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King formed his second Ministry, which was sworn in on Sept. 25, 1926, (see p. 73 for the personnel). The number of votes cast on Sept. 14, 1926, and the list of members elected to the House of Commons of the Sixteenth Parliament for the various constituencies, with their post office addresses, will be found in the appendix to this volume.

The Imperial Conference, 1926.—The Imperial Conference, attended by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, on behalf of Canada, took place in London between Oct. 19 and Nov. 23. There were 16 plenary meetings of Prime Ministers and Ministers, as well as 146 meetings of committees and sub-committees, technical discussions on defence questions at the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Ministry. There was also a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence attended by all Prime Ministers and Heads of Delegations.

Among the subjects discussed were inter-imperial relations, foreign relations, the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, questions connected with the work of the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations, the condominium in the New Hebrides, British policy in the Antarctic, defence, nationality questions, imperial air and "other than air" communications, the Pacific cable, oversea settlement, workmen's compensation in the case of non-resident workmen, seamen and aliens, research, forestry, and other economic questions, including empire films, industrial standardization, the Imperial Shipping and Imperial Economic Committees, maritime conventions, oil pollution of navigable waters, statistical questions and questions of taxation.

Inter-Imperial Relations Committee.—The deliberations of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee resulted in a report which defines the relative position of Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions as follows:—

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Changes arising out of the altered status of the Irish Free State were also recommended in the title of His Majesty the King, including the elimination of the term "United Kingdom" from the title. It was also recommended that the Governor-General should in future be regarded as the personal representative of the Crown rather than as an official of the Government at London. Various questions relating to the operation of Dominion legislation, merchant shipping legislation, appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are also discussed in the report. Finally, relations with foreign countries and the system of communication and consultation between the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference were discussed.

Provincial General Elections.—Provincial general elections were held in 1926 in Alberta and Ontario, and in both instances the existing Governments were sustained. On June 28 the voters of Alberta elected candidates endorsed officially

by the United Farmers of Alberta to a majority of the seats in the Legislature. On Dec. 1 a general election was held in Ontario, with special reference to the method of controlling the liquor traffic. The Government, which had announced its intention of repealing the Ontario Temperance Act (an Act of a prohibitory character) in favour of a system of Government control of the sale of liquor, was returned to power by a large majority over its opponents of various political stripes.

Appointment of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.—On April 7, 1926, as foreshadowed in the speech from the Throne at the commencement of the session, an Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation was appointed by Order in Council (P.C. 530), on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance. The Board consisted of three members:—Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Chairman, Alfred Lambert, Montreal, and Donald Gordon McKenzie, Winnipeg. The duties of the Board were set forth in the Order in Council as being to inquire into and hear representations on all matters pertaining to the tariff and other forms of taxation, under the direction of the Minister of Finance, and to advise the Minister in regard thereto. The Minister of Finance may make regulations and give instructions as he deems expedient or necessary. The Board shall meet whenever considered desirable by the Board itself or whenever required by the Minister of Finance. It is authorized to secure information and advice from officers of the various Departments, while other competent persons possessing special knowledge may be appointed to the staff by the Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Chairman.

Up to Feb. 24, 1927, the Advisory Tariff Board had made thirteen reports to the Minister of Finance, dealing with tariff increases or reductions on such commodities as pumps, player piano music rolls, epsom salts, invalids' wheel chairs, tin, foxes and canaries for breeding purposes, objects of art, etc. Applications in connection with numerous other commodities are under consideration.

The Chairman of the Advisory Board (Rt. Hon. Geo. P. Graham) resigned his position after having been appointed to the Senate, and Mr. W. H. Moore, of Toronto, was appointed his successor on Feb. 5, 1927.

Obituary, 1926.—Mar. 4, Hugh Armstrong, Winnipeg, Man., former Provincial Treasurer in the Roblin Government. Mar. 5, Judge C. A. Stewart, Calgary, Alta., of the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court. Mar. 7, John Dixon, Ottawa, Ont., Director of Publicity in the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Dept. of Interior. Mar. 15, Leroy T. Bowes of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont. Mar. 20, Hon. C. Robillard, Montreal, Que., a member of the Legislative Council, Province of Quebec. April 16, George H. Ham, Montreal, Que., Assistant to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. April 24, Sir Alexander Bertram, Montreal, Que., Chairman of Imperial Munition Board during the War. May 9, Hon. Daniel McLean, Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia. May 10, Hon. William Mitchell, Drummondville, Que., Senator. May 11, Jobson Paradis, M.A., Chief Translator, Geological Survey, Mines Department, Ottawa. May 13, Hon. Edgar K. Spinney, M.P., Yarmouth-Clare, N.S., a former Minister without Portfolio in the Meighen Government. June 1, Hon. Martin Madden, Minister without Portfolio in the Taschereau Government. June 2, Chester D. Massey, Toronto, Ont., Honorary President of the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd. July 19, J. A. Polkinghorne, Ottawa, Ont., former Clerk of Sessional Papers, etc. July 29, Dr. Michael Clark, near Olds, Alberta, former M.P. for Red Deer, Alberta. Aug. 6, J. Oscar Baldwin, Kindersley, Sask., Judge of the District Court, Judicial District

of Kindersley, Sask. Aug. 7, Hon. George H. Boivin, Granby, Que., former Minister of Customs and Excise, at Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 15, Hon. Senator A. A. Thibaudeau, Montreal, Que. Aug. 24, Hon. Senator L. O. David, Montreal, Que., Sept. 1, Arthur de Brisay Tremaine, Ottawa, Ont., Superintendent of Agencies, Department of Marine and Fisheries. Sept. 27, Lieut.-Col. Hector B. Verret, D.S.O., formerly Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General. Oct. 1, D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, Ont., former Mayor of Ottawa and former Assistant Chief Railway Commissioner. Oct. 8, Hon. Charles S. Hyman, London, Ont., former Minister of Public Works, 1904-07. Oct. 9, McLeod Stewart, former Mayor of Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 11, R. L. Brackin, K.C., Chatham, M.L.A. for West Kent, Ont. Oct. 12, David Gillies, Carleton Place, Ont., former M.P.P. for the County of Pontiac, Que. Oct. 13, Thomas Shanks, B.A.Sc., D.L.S., Topographical Survey Branch, Dept. of Interior. Oct. 30, F. N. McCrea, M.P., Sherbrooke, Que. Nov. 4, N. Chassé, Ottawa, Deputy Solicitor, Department of Customs and Excise. Nov. 9, T. J. Stewart, former M.P., Hamilton West, Ont. Nov. 15, Thomas Sales, former M.P., Saltcoats, Sask. Nov. 26, F. X. Lemieux, Ottawa, Ont., former Postmaster of the House of Commons. Nov. 27, Hon. Senator Richard Blain, Brampton, Ont. Nov. 28, Hon. Senator George McHugh, Lindsay, Ont. Dec. 2, Samuel T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Government Annuities, Labour Department, Ottawa, Ont. Dec. 2, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O., former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa. Dec. 9, J. C. Douglas, M.P., Antigonish-Guysboro, N.S. Dec. 10, Arthur O. Cochrane, M.P.P., Vernon, B.C. Dec. 22, J. H. E. Secretan, former civil servant and civil engineer, Ottawa, Ont. Dec. 26, Malcolm S. Schell, former M.P., South Oxford, Ont. **1927.**—Jan. 14, John W. King, M.P. (North Huron Constituency), Bluevale, Ont. Jan. 18, Richard C. Wright, Ottawa, Chief Architect, Public Works Department. Jan. 28, Richard B. Osborne, M.V.O., M.C., Private Secretary to the Governor General. Feb. 1, Col. William P. Anderson, C.M.G., Chief Engineer, Department of Marine. Feb. 2, E. R. E. Taschereau, LL.D., French Librarian, Supreme Court of Canada. Feb. 4, Hon. Senator F. Pardee, Sarnia, Ont., died at St. Petersburg, Florida. Feb. 5, Thomas McNutt, Saltcoats, Sask., former M.P. Feb. 10, Hon. James K. Flemming, M.P., Woodstock, N.B., and former Premier of New Brunswick. Feb. 14, Dr. Robert M. Coulter, C.M.G., former Deputy Postmaster-General. Feb. 26, George A. Mountain, C.E., Ottawa, Ont., formerly Chief Engineer, Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada.

IV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE—OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, COMMISSIONS, Etc.

Privy Councillors, 1926.—June 29, William A. Black, Halifax, N.S., to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. July 13, James D. Chaplin, St. Catharines, Ont.; George B. Jones, Apohaqui, N.B.; Edmond B. Ryckman, Toronto, Ont.; Donald Sutherland, Ingersoll, Ont.; Raymond D. Morand, Windsor Ont., and John A. Macdonald, Cardigan, P.E.I.; to be Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada. July 14, John Leo Chabot, M.D., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Aug. 23, Eugène Paquet, M.D., St. Aubert, Que., and G. André Fauteux, K.C., Montreal, Que.; to be members of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Sept. 25, Lucien Cannon, K.C., Quebec, Que.; Peter J. Veniot, Bathurst, N.B.; William D. Euler, Kitchener, Ont.; Fernand Rinfret, Montreal, Que.; James Malcolm, Kincardine, Ont.; Robert Forke,

Pipestone, Man., and Peter Heenan, Kenora, Ont.; to be Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Oct. 7, Lieut.-Col. James L. Ralston, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Halifax, N.S.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Lieutenant-Governors, 1926.—Jan. 21, Robert R. Bruce, Invermere, B.C.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of said Province. Oct. 9, Theodore A. Burrows, Winnipeg, Man.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of said Province. Dec. 16, William Donald Ross, Toronto, Ont.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, from the 12th day of January, 1927.

Senators, 1926.—June 25, Wilfrid L. McDougald, Montreal, Que., and Daniel E. Riley, High River, Alberta. Oct. 7, Paul Lacombe Hatfield, Yarmouth, N.S. Dec. 20, William H. McGuire, Toronto, Ont., Donat Raymond, Montreal, Que. (for the Division of De La Vallière in the said Province), and Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Brockville, Ont.

New Members of the House of Commons, Fifteenth Parliament, 1926.—(Date when gazetted). March 19, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Electoral District of Regina, Sask.

New Members of the House of Commons, Sixteenth Parliament.—(Date when gazetted). Feb. 4, 1927, William Duff, Antigonish-Guysborough, N.S.

Cabinet Ministers, 1926.—March 24, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Ottawa, Ont., a member of the King's Privy Council, Minister of Justice; to be the Secretary of State of Canada. March 31, Hon. John C. Elliott, Minister of Labour, to be Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and to preside over the Department of Health, both appointments to take effect April 25, 1926. June 29, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, to be Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council; Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton, to be Acting Minister of Finance and acting Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, to be Acting Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of National Defence; Hon. Henry H. Stevens, to be Acting Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Customs and Excise and Interior and Acting Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and Acting Minister of Mines; Hon. Robert J. Manion, to be Acting Minister of Soldier's Civil Re-Establishment and Acting Minister in Charge of the Department of Health, Acting Postmaster-General, Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and Acting Minister of Labour; Hon. Sir George H. Perley, to be Acting Secretary of State and Acting Minister of Public Works; Hon. William A. Black, to be Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries. July 13, Thirteenth Dominion Ministry announced (for personnel see p. 72). Sept. 25, Fourteenth Dominion Ministry announced (for personnel see p. 73). Oct. 7, Hon. J. L. Ralston, to be Minister of National Defence.

Diplomatic Representative.—Nov. 26, The Hon. Charles Vincent Massey, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, with the special object of representing in the United States of America the interests of the Dominion of Canada.

Commissioners, 1926.—March 24, Joseph A. S. Plouffe, Sudbury, Ont., Barrister-at-Law: to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partizanship against Government employees in the said province of Ontario, and to report the result of each such inquiry. March 27, Hon. Nicholas D. Beck, Justice of Appeal

of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be a Commissioner to investigate the alleged existence of corrupt or illegal practices in the election holden in the Electoral District of Athabaska, Alberta, on Oct. 29, 1925, and to report the result of such investigation. April 7, Sir Andrew (Rae) Duncan, Knight, His Honour William B. Wallace, Judge of the County Court of District Number One, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Professor Cyrus MacMillan, Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, of McGill University: to be Commissioners to inquire into and examine the conditions and claims of the people of the Maritime Provinces and to make as a result of such inquiry and examination such specific recommendations as would result in affording relief from the conditions complained of, Sir Andrew (Rae) Duncan to be Chairman of the said Commission. April 14, Alexander MacGregor, Toronto, Ont., barrister-at-law: to be a Commissioner to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of Canada. April 15, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to issue a Commission, under date of the 15th day of April, 1926, confirming and continuing Walter A. Riddell, of Geneva, in the Republic of Switzerland, Doctor of Philosophy, in the office of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, to which he was appointed by Order in Council of the 17th December, 1924 (P.C. 2175), the appointment taking effect from Jan. 1, 1925. June 4, Roderick G. McKay, New Glasgow, N.S., barrister-at-law: to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the province of Nova Scotia, and to report the result of each such inquiry. June 7, Rt. Hon. Lyman P. Duff, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, as a Commissioner for the purpose set forth in Section 11 of The United Church of Canada Act, 14-15 Geo. V, c. 100. June 15, His Honour James H. Denton, a Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Ont.: to be a Commissioner to enquire into, examine and investigate the various transactions of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners in acquiring or disposing of property, the revenues and expenditures of The Toronto Harbour Commissioners, the performance of their duties by the members, officials, servants and agents from time to time of The Toronto Harbour Commissioners, the extent of the work done by them and the cost of same, and generally all matters pertaining to the business of The Toronto Harbour Commission from its institution in 1911 until the present time, and to report the result of his investigations. July 10, Hon. Alfred H. Clarke, a Justice of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be a Commissioner to investigate the alleged existence of corrupt or illegal practices in the election holden in the Electoral District of Athabaska, Alberta, on Oct. 29, 1925, and to report the result of such investigation, in the room, place and stead of the Hon. Nicholas D. Beck, resigned. July 20, Hon. Sir François Xavier Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 104, R.S.C., 1906, to continue and complete the investigation of the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise, commenced and carried on by the Special Committee of the House of Commons during the last Session of Parliament. Aug. 14, Charles P. Buckley, Ottawa, Ont., Civil Servant: to be a Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem* to tender and administer to and take from all and every person or persons who now holds or hold or who may hereafter hold any office or place of trust or profit under the Civil Service Act, 1918, as amended, in the outside service of the Department of Railways and Canals, the oath of allegiance and the oath of office. Sept. 28, The Hon. Sir François Xavier Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, the Hon. James T. Brown, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan, and the Hon. William H. Wright,

a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario: to be Commissioners to continue and complete the investigation into the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise commenced by the Special Committee of the House of Commons and also to inquire into and report on the operation of the treaty made between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, dated June 6, 1924, for the suppression of smuggling along the International boundary; The Hon. Sir François Xavier Lemieux to be Chairman of the said Commission. Oct. 12, Maurice Brasset, Percé, Que.: to be a Commissioner to investigate and report upon charges of political partisanship preferred against Joseph N. Côté, light-keeper at Cap des Rosiers, in the county of Gaspé, Que. Nov. 11, Hon. James T. Brown, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan, the senior member of the Commission appointed by Order in Council of the 28th Sept., 1926 (P.C. 1467) to continue and complete the investigation into the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise: to be Chairman of said Commission *vice* the Hon. Sir François X. Lemieux, resigned; and Hon. Ernest Roy, Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec: to be a Commissioner to continue and complete the investigation into the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise in the room and place of the Hon. Sir François X. Lemieux, resigned. Dec. 20, Lawrence V. O'Connor, Lindsay, Ont., barrister-at-law: to be a Commissioner under the provisions of Section 5 of the Combines Investigation Act to investigate an alleged combine known as the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, retail druggists who are members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and certain persons who are or who are believed to be members of the said combine. 1927.—Jan. 14, Finley R. McDonald Russell, K.C., Vancouver, B.C.: to be a member of and Chairman of the Vancouver Harbour Commission; Alfred M. Pound and Benjamin G. Hansuld, both of Vancouver, B.C.: to be members of the said Vancouver Harbour Commission. Jan. 27, Harold C. Ramsey, Bathurst, N.B., barrister-at-law: to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Government employees in the Province of New Brunswick and to report the result of each such inquiry. Feb. 1, Benjamin Isaac Millin, of the City of Sydney in the State of New South Wales, Australia, Canadian Government Commercial Agent: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in the State of New South Wales, Australia, in or concerning any proceedings had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada and in the Exchequer Court of Canada. Feb. 8, Arthur G. Parish, Brockville, Ont.: to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Mr. W. J. Hudgins, lightkeeper at Prince Edward Point (Point Traverse), Mr. W. E. Thomas, lightkeeper at Main Duck Island and Mr. James Hutchison, lightkeeper at False Ducks, Prince Edward-Lennox County, Ont., and to report the result of each such inquiry. Feb. 17, Bamm D. Hogarth, Regina, Sask., barrister-at-law: to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Government employees in the Province of Saskatchewan and to report the result of each such inquiry.

Official Appointments, 1926.—Feb. 12, George P. MacKenzie, Ottawa, Ont., Exploration and Development Officer, Canadian Arctic: to be Officer in Charge of the expedition to the Northern Archipelago and representative of the Government of Canada in the said Archipelago. Mar. 2, Henry N. Lothrop, Ottawa, Ont., Head Clerk in the Office of the King's Privy Council for Canada: to be a Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem* to tender and administer to and take from all and

every person or persons who now hold or holds, or who shall hereafter hold any office or place of trust or profit or who may be appointed to discharge any duty under the Government of Canada, within the Dominion of Canada, the oath of allegiance and the oath of office and such other oath or oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any law or statute in that behalf made and provided. March 16, William Duff, M.P., Queens-Lunenburg, N.S.: to be Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. March 18, John A. Amyot, C.M.G., Ottawa, Ont., Bachelor of Medicine and Deputy Minister of Health: to be a Delegate to attend the International Sanitary Conference to be held in Paris, France, in May, 1926, with power to sign a protocol of the said Conference pending ratification of the Government of the Dominion of Canada. March 23, E. D. More, Liverpool, N.S.: to be an officer to superintend the survey and measurement of ships at the said port and a surveyor of accommodation for seamen. Capt. B. C. March, port of Prince Rupert, province of British Columbia: to be Port Warden, Harbour Master, Shipping Master and an officer to superintend the survey and measurement of ships at and for the said port of Prince Rupert and Surveyor of accommodation for seamen. Mar. 23, Capt. George Kirkendale, Victoria, B.C.: to be Harbour Master and Port Warden for the ports of Victoria and Esquimalt, in the said province, from 1st December, 1925. May 12, Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., D.C.L., Ottawa, Ont., Dominion Archivist: to be Chairman of the Public Records Commission. June 4, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to re-appoint the following members of the National Research Council, whose term of appointment expired on March 31, 1926, as members of the National Research Council for a period of three years, expiring Mar. 31, 1929:—Sir George Garneau, B.A.Sc., LL.D., J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr., D.Sc., A. Deputy Minister of Agriculture, A. B. Macallum, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Biochemistry, McGill University, J. A. McClelland, Vice-President in Canada of the International Association of Machinists, and R. F. Ruttan, B.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Dean of Graduate Studies, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratories, McGill University. June 24, Newton MacTavish, Toronto, Ont.: to be a member of the Civil Service Commission. June 25, Joseph E. Tremblay, Ottawa, Ont.: to be a member of the Civil Service Commission. July 19, Right Hon. Lyman P. Duff, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada. July 28, Eric Gray Frere, Inspector in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police: to be *ex-officio* a Justice of the Peace for Canada. Sept. 11, William F. A. Lalonde, from Assistant Postmaster, House of Commons, to Postmaster, House of Commons. Sept. 23, Mervin T. Forbes, Moncton, N.B.: to be Harbour Master of that place, *vice* Ezra P. Cook, deceased. Oct. 4, Arthur F. Sladen, C.M.G., James F. Crowdy, B.A., and Frederick L. C. Pereira: to be Deputies of His Excellency the Governor-General for the purpose of signing warrants of election, proclamations, writs for the election of Members of the House of Commons and letters patent of the Dominion and other lands, whether the Governor-General be absent or not. Oct. 9, Hon. Wilfrid L. McDougald, M.D., Senator: to be President of the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. Oct. 23, Richard Bourke Osborne, M.V.O., M.C., to be Secretary to the Governor-General: Lieut.-Col. Humphry W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Comptroller of the Household: Major Henry Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I., Capt. Charles Stafford Price-Davies, M.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps, Capt. The Hon. John Cyril Carnegie Jarvis, M.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps, Capt. The Viscount Hardinge, 7th Queen's Own Hussars: to be Aides-de-Camp. Oct. 30, Lieut.-Col. George Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., 22nd

Regiment, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, to be an Aide-de-Camp. Nov. 9, The Rt. Hon. Francis A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor-General. Nov. 10, John N. Spain, Port Dover, Ont.: to be Harbour Master at that port. Nov. 25, Gordon W. Scott, Montreal, Que., chartered accountant: to be Member and Chairman of the Board of Audit, and L. Eugene Potvin, Montreal, and E. Jay Howson, Toronto, chartered accountants: to be Members of the said Board of Audit, pursuant to the provisions of the Board of Audit Act, 1925. Dec. 16, Hon. Sir François Xavier Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec: to be Administrator of the Government of the said Province of Quebec for a period of three months, beginning on the 27th December, 1926, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Dec. 30, Thomas Ahearn, Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member and Chairman of the Ottawa Improvement Commission in the room and stead of Mr. J. B. Fraser, resigned.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Dec. 18, 1926.—Brig. General C. H. Maclaren, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., R. of O., Ottawa. Brig. General T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., R. of O., Quebec. Brig. General E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., R. of O., Montreal. Colonel A. J. E. Kirkpatrick, V.D., 6th Infy. Bde., Toronto. Colonel C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., V.D., 8th Infy. Bde., Ottawa. Colonel Ibbotson Leonard, D.S.O., V.D., 8th Mtd. Bde., London. Colonel H. I. Stevenson, D.S.O., V.D., 6th Mtd. Bde., Winnipeg. Colonel H. S. Tobin, D.S.O., V.D., 23rd Infy. Bde., Victoria. Temp. Colonel L. P. Sherwood, V.D., 2nd Mtd. Bde., Ottawa. Lt.-Colonel H. des Rosiers, D.S.O., V.D., 2nd Res. Bn. Carb. Mt. Royal, Quebec. Lt.-Colonel A. A. Magee, D.S.O., Res. Unit, McGill C.O.T.C., Montreal. Lt.-Colonel K. R. Marshall, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., 48th Highlanders, Toronto. Lt.-Colonel D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C., L.S.H. (RC), Regina. Lt.-Colonel B.W. Roscoe, D.S.O., V.D., K.C. Hussars, Halifax. Lt.-Colonel L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O., R. of O., Ottawa. Lt.-Colonel F. M. Steel, D.S.O., 24th Infy. Bde., Calgary. Lt.-Colonel Herbert Molson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., R. of O., Montreal. Lt.-Colonel N. P. MacLeod, M.C., 3rd Res. Med. Bde., C.A., Saint John, N.B. Wing Commander J. L. Gordon, D.F.C., R.C.A.F., Ottawa. Commander Massey Gooden, D.S.C., R.N., Halifax. Lt.-Colonel G. E. Full, P.E.I.L.H., Charlottetown. Lt.-Colonel C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C., G.G.F.G., Ottawa. Commander Percy W. Nelles, R.C.N., Esquimalt. Asst. Commissioner G. S. Worsley (Hon. Lt.-Col. C.M.), R.C.M.P., Ottawa. **Honorary Physician.**—Brig.-General H. S. Birkett, C.B., V.D., R. of O., Montreal. 1927.—Feb. 5, Victor Brodeur, R.C.N., Senior Naval Officer at Halifax: to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Judicial Appointments, 1926.—March 11, J. W. Freeborn, Walkerton, Ont., Crown Attorney, County of Bruce: to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce, Ont., for a period of four months during the absence on leave of His Honour Judge Klein. March 13, Charles R. Mitchell, Edmonton, Alberta, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for said Province: to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta and a Member of the Appellate Division of the said Court with the style and title of Justice of Appeal and *ex-officio* Judge of the Trial Division of the said Court. William A. Macdonald, Calgary, Alberta, Barrister-at-law: to be a Judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary in the said Province of Alberta. His Honour William A. Macdonald, Judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, Alberta: to be a local judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Robert S. Weir, Montreal, Que., one of His Majesty's Counsel

learned-in-the-law for the said Province: to be a Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada for the District of Quebec, Que. March 31, Hon. Robert E. Harriss, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia: to be Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia from April 4 to May 15, 1926, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. May 3, Frank Ford, Edmonton, Alberta, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the said Province: to be Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta and a Member of the Trial Division of the said Court and *ex-officio* a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. June 25, James A. Scellen, Kitchener, Ont., Barrister-at-law: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Dufferin, Ont. June 26, Daniel Buckles, Swift Current, Sask., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the said Province: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Battleford, Sask. Dec. 22, William G. Owens, Stratford, Ont., Barrister-at-law: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce, Ont., in the room and stead of His Hon. Judge Klein, retired. James N. Fish, K.C., Regina, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Weyburn, Sask., *vice* His Hon. Judge Wood, deceased. 1927.—Jan. 7, William S. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont., Barrister-at-law and Deputy Minister of Justice: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law. Jan. 13, His Hon. William G. Owens, Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce, Ont.: to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Stephen E. Clement, Brandon, Man., Barrister-at-law: to be Judge of the County Court for the Western Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba from the first day of February, 1927. Feb. 17, Hon. Charles A. Archer, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec: to be Local Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada in Admiralty for the District of Quebec, in the room and place of Mr. R. S. Weir, deceased, and William L. Bond, Montreal, Que., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the Province of Quebec: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the said Province of Quebec.

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Nov. 8, 1926, was appointed by proclamation as a "day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year".

APPENDIX.

1.—The General Election of 1926 and the House of Commons of the Sixteenth Parliament.

As the detailed results of the general election of Sept. 14, 1926, were available too late to be inserted in their appropriate place in Section III of this volume, it was decided to include them in an appendix. This appendix contains two tables. The first compares the voters on the list and the votes polled in the four general elections of 1917, 1921, 1925 and 1926, by provinces. The second gives the names and populations of the new electoral districts, as delimited by the Representation Act of 1924, the number of voters on the list and votes polled, and the names and addresses of the Members of the House of Commons in the Sixteenth Parliament, as elected at the general election. All the members of the Fourteenth Ministry were re-elected by acclamation in November, 1926, at the by-elections necessitated by their acceptance of office. Subsequent changes up to the latest possible date are indicated in foot-notes.

1.—Number of Voters and Votes Polled in the General Elections of 1917, 1921, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces.	Number of Voters on the List.				Number of Votes Polled.			
	1917.	1921.	1925.	1926.	1917.	1921.	1925.	1926.
Prince Edward Is	28,221	46,879	45,454	46,208	32,249	52,556	49,558	55,509
Nova Scotia.....	133,950	294,473	277,073	273,712	106,621	260,860	222,883	229,846
New Brunswick.....	94,456	204,575	211,190	210,028	84,408	156,263	152,652	162,777
Quebec.....	398,666	1,056,792	1,124,998	1,133,633	301,519	779,591	805,492	809,295
Ontario.....	904,075	1,738,020	1,821,906	1,847,512	710,077	1,139,635	1,223,027	1,226,267
Manitoba.....	138,029	255,143	250,505	257,244	109,542	173,941	171,124	198,028
Saskatchewan.....	133,806	333,613	346,791	353,471	99,253	225,236	197,246	246,460
Alberta.....	140,757	273,706	283,529	279,463	107,272	173,824	161,423	157,993
British Columbia..	122,071	230,451	244,352	262,262	97,994	156,012	183,748	185,345
Yukon.....	1,788	1,658	1,621	1,848	1,442	1,388	1,259	1,482
Canada.....	2,093,799¹	4,435,310	4,607,419	4,665,381²	1,650,377²	3,119,306	3,168,412	3,273,062

¹Not including 31 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation. Moreover, military voters were, generally speaking, not on the lists.

²Not including 31 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation, and excluding 232,952 military votes.

³Not including one electoral district in which the return was by acclamation.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Address of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 16th General Election, Sept. 14, 1926.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Prince Edward Island— (4 members).					
Kings.....	20,445	10,183	8,599	Macdonald, Hon.	
Prince.....	31,520	16,020	13,042	J. A.	Cardigan, P.E.I.
Queens.....	36,650	20,005	33,928	MacLean, A. E.	Summerside, P.E.I.
				Jenkins, R. H.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
				Sinclair, Hon. J. E.	Summertield, P.E.I.
Nova Scotia— (14 members).					
Antigonish-Guysborough..	27,098	15,163	12,203	Douglas, John C.	Halifax, N.S.
Cape Breton-North-Victoria	31,325	15,006	11,004	Johnstone, L. W.	Sydney Mines, N.S.
Cape Breton South.....	58,716	26,411	15,406	MacDonald, Finlay	Sydney, N.S.

¹Mr. J. C. Douglas died on Dec. 9, 1926, and Mr. Wm. Duff was elected at the ensuing by-election and gazetted Feb. 4, 1927.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 16th General Election, Sept. 14, 1926—continued.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Nova Scotia—concluded.					
Colchester.....	25,196	14,161	10,151	MacNutt, G. T.....	Stewiacke, N.S.
Cumberland.....	41,191	21,265	14,843	Smith, R. K.....	Amherst, N.S.
Digby-Annapolis.....	37,765	20,324	16,144	Short, H. B.....	Digby, N.S.
Halifax City and County.....	97,228	49,911	63,349	{Black, Hon. W. A. Quinn, F. P.....	Halifax, N.S. Halifax, N.S.
Hants-Kings.....	43,462	25,084	20,539	Isley, J. L.....	Kentville, N.S.
Inverness.....	23,808	12,156	9,284	Macdougall, I. D.....	Strathlorne, N.S.
Pictou.....	40,851	21,827	17,290	Cantley, T.....	New Glasgow, N.S.
Queens-Lunenburg.....	43,686	23,949	19,155	Ernst, W. G.....	Bridgewater, N.S.
Richmond-West Cp-Breton.....	17,646	10,128	7,078	Macdonald, J. A.....	St. Peters, N.S.
Shelburne-Yarmouth.....	35,865	18,327	13,400	Hatfield, P. L ^a	Yarmouth, N.S.
New Brunswick—					
(11 members).					
Charlotte.....	21,435	12,981	8,671	Grimmer, R. W.....	St. Stephen, N.B.
Gloucester.....	38,684	17,991	14,454	Veniot, Hon. P. J.....	Bathurst, N.B.
Kent.....	23,916	11,341	9,008	Bourgeois, A. E.....	Ructouche, N.B.
Northumberland.....	33,985	17,779	11,999	Morrissey, C. J.....	Newcastle, N.B.
Restigouche-Madawaska.....	42,977	22,218	16,018	Blanchard, S.....	Dalhousie, N.B.
Royal.....	32,078	17,709	13,313	Jones, Hon. G. B.....	Apoahqui, N.B.
St. John-Albert.....	69,093	40,114	40,517	{MacFaren, M..... Bell, Thomas.....	Saint John, N.B. Saint John, N.B.
Victoria-Carleton.....	33,900	18,175	14,716	Flemming, J. K ^a	Aberdeen, N.B.
Westmoreland.....	53,387	30,156	21,096	Price, O. B.....	Moncton, N.B.
York-Sunbury.....	38,421	21,564	12,985	Hanson, R. B.....	Fredericton, N.B.
Quebec—					
(65 members).					
Argenteuil.....	17,165	9,234	8,017	Perley, Hon. Sir G. H.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Bagot.....	18,035	7,848	7,088	Moria, G. D.....	St-Pie-de-Bagot, Que.
Beauce.....	52,701	22,520	13,810	Lacroix, E.....	St.-George-de-Beauce, Que.
Beauharnois.....	19,888	9,729	7,810	Raymond, M.....	Outremont, Que.
Bellechasse.....	21,190	8,930	6,853	Boulanger, O. L.....	Quebec, Que.
Berthier-Maskinongé.....	36,762	16,577	11,280	Gervais, J. C. T.....	Berthier, Que.
Bonaventure.....	29,092	13,762	11,399	Maril, Hon. C.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Brome-Missisquoi.....	31,180	16,506	13,220	Kay, W. F.....	Phillipsburg, Que.
Chambly-Verchères.....	34,643	19,449	15,805	Langlois, A.....	Varennes, Que.
Champlain.....	47,852	21,838	15,496	Desaulniers, A. L.....	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que.
Charlevoix-Saguenay.....	46,866	19,374	11,539	Casgrain, P. F.....	Westmount, Que.
Châteauguay-Huntingdon.....	26,731	13,838	10,732	Robb, Hon. J. A.....	Valleyfield, Que.
Chicoutimi.....	37,578	20,194	10,874	Dubuc, J. E. A.....	Chicoutimi, Que.
Compton.....	32,816	15,086	12,139	Letellier, J. E.....	Megantic, Que.
Dorchester.....	29,563	12,953	9,297	Cannon, Hon. Lucien	Quebec, Que.
Drummond-Arthabaska.....	44,372	21,331	13,466	Girouard, W.....	Arthabaska, Que.
Gaspé.....	40,375	18,383	13,704	Lemieux, Hon. R.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Hull.....	39,180	22,422	13,170	Fontaine, J. E.....	Hull, Que.
Joliette.....	25,913	12,226	9,916	Denis, J. J.....	Joliette, Que.
Kamouraska.....	22,014	10,126	6,952	Bouchard, Georges.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.
Labelle.....	35,927	15,684	8,848	Bourassa, H.....	Montreal, Que.
Lake St. John.....	35,539	17,227	13,869	Sylvestre, J. E. A.....	Roberval, Que.
Laprairie-Napierville.....	20,065	8,903	7,090	Lancôt, R.....	St. Constant, Que.
L'Assomption-Montcalm.....	28,318	14,175	7,974	Séguin, P. A.....	L'Assomption, Que.
Laval-Two Mountains.....	28,314	13,398	8,091	Lacombe, L.....	Ste. Scholastique, Que.
Lévis.....	33,323	16,481	13,053	Dussault, J. E.....	Lévis, Que.
L'Islet.....	17,859	8,081	6,450	Fafard, J. F.....	L'Islet, Que.
Lotbinière.....	21,837	10,127	8,012	Verville, J. A.....	St. Flavien, Que.
Matane.....	36,303	16,435	12,669	Dionne, G. L.....	St. Benoit, Que.
Megantic.....	33,633	14,017	9,794	Roberge, E.....	Laurierville, Que.
Montmagny.....	21,997	9,975	7,691	Laflamme, L. K.....	Montmagny, Que.
Nicolet.....	29,695	13,220	10,439	Descoteaux, J. F.....	Ste. Monique, Que.
Pontiac.....	45,682	28,583	17,406	Cahill, F. S.....	Campbell's Bay, Que.
Portneuf.....	34,452	16,445	11,647	Delisle, M.S.....	Portneuf, Que.
Quebec-Montmorency.....	31,000	15,106	11,774	Lavigueur, H. E.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec East.....	40,722	20,038	15,901	Lapointe, Hon. E.....	Ottawa, Ont.

^aDied Feb. 10, 1927.

^aMr. Hatfield was appointed to the Senate on Oct. 7, 1926, and Hon. J. L. Ralston was elected by acclamation on Nov. 2, 1926.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 16th General Election, Sept. 14, 1926—continued.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Quebec—concluded.					
Quebec South.....	25,875	16,129	12,324	Power, C. G.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec West.....	37,562	16,970	14,076	Parent, Georges....	Quebec, Que.
Richelieu.....	19,548	9,546	7,867	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.....	Sorel, Que.
Richmond-Wolfie.....	42,248	18,848	13,963	Tobin, E. W.....	Bromptonville, Que.
Rimouski.....	27,520	12,563	9,008	Fiset, Sir E.....	Rimouski, Que.
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville.....	36,754	17,732	9,260	Morin, L. S. R.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
St. Johns-Iberville.....	23,518	11,435	9,154	Benoit, A. J.....	Iberville, Que.
Shefford.....	25,644	13,238	10,043	Boivin, P. E.....	Granby, Que.
Sherbrooke.....	30,786	17,227	12,308	Howard, C. B.....	Sherbrooke, Que.
Stanstead.....	23,380	11,939	8,897	Baldwin, W. K.....	Baldwin's Mills, Que.
Temiscouata.....	44,310	19,320	15,030	Pouliot, J. F.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.
Terrebonne.....	33,908	15,582	9,399	Prévost, J. E.....	St. Jérôme, Que.
Three Rivers-St. Maurice.....	50,845	25,081	17,263	Bettez, A.....	Three Rivers, Que.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges.....	21,620	10,794	7,266	Wilson, L. A.....	Côteau du Lac, Que.
Wright.....	25,867	15,007	11,127	Perras, F. W.....	Gracefield, Que.
Yamaska.....	18,507	7,534	6,618	Boucher, A.....	Pierreville, Que.
Montreal Island—					
Cartier.....	48,869	16,003	10,356	Jacobs, S. W.....	Westmount, Que.
Hochelaga.....	67,836	30,976	19,533	St. Père, E. C.....	Montreal, Que.
Jacques Cartier.....	70,856	44,197	35,706	Rhéaume, J. T.....	Montreal, Que.
Laurier-Outremont.....	67,682	28,910	21,311	Mercier, J. A.....	Outremont, Que.
Maisonnette.....	65,646	32,236	21,361	Robitaille, C.....	Montreal, Que.
Mount Royal.....	39,487	26,911	18,828	White, R. S.....	Westmount, Que.
St. Ann.....	54,834	27,370	20,972	Guérin, J. J. E.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Antoine.....	33,338	16,572	12,854	Bell, L. G.....	Westmount, Que.
St. Denis.....	75,475	43,070	26,562	Denis, J. A.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Henri.....	44,372	17,878	12,306	Mercier, Paul.....	Montreal, Que.
St. James.....	54,741	23,194	15,120	Rinfret, L. E. F.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Lawrence—					
St. George.....	37,688	13,072	9,688	Cahan, C. H.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Mary.....	63,381	24,088	17,820	Deslauriers, H.....	Montreal, Que.
Ontario—					
(82 members).					
Algoma East.....	37,054	17,620	13,105	Bowman, B.....	Long Bay, Ont.
Algoma West.....	35,509	22,566	11,414	Simpson, T. E.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brant.....	20,085	10,843	8,303	Smoke, Franklin.....	Paris, Ont.
Brantford City.....	33,292	18,519	13,094	Ryerson, R. E.....	Brantford, Ont.
Bruce North.....	20,872	12,283	10,474	Malcolm, Hon. J.....	Kincardine, Ont.
Bruce South.....	23,413	13,642	10,370	Hall, W. A.....	Walkerton, Ont.
Carleton.....	32,673	21,336	13,260	Garland, W. F.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Dufferin-Simcoe.....	40,225	20,550	13,699	Rowe, W. E.....	Newton Robinson, Ont.
Durham.....	24,629	16,495	11,563	Bowen, F. W.....	Newcastle, Ont.
Elgin West.....	35,413	23,564	15,697	Hepburn, M. F.....	St. Thomas, Ont.
Essex East.....	25,283	18,915	14,357	Odette, E. G.....	Tilbury, Ont.
Essex South.....	29,375	18,369	13,279	Gott, E. J.....	Amherstburg, Ont.
Essex West.....	49,418	41,865	22,833	Robinson, S. C.....	Walkerville, Ont.
Fort William.....	27,851	14,039	7,658	Manion, Hon. R. J.....	Fort William, Ont.
Frontenac-Addington.....	30,347	17,201	12,977	Edwards, Hon. J. W.....	East View Park, Ont.
Glengarry.....	20,518	11,051	8,228	Macdonald, A. J.....	North Lancaster, Ont.
Grenville-Dundas.....	33,953	20,616	12,885	Casselman, A. C.....	Pre-cott, Ont.
Grey North.....	30,667	19,810	14,667	Telford, W. T.....	Owen Sound, Ont.
Grey Southeast.....	28,384	17,694	14,190	Macphail, Agnes C.....	Ceylon, Ont.
Haldimand.....	21,287	13,071	9,557	Senn, M. C.....	Caledonia, Ont.
Halton.....	24,899	16,712	10,550	Anderson, R. K.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton East.....	54,233	34,236	17,979	Remick, G. S.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton West.....	53,254	31,532	14,590	Bell, C. W.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Hastings-Peterborough.....	28,999	15,144	9,494	Embury, W. T.....	Bancroft, Ont.
Hastings South.....	37,504	24,958	15,641	Tummon, W. E.....	Tweed, Ont.
Huron North.....	23,540	14,608	11,452	King, J. W.....	Seaford, Ont.
Huron South.....	23,548	14,582	11,628	McMillan, T.....	Seaford, Ont.
Kenora-Rainy River.....	26,315	15,425	10,694	Heenan, Hon. P.....	Kenora, Ont.
Kent.....	50,638	29,725	22,974	Rutherford, J. W.....	Chatham, Ont.
Kingston City.....	24,104	15,485	10,454	Ross, A. E.....	Kingston, Ont.
Lambton East.....	28,271	16,628	13,250	Fansher, B. W.....	Lawrence, Ont.
Lambton West.....	30,418	19,594	15,011	Goodison, W. T.....	Sarnia, Ont.
Lanark.....	32,993	20,248	13,060	Preston, R. F.....	Carleton Place, Ont.
Leeds.....	34,909	21,338	16,273	Stewart, H. A.....	Brockville, Ont.

¹Died Jan. 14, 1927.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 16th General Election, Sept. 14, 1926—continued.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses
Ontario—concluded.					
Lincoln.....	48,625	30,165	17,075	Chaplin, Hon. J. D.	St. Catharines, Ont.
London.....	53,838	36,197	23,739	White, J. F.	London, Ont.
Middlesex East.....	27,994	17,578	11,129	Hodgins, A. K.	Lucan, Ont.
Middlesex West.....	25,033	14,490	10,287	Elliott, Hon. J. C.	London, Ont.
Muskoka-Ontario.....	34,859	21,099	14,832	McGibbon, P.	Bracebridge, Ont.
Nipissing.....	49,965	29,418	20,668	Lapierre, E. A.	Sudbury, Ont.
Norfolk-Elgin.....	35,937	22,326	17,147	Taylor, W. H.	Scotland, Ont.
Northumberland.....	30,512	19,568	16,000	Maybee, M. E.	Trenton, Ont.
Ontario.....	31,074	21,770	16,297	Kaiser, T. E.	Oshawa, Ont.
Ottawa.....	93,740	71,402	89,643	(Chevri�r, E. R. E. Edwards, G. C.)	Ottawa, Ont.
Oxford North.....	24,527	15,143	12,832	Allan, H.	Drumbo, Ont.
Oxford South.....	22,235	14,204	11,458	Cayley, T. M.	Norwich, Ont.
Parkdale.....	59,545	35,285	16,051	Spence, D.	Toronto, Ont.
Parry Sound.....	27,022	13,979	9,810	Arthur, J.	Parry Sound, Ont.
Peel.....	23,896	16,641	13,329	Charters, S.	Brampton, Ont.
Perth North.....	32,461	21,144	15,859	Hay, F. W.	Listowel, Ont.
Perth South.....	18,382	11,466	9,437	Sanderson, F. G.	St. Mary's, Ont.
Peterborough West.....	34,054	21,192	15,805	Peck, E. A.	Peterborough, Ont.
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay.....	27,158	13,605	8,761	Cowan, D. J.	Port Arthur, Ont.
Prescott.....	26,478	12,814	10,200	Auger, L. M.	Hawkesbury, Ont.
Prince Edward-Lennox.....	25,843	16,674	13,369	Hubbs, J.	Pictou, Ont.
Renfrew North.....	27,079	15,707	11,479	Cotnam, I. D.	Pembroke, Ont.
Renfrew South.....	27,061	15,310	12,051	Maloney, M. J.	Eganville, Ont.
Russell.....	43,413	22,032	13,992	Goulet, A.	Bourget, Ont.
Simcoe East.....	37,122	20,848	15,713	Thompson, A. B.	Penetanguishene, Ont.
Simcoe North.....	22,100	18,486	13,955	Boys, W. A.	Barrie, Ont.
Stormont.....	25,134	16,133	12,754	Smith, A. N.	Cornwall, Ont.
Timiskaming North.....	26,023	25,116	16,417	Bradette, J.	Cochrane, Ont.
Timiskaming South.....	31,747	20,445	13,779	Lang, M.	Haileybury, Ont.
Toronto East.....	63,735	38,829	17,144	Ryckman, Hon. E. B.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto East Centre.....	69,717	35,502	15,621	Matthews, R. C.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto High Park.....	50,856	33,770	16,585	Anderson, A. J.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Northeast.....	58,319	45,480	26,732	Young, N. M.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Northwest.....	61,484	39,546	16,028	Church, T. L.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto-Scarborough.....	49,749	42,566	18,527	Harris, J. H.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto South.....	49,291	17,806	6,577	Geary, G. R.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto West Centre.....	59,197	31,197	14,646	Hocken, H. C.	Toronto, Ont.
Victoria.....	33,995	20,074	15,101	Stinson, T. H.	Lindsay, Ont.
Waterloo North.....	41,698	27,520	16,817	Euler, Hon. W. D.	Kitchener, Ont.
Waterloo South.....	33,568	21,324	12,188	Edwards, A. McK.	Galt, Ont.
Welland.....	66,668	41,337	27,366	Pettit, G. H.	Welland, Ont.
Wellington North.....	19,833	12,256	9,302	Sinclair, D.	Harriston, Ont.
Wellington South.....	34,327	23,651	16,015	Guthrie, Hon. H.	Guelph, Ont.
Wentworth.....	46,080	30,314	16,352	Wilson, G. C.	Dundas, Ont.
York North.....	36,222	24,348	20,060	Lennox, T. H.	Aurora, Ont.
York South.....	27,895	22,194	11,474	McGregor, R. H.	Toronto, Ont.
York West.....	61,655	50,247	21,204	Drayton, Hon. Sir H. L.	Ottawa, Ont.
Manitoba—					
(17 members).					
Brandon.....	39,647	18,633	15,425	Forke, Hon. R.	Pipestone, Man.
Dauphin.....	37,220	17,309	12,832	Ward, W. J.	Dauphin, Man.
Lisgar.....	31,101	11,307	8,474	Brown, J. L.	Pilot Mount, Man.
Macdonald.....	31,726	14,905	11,002	Love, W. J.	Holland, Man.
Marquette.....	37,150	18,551	13,617	Glen, J. A.	Russell, Man.
Neepawa.....	28,105	14,502	10,813	Milne, R.	Mekiwin, Man.
Nelson.....	21,860	7,713	5,705	Bird, T. W.	Swan River, Man.
Portage la Prairie.....	33,866	17,093	12,421	McPherson, E. A.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Provencher.....	31,617	*	*	Beaubien, A. L.	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Selkirk.....	42,663	18,346	12,208	Bancroft, L. P.	Teulon, Man.
Souris.....	25,576	13,652	11,103	Steedsman, J.	Deloraine, Man.
Springfield.....	35,754	12,482	7,903	Bissett, E. D. R.	Beaus�jour, Man.
St. Boniface.....	38,987	15,597	11,644	Howden, J. P.	Norwood, Man.
Winnipeg North.....	57,042	15,285	12,693	Heaps, A. A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North Centre.....	39,646	13,697	11,473	Woodsworth, J. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South.....	41,004	19,558	16,562	McDiarmid, J. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South Centre.....	66,092	28,614	24,153	Thorson, J. T.	Winnipeg, Man.

*Acclamation.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 16th General Election, Sept. 14, 1926—concluded.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Saskatchewan— (21 members).					
Assinboia.....	37,854	16,956	13,094	McKenzie, R.....	Stoughton, Sask.
Humboldt.....	41,132	16,835	8,753	Totzke, A. F.....	Vonda, Sask.
Kindersley.....	31,832	15,120	10,981	Carmichael, A. M.....	Kindersley, Sask.
Last Mountain.....	35,608	14,518	10,116	Fansher, W. R.....	Govan, Sask.
Long Lake.....	33,280	13,997	8,771	Johnston, J. F.....	Bladworth, Sask.
Mackenzie.....	38,179	16,558	10,458	Campbell, M. N.....	Pelly, Sask.
Maple Creek.....	39,444	19,422	14,028	Spence, G.....	Orkney, Sask.
Melfort.....	38,403	17,171	11,636	McLean, M.....	Eldersley, Sask.
Melville.....	38,591	15,873	11,838	Motherwell, Hon. W. R.....	Abernethy, Sask.
Moose Jaw.....	42,496	19,320	16,404	Ross, J. G.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.
North Battleford.....	38,829	16,468	9,139	McIntosh, C. R.....	North Battleford, Sask.
Prince Albert.....	44,136	18,337	13,827	King, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Qu'Appelle.....	34,055	16,589	13,706	Miller, J.....	Indian Head, Sask.
Regina.....	44,463	19,291	17,016	Dunning, Hon. C. A.....	Regina, Sask.
Rosetown.....	30,903	14,031	8,497	Evans, J.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
Saskatoon.....	47,109	18,680	13,829	Young, A. MacG.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
South Battleford.....	40,816	18,089	13,016	Vallance, John.....	Onward, Sask.
Swift Current.....	39,988	16,343	11,048	Bothwell, C. E.....	Swift Current, Sask.
Weyburn.....	40,352	15,747	9,594	Young, E. J.....	Dummer, Sask.
Willow Bunch.....	47,380	20,913	13,118	Donnelly, T.....	Kincaid, Sask.
Yorkton.....	36,192	13,213	7,591	McPhee, G. W.....	Yorkton, Sask.
Alberta— (16 members).					
Acadia.....	33,188	16,190	8,893	Gardiner, R.....	Excel, Alta.
Athabaska.....	41,095	16,715	7,706	Kellner, D. F.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Battle River.....	37,215	16,623	7,706	Spencer, H. E.....	Edgerton, Alta.
Bow River.....	33,776	14,050	8,275	Garland, E. J.....	Rumsey, Alta.
Calgary East.....	40,328	20,050	12,069	Adhead, H. B.....	Calgary, Alta.
Calgary West.....	41,064	22,491	15,514	Bennett, Hon. R. B.....	Calgary, Alta.
Camrose.....	38,564	16,909	8,646	Lucas, W. T.....	Lougheed, Alta.
Edmonton East.....	40,017	19,548	11,500	Blatchford, K. A.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Edmonton West.....	43,494	22,118	13,053	Stewart, Hon. Chas.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Lethbridge.....	39,646	15,404	8,634	Jelliff, L. H.....	Ray, Alta.
Macleod.....	36,872	16,981	10,342	Coote, G. G.....	Cayley, Alta.
Medicine Hat.....	28,444	12,972	8,555	Gershaw, F. W.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Peace River.....	42,784	21,949	12,484	Kennedy, D. MacB.....	Waterhole, Alta.
Red Deer.....	36,678	16,854	7,778	Speakman, A.....	Red Deer, Alta.
Vegreville.....	35,470	14,337	7,545	Luchkovich, M.....	Vegreville, Alta.
Wetaskiwin.....	38,949	16,272	9,342	Irvine, W.....	Bentley, Alta.
British Columbia— (14 members).					
Cariboo.....	39,834	19,262	13,643	Fraser, J. A.....	Quesnel, B. C.
Comox-Alberni.....	21,378	9,430	7,362	Neill, A. W.....	Alberni, B.C.
Fraser Valley.....	28,811	14,001	10,386	Barber, H. J.....	Chilliwack, B.C.
Kootenay East.....	19,137	10,232	8,330	King, Hon. J. H.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Kootenay West.....	30,502	15,072	11,556	Esling, W. K.....	Rossland, B.C.
Nanaimo.....	48,010	25,244	15,841	Dickie, C. H.....	Duncan, B.C.
New Westminster.....	45,982	25,848	18,609	McQuarrie, W. G.....	New Westminster, B.C.
Skeena.....	28,934	10,712	8,050	Brady, J. C.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver-Burrard.....	56,338	30,560	21,015	Clark, J. A.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver Centre.....	60,879	29,878	19,417	Stevens, Hon. H. H.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver North.....	24,215	14,452	10,920	McRae, A. D.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver South.....	46,137	24,188	17,480	Ladner, L. J.....	Point Grey, B.C.
Victoria.....	38,727	16,734	10,935	Tolmie, Hon. S. F.....	Victoria, B.C.
Yale.....	35,698	16,646	11,801	Stirling, G.....	Kelowna, B.C.
Yukon Territory— (1 member).					
Yukon.....	4,157	1,848	1,482	Black, G.....	Dawson, Yukon.

2. Census of the Prairie Provinces in 1926.

Under the Census and Statistics Act of 1905 and the Statistics Act of 1918, a census of the population and agriculture of the three Prairie Provinces was to be taken in 1906 and every tenth year thereafter, in addition to the decennial census of the whole Dominion. A census of the Prairie Provinces was, therefore, taken as of date June 1, 1926, and preliminary results are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

The total population of the Prairie Provinces at the date of the census was 2,067,682 as compared with 1,956,082 in 1921, being an increase of 111,600 or 5.71 p.c. The rural population increased during the quinquennial period from 1,252,604 to 1,313,951 and the urban population from 703,478 to 753,731. In considering the results of the census, it should be remembered that during the greater part of the quinquennial period, agriculture, the basic industry of the Prairie Provinces, was in a very depressed condition from which it has fortunately recovered.

3.—Summary of the Population of the Prairie Provinces, as shown by the Quinquennial Census of 1926, with comparative figures for 1921, 1916, 1911 and 1906.

Electoral districts and cities.	Population at Census Years.					Increase 1926 over 1921.
	1926.	1921.	1916.	1911.	1906.	
Prairie Provinces—						
Manitoba.....	639,056	610,118	553,860	461,394	365,688	+ 28,938
Saskatchewan.....	821,042	757,510	647,835	492,423	257,763	+ 63,532
Alberta.....	607,584	588,454	496,442	374,295	185,195	+ 19,130
Total.....	2,067,682	1,956,082	1,698,137	1,328,121	808,646	+ 111,600
Total Rural.....	1,313,951	1,252,604	1,094,820	861,228	562,614	+ 61,347
Total Urban.....	753,731	703,478	603,317	466,893	246,032	+ 50,253

4.—Population of the Prairie Provinces, as shown by the Quinquennial Census of 1926, by Provinces, Electoral Districts and Cities, with comparative figures for 1921, 1916, 1911 and 1906.

Electoral districts and cities.	Population at Census Years.					Increase 1926 over 1921.
	1926.	1921.	1916.	1911.	1906.	
Manitoba.....	639,056	610,118	553,860	461,394	365,688	+ 28,938
Rural.....	360,861	348,502	315,117	263,125	225,556	+ 12,359
Urban.....	278,195	261,616	238,743	198,269	140,132	+ 16,579
Brandon.....	39,647	38,500	39,440	37,794	32,189	+ 1,147
Dauphin.....	37,220	38,607	30,811	25,023	20,443	+ 1,387
Lisgar.....	31,101	30,604	28,523	26,279	27,554	+ 497
Macdonald.....	31,726	31,877	28,068	27,366	25,504	+ 151
Marquette.....	37,150	34,482	32,056	28,243	24,489	+ 2,668
Neepawa.....	28,105	29,941	28,335	25,461	24,298	+ 1,836
Nelson.....	21,860	20,368	17,223	12,227	5,359	+ 992
Portage la Prairie.....	33,866	35,461	30,928	24,649	19,516	+ 1,595
Provencher.....	31,617	29,439	27,178	24,822	22,275	+ 2,178
Selkirk.....	42,663	41,265	37,510	27,398	20,632	+ 1,398
Souris.....	25,576	24,439	26,226	25,212	25,596	+ 1,137
Springfield.....	35,754	30,836	28,717	20,492	15,048	+ 4,918
St. Boniface.....	38,987	35,429	30,139	20,411	10,590	+ 3,558
Winnipeg North.....	57,042	52,473	47,590	40,809	92,195	+ 4,569
Winnipeg North Centre.....	39,646	39,142	35,386	27,206		+ 504
Winnipeg South.....	41,004	32,943	27,225	22,347		+ 8,061
Winnipeg South Centre.....	66,092	63,812	58,505	45,655		+ 2,280
Cities—						
Brandon.....	16,443	15,397	15,215	13,839	10,408	+ 1,046
Portage la Prairie.....	6,513	6,766	5,879	5,892	5,106	+ 253
St. Boniface.....	14,187	12,821	11,021	7,483	5,119	+ 1,366
Winnipeg.....	191,998	179,087	163,000	136,035	92,195	+ 12,911

NOTE.—Plus (+) indicates increase.
Minus (—) indicates decrease.

4.—Population of the Prairie Provinces, as shown by the Quinquennial Census of 1926, by Provinces, Electoral Districts and Cities, with comparative figures for 1921, 1916, 1911 and 1906—concluded.

Electoral districts and cities.	Population at Census Years.					Increase 1926 over 1921.	
	1926.	1921.	1916.	1911.	1906.		
Saskatchewan.....	821,042	757,510	647,835	492,432	257,763	+	63,532
Rural.....	578,476	538,552	471,538	361,037	209,301	+	39,924
Urban.....	242,566	218,958	176,297	131,395	48,462	+	23,608
Assiniboia.....	37,854	34,789	36,259	31,975	28,710	+	3,065
Humboldt.....	41,132	37,128	30,289	25,704	12,189	+	4,004
Kindersley.....	31,832	28,997	22,669	12,480	1,111	+	2,835
Last Mountain.....	35,608	34,054	28,165	23,358	11,024	+	1,552
Long Lake.....	33,280	32,308	27,752	22,692	11,915	+	972
Mackenzie.....	38,179	34,669	26,816	22,075	11,909	+	3,510
Maple Creek.....	39,444	38,586	35,114	16,294	3,397	+	858
Melfort.....	38,403	30,716	20,966	15,476	9,501	+	7,687
Melville.....	38,591	36,842	30,663	27,752	21,604	+	1,749
Moose Jaw.....	42,496	42,243	38,967	30,273	15,127	+	253
North Battleford.....	38,829	34,451	27,518	18,451	8,749	+	4,378
Prince Albert.....	44,136	39,126	32,756	26,185	17,561	+	5,010
Qu'Appelle.....	34,055	33,003	31,569	29,012	25,978	+	1,052
Regina.....	44,463	40,625	32,168	35,431	10,983	+	3,838
Rosetown.....	30,903	29,341	26,235	19,167	8,256	+	1,562
Saskatoon.....	47,109	40,712	35,149	22,861	11,074	+	6,397
South Battleford.....	40,816	35,070	29,330	21,785	7,228	+	5,746
Swift Current.....	39,988	40,305	35,025	18,434	4,022	+	317
Weyburn.....	40,352	37,431	37,260	32,539	19,593	+	2,921
Willow Bunch.....	47,380	39,257	33,018	15,596	917	+	8,123
Yorkton.....	36,192	37,857	30,147	24,892	16,915	—	1,665
Cities—							
Moosejaw.....	19,039	19,285	16,934	13,823	6,249	—	246
North Battleford.....	4,787	4,108	3,145	2,105	824	+	679
Prince Albert.....	7,873	7,558	6,436	6,254	3,005	+	315
Regina.....	37,329	34,432	26,127	30,213	6,169	+	2,894
Saskatoon.....	31,234	25,739	21,048	12,004	3,011	+	5,495
Swift Current.....	4,175	3,518	3,181	1,852	554	+	657
Weyburn.....	4,119	3,193	3,050	2,210	966	+	926
Alberta.....	607,584	588,454	496,442	374,295	185,195	+	19,130
Rural.....	374,614	365,550	308,165	237,066	127,757	+	9,064
Urban.....	232,970	222,904	188,277	137,229	57,438	+	10,066
Acadia.....	33,188	39,974	31,444	16,984	479	—	6,786
Athabasca.....	41,095	37,214	30,393	16,881	7,671	+	3,881
Battle River.....	37,215	36,737	30,187	21,263	4,906	+	478
Bow River.....	33,776	34,323	20,520	18,076	5,520	—	547
Calgary East.....	40,328	38,076	34,575	30,039	18,251	+	2,252
Calgary West.....	41,064	40,122	36,608	25,894	5,780	+	942
Camrose.....	38,564	38,274	33,167	27,447	15,673	+	290
Edmonton East.....	40,017	36,263	33,997	19,803	15,935	+	3,752
Edmonton West.....	43,494	38,748	33,953	22,802	5,919	+	4,746
Lethbridge.....	39,646	38,079	31,740	30,140	14,238	+	1,567
Macleod.....	36,872	33,826	33,091	30,131	22,608	+	3,046
Medicine Hat.....	28,444	36,395	33,710	23,823	7,056	—	7,951
Peace River.....	42,784	39,727	25,717	15,844	5,543	+	3,057
Red Deer.....	36,678	35,318	29,252	27,277	18,082	+	1,360
Vegreville.....	35,470	30,593	27,053	21,337	15,592	+	4,877
Wetaskiwin.....	38,949	34,785	31,035	26,554	21,932	+	4,164
Cities—							
Calgary.....	65,513	63,305	56,514	43,704	13,573	+	2,208
Edmonton.....	65,163	58,821	53,846	31,064	14,088	+	6,342
Lethbridge.....	10,893	11,097	9,436	9,035	2,936	—	204
Medicine Hat.....	9,536	9,634	9,272	5,608	3,020	—	98
Red Deer.....	2,006	2,328	2,203	2,118	1,418	—	322
Wetaskiwin.....	1,884	2,061	2,048	2,411	1,652	—	177

NOTE.—Plus (+) indicates increase.
Minus (—) indicates decrease.

3. The Labrador Boundary Award.

The long-standing controversy between the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland with regard to their boundary in the Labrador Peninsula was, by consent of both parties, referred to the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council for decision. On March 1, 1927, this decision, awarding practically the whole territory in dispute to Newfoundland, was announced. As a consequence an area of 112,400 square miles previously included in the province of Quebec and in the Dominion of Canada by the official geographers is transferred to Newfoundland, this area including 106,970 square miles of land and 5,430 square miles of water. Thus the area of the province of Quebec, given on page 5 of this volume as 690,865 square miles of land and 15,969 square miles of water, is reduced to 583,895 square miles of land and 10,539 square miles of water; Quebec still remains, however, by far the largest of the nine provinces. The total area of the Dominion is likewise reduced from 3,654,200 square miles of land and 142,923 square miles of water, as stated on page 5 of this volume, to 3,547,230 square miles of land and 137,493 square miles of water or a total area of 3,684,723 square miles.

The population of the area awarded to Newfoundland by this decision is very small.

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